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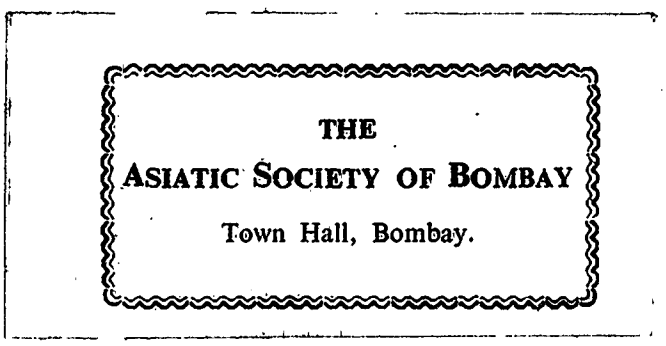

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REPORT

ON THE

132967

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1890-91.

Calcutta:

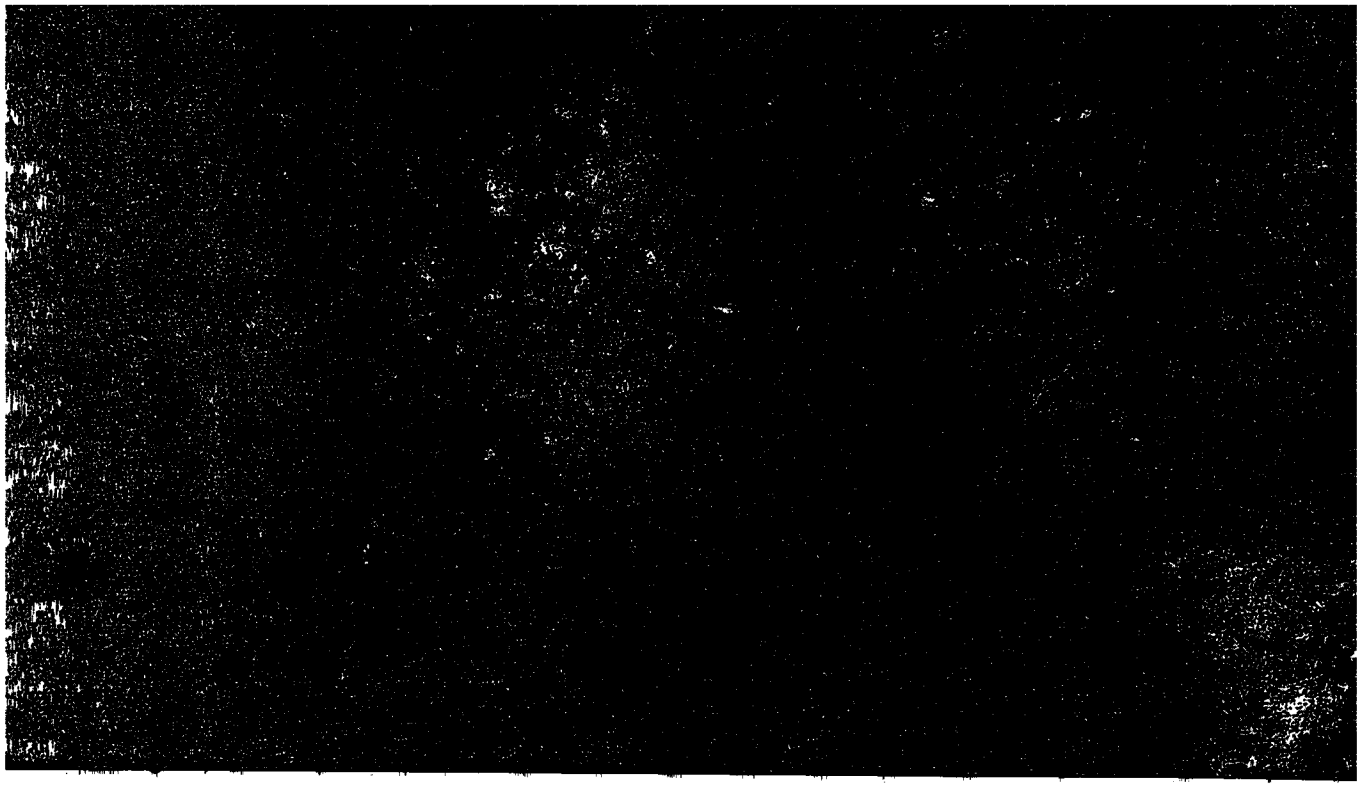
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1891.

Price Rs. 6.

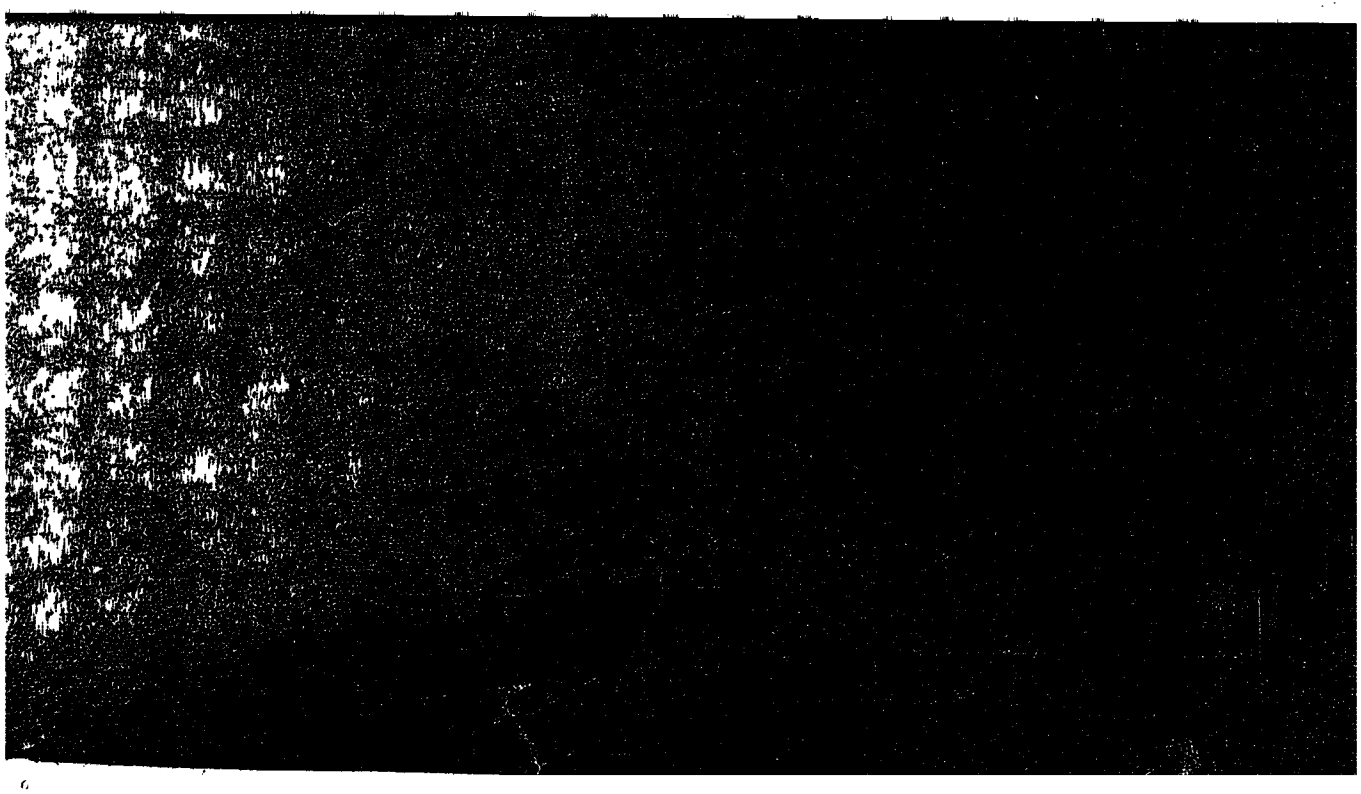
PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.



ERRATUM.

For "Fort" in the second line of page 42 of Part I of the Bengal Administration Report for 1890-91, *read* "Port."



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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1890-91.

SUMMARY.

TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL DURING 1890-91.

Sir Steuart Bayley began the touring season of the year 1890-91 on the 21st July, leaving Calcutta and reaching Hooghly on that day. Next day Burdwan was inspected, and on the 24th a visit was paid to the Governor of Chandernagore. On the 25th a durbar was held at Kishnaghur, at which Maharaja Khitish Chunder Roy Bahadur was invested with the title recently conferred upon him. Sir Steuart then proceeded in the *Rhotas* to visit the following stations:—Berhampore, Moorshedabad, Jungipore, Rampore Beauleah, Maldah, Sahebgunge, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Barh, and Bankipore. Here the *Rhotas* was left, and while it proceeded up-stream to Buxar, Sir Steuart visited Arrah and Ghazipore by rail, and rejoining at Buxar returned by river to Chupra. From Chupra, where the *Rhotas* was left with orders to return to Calcutta, Sir Steuart Bayley travelled by rail to Sewan, by road to Hatwa, thence to Bettiah, and again by rail to Motihari, Mozufferpore, Bankipore, Gya, Durbhunga, Seetamurhee, Purneah (*viâ* Pertabgunge), and Rungpore, returning to Darjeeling on the 24th September.

Leaving Darjeeling again on the 10th November, Sir Steuart travelled direct to Calcutta, where, on the 17th December, he handed over charge of the Province of Bengal to Sir Charles Elliott.

On the 9th January, 1891, Sir Charles left Calcutta for Orissa, and returned on the 15th, having inspected the Cuttack canals and settlement work.

In February, Midnapore was visited with a special view to the settlement of the Soojamoota estates of the Burdwan Raj. Later in the month Chittagong was visited in order to inspect the settlement work and to enquire into the political questions connected with the creation of the new Lushai Hill district. After paying a visit to Rangamati, the Lieutenant-Governor returned by river, touching at Chandpore, to Dacca, where he opened the extension of the Dacca water-works, constructed by the liberality of the Nawab, Sir Abdul Ghani Meah, K.C.S.I.

On the 30th March, Sir Charles Elliott left Calcutta for a tour through Julpigoree, Purneah, and Beerbhoom.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

An important change in frontier administration took place during the year under review. The punitive measures which had been adopted from time to

time against the hill tribes beyond the frontier of the Chittagong Hill Tracts having failed to be sufficiently deterrent, the policy of controlling these people from within was determined upon, and a new frontier district was formed under the name of the South Lushai Hills. The Chittagong Hill Tracts have been converted into a subdivision in charge of an Assistant Commissioner under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Chittagong. The troops were withdrawn in April 1890, but a detachment of 200 men of the 2-2nd Gurkhas was left throughout the year at Fort Tregear. Twenty-eight captives were recovered during the year.

The Division of Chota Nagpore has been placed on the same footing in regard to the pay of the Commissioner as those of Bhagulpore, Burdwan, Rajshahye, Orissa, and Chittagong, and in future the junior Commissioner of any one of these six divisions will draw the lower pay of Rs. 2,500 a month, the remaining Commissioners receiving Rs. 2,916.

Arrangements to secure a close co-operation between the officers of the Survey Department and Provincial officers under the same authority, and to utilize local agency so far as possible, were accepted by this Government, on the suggestion of the Government of India during the year.

Administrative changes of minor importance in the arrangement of Public Works and Forest Divisions are noticed elsewhere, and the reorganization of the Income Tax Department, the establishment of a Government Salt Factory in Orissa, the extension of the distillery system, and other changes in the working of the various departments of Government are also considered under their appropriate headings.

POLITICAL.

The general condition and the public health of the people of the Tributary States of Orissa were better than in the two preceding years, except in Khandpara. Medical aid was received by 44,434 persons in 15 dispensaries, and steps have been taken to improve the system of vaccination, which has not hitherto progressed as favourably as could be desired. The total number of civil and revenue cases in courts established under the authority of the British Government fell from 8,402 to 5,193, and the number of offences reported declined from 2,614 to 1,406. This diminution in crime is attributed in part to the better condition of the people. The settlement in Angul was concluded, and that in Nilgiri is approaching completion. While the excise revenue in the Tributary States has steadily increased, the number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs has either remained almost stationary or has been actually reduced. The statistics of education show that there was an advance during the year of 49 schools and 2,450 pupils. The number of aboriginal students rose from 1,592 to 1,608. Under administrative changes may be noticed the entrusting of the management of his State to the Maharaja of Moharbhanj, subject to certain temporary restrictions, from the beginning of September 1890, when he reached the age of 18 years; and the recognition since the close of the year by the Government of India of the succession to the Nayagarh Raj of Babu Raghunath Singh Hari Chandan under the title of Raja Mandhatta.

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore made his usual tour in the Tributary States during the cold weather of 1890-91. The crops of the year were good, except in Jashpur, but prices were high owing to the demand caused

No. I.

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.

by the large number of men employed on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. The general health of the people was satisfactory, except in Sirguja. The number of schools and scholars has fallen from 53 and 1,219 to 40 and 1,091 respectively. There was a considerable decrease in reported crime during the year. The tribute payable by the States amounted to Rs. 4,686, of which Rs. 400 remained unpaid at the end of the year.

Since the appointment of Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur as Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah, some improvement is reported to have taken place in the administration of the State. For the first time an annual report on the State has been submitted. Some progress has been made in settling and paying off the Maharaja's debts. The outturn of crops and the public health of the people were better than in the previous year. Education is said to be making some progress. There are four charitable dispensaries in the State. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 9,87,812, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,27,226. The military force has been reduced from 349 to 294.

The management of the State of Kuch Behar by the Maharaja and his three principal officers has continued to be satisfactory, and for the first time the annual report shows a moderate surplus of income over expenditure. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a loan to the Maharaja for the construction of a railway in his State.

The condition of Sikkim under the management of the Political Agent and the Council has been satisfactory. The relations between the British Government and Bhutan have been undisturbed during the past year.

SURVEY.

Survey operations were in progress in 1890-91 in several Government, wards' and private estates, comprising in all an area of over 11,708 square miles. During the year under review nearly 2,073 square miles were surveyed by professional parties, and 45 square miles by unprofessional agencies. In Orissa the cadastral survey of 1,003 square miles, and the traverse survey of 1,438 square miles, has now been completed. The total expenditure up to the end of June 1891 amounted to Rs. 1,67,966. In the Western Dooars in Julpigoree the traverse survey of 890 square miles and the cadastral survey of 525 square miles had been finished in 1889-90, and during the year 1890-91 295 square miles were cadastrally surveyed. At the close of the year 150 square miles still remained to be surveyed. The total cost up to the 31st March last exceeded 3 lakhs of rupees. In the Sudder subdivision of Chittagong the traverse survey of 1,448 square miles and the cadastral survey of 863 square miles had been completed by the end of 1889-90, and during the year under review 594½ square miles were surveyed. It is expected that the area still remaining (320 square miles) will be completed in the next field season. The total cost has amounted to Rs. 1,55,323. The survey of Old Thana Ramoo was finished before the close of the year 1889-90. In Calcutta the boundaries of premises and holdings in taluk Sootanuty, which forms the northern part of the town, were surveyed, and the fair sheets of the map of the survey were completed. The work will be concluded in 1892. There were 30 applications in 1890-91 for survey and record of rights under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act—6 relating to Government and 24 to private estates—against 52 in the previous year.

SETTLEMENTS.

The work of settlement is being carried out on a large scale in Orissa, Chittagong, and the Julpigoree Dooars. The Settlement Officer of Orissa joined his appointment in February 1891, and he and his Assistants spent the interval which elapsed before the close of the year in attesting the areas of holdings, in recording rights and existing rents, and in making general arrangements for the work of settlement. In Old Thana Ramoo, in the district of Chittagong, the survey of the whole area was completed, as well as the attestation of 50 villages under the direct management of Government. The draft records of 40 and the final records of 12 villages were published. In the Sudder subdivision the settlement staff completed the survey records of 195 villages, and were also engaged in demarcating boundaries and settling disputes. In addition to this work, the rents and status of more than 7,000 ryots were recorded. The settlement in Old Thana Ramoo is expected to result in an increase of Rs. 32,000 revenue, and that of the Sudder subdivision in an annual gain of Rs. 1,20,000. In the Western Dooars the assessment was prepared on the larger part of the South Mynaguri pergunnah, and in this tehsil alone an increase of Rs. 60,000 revenue is anticipated. The total cost of this settlement, apart from survey, up to 31st March 1891 was Rs. 46,302. In the two large Government estates of Angul and Banki, which are situated in the district of Cuttack, settlement was concluded during the year. The gross expenditure on survey was Rs. 1,03,618 and Rs. 25,097, and on settlement Rs. 53,030 and Rs. 12,508 in the two estates respectively. The settlement in Angul has resulted in an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 63,394, and that of Banki in an increase of Rs. 7,474. There were 591 settlements conducted by the ordinary district staff in Bengal during the year 1890-91. Of these, 126 were original settlements, 324 resettlements, and 141 summary settlements. There were 1,523 petty cases pending at the close of the year.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

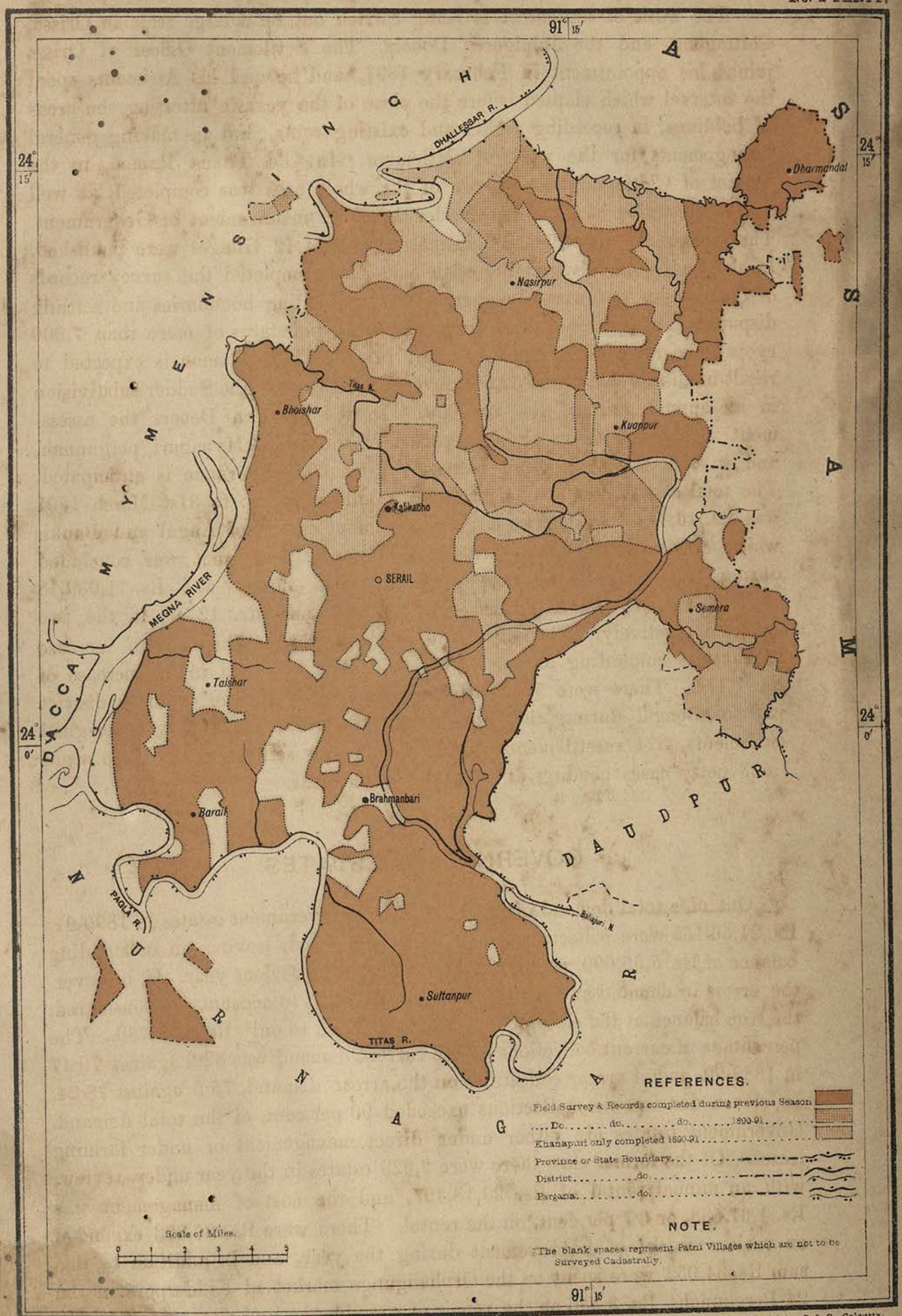
Out of a total demand of Rs. 30,35,421 in Government estates in 1890-91, Rs. 24,56,155 were collected and Rs. 24,167 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,55,099, against Rs. 6,12,716 in the previous year. If, however, the errors in demand and the payments not brought to account are considered, the true balance at the close of the year amounted to only Rs. 4,49,789. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 82·2 against 79·47 in 1889-90, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand, 75·5 against 78·24. In eleven districts the collections exceeded 90 per cent. of the total demand. Government estates are either under direct management or under farming leases. Of the former class there were 2,029 estates in the year under review, with an annual rental of Rs. 29,18,497, and the cost of management was Rs. 1,97,538, or 6·7 per cent. on the rental. There were Rs. 36,873 expended on various works of improvement during the year, and in addition to this sum Rs. 34,052 were spent on the Orphangunge market at Kidderpore in the 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 3,556 on the repair of grambheries and clearance of silt in the drainage channels in the Majnamoota estate in Midnapore, and Rs. 6,144

SURVEY No. I.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF PARGANA SERAIL, DIST. TIPPERAH.

No. 2 PARTY.



Reg. No. 337, S. I. D.—Sep. 91.—550. Rev. 1,000.

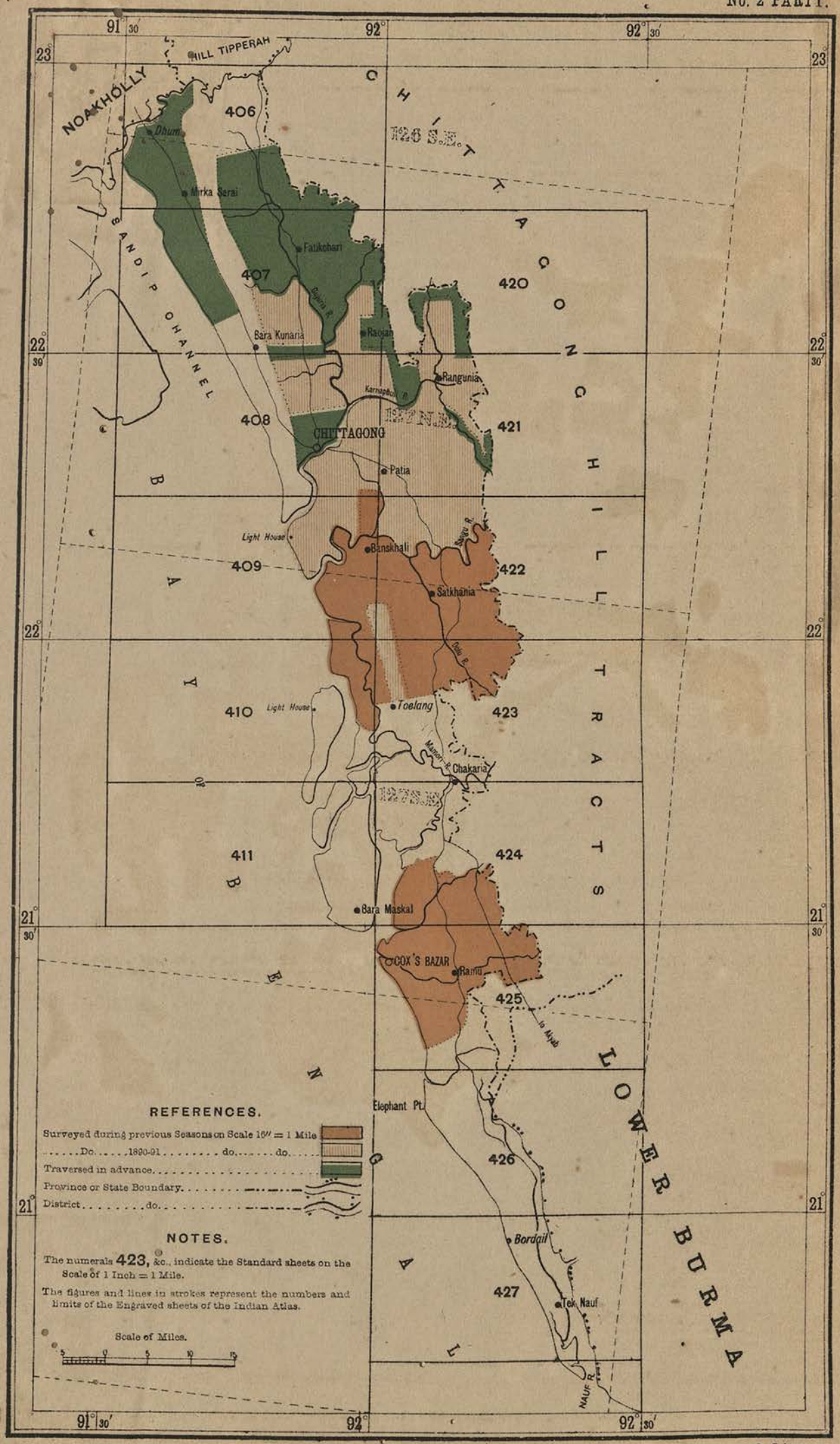
Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

SURVEY No. II.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN DIST. CHITTAGONG.

No. 2 PARTY.



REFERENCES.

Surveyed during previous Seasons on Scale 16″ = 1 Mile

.....Do.....1890-91..... do..... do.....

Traversed in advance.....

Province or State Boundary.....

District.....do.....

NOTES.

The numerals **423**, &c., indicate the Standard sheets on the Scale of 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

The figures and lines in strokes represent the numbers and limits of the Engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas.

Scale of Miles.

Reg. No. 337, S. I. D.—Sep. 91.—550. Rev. 1,000.

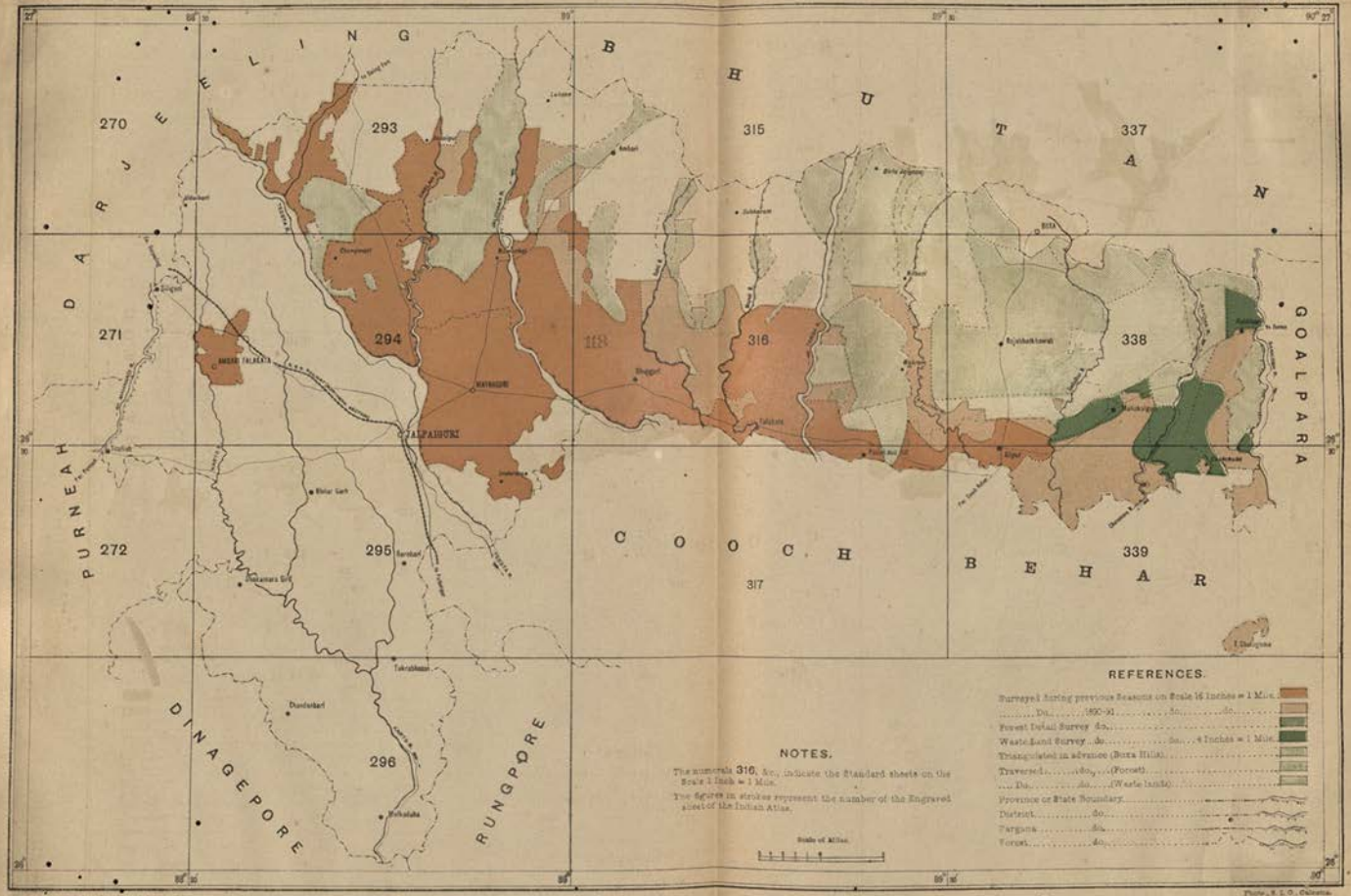
Photo., S. I. O., Calcutta.

SURVEY No. III.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN THE WESTERN DOOARS (DIST. JALPAIGURI).

No. 4 PAETY.

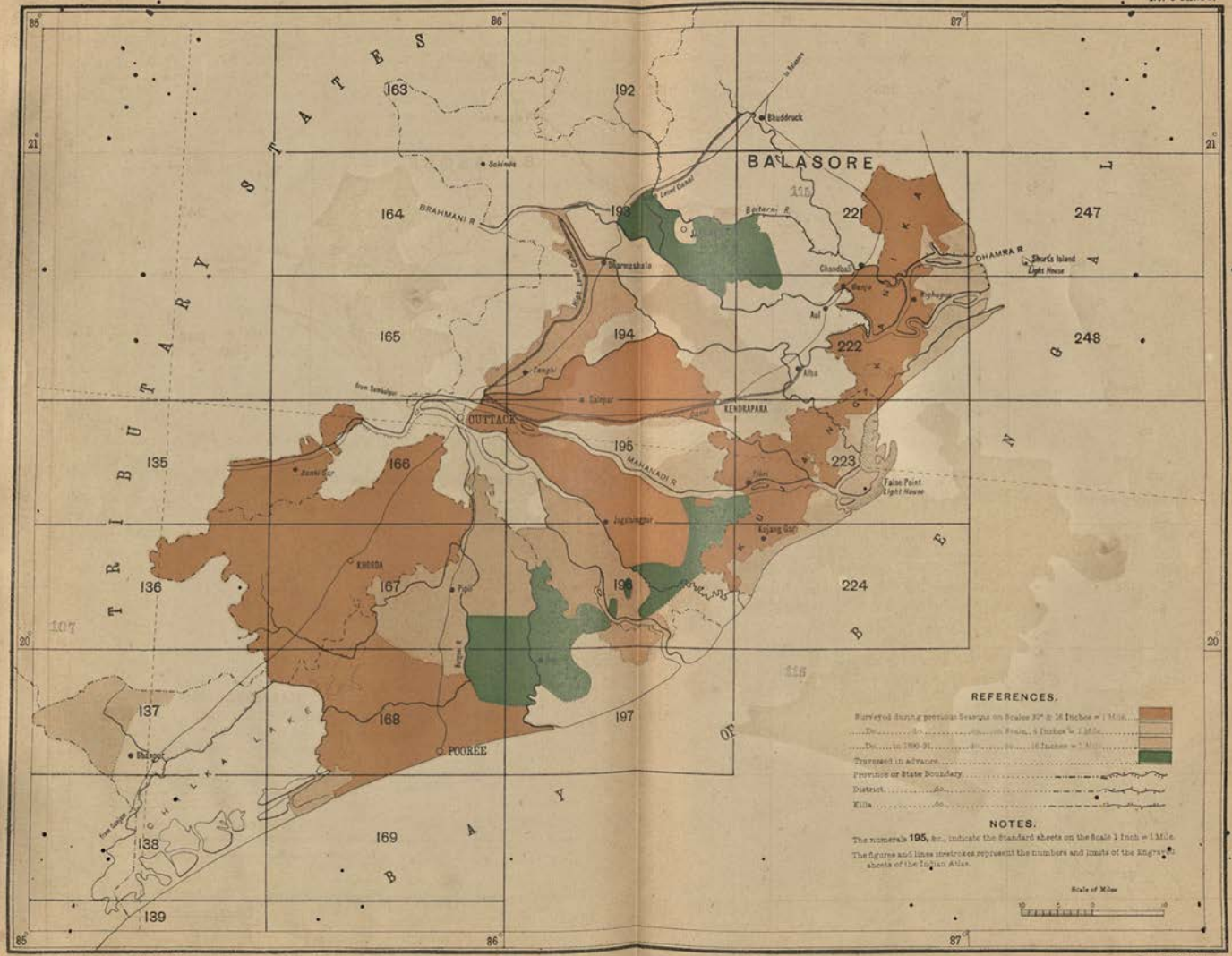


SURVEY No. IV.

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF ORISSA, DISTS. CUTTACK & POOREE.

No. 8 PARTY.



Reg. No. Sci. S. I. D.—Rep. 81—[illegible]. Rev. 1,781.

Photo. S. I. O., Calcutta.

on miscellaneous objects in Darjeeling from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. Experiments were tried with varying success in the cultivation of crops and in introducing agricultural improvements. Primary schools were maintained in Government estates in most districts. The one and a half per cent. contribution from collections was generally made over to the District Boards for the improvement of communications. The largest expenditure under this head—Rs. 56,867—was incurred in Julpigoree. Rupees 2,36,206 were assigned for the management of miscellaneous improvements in Government estates, to be distributed by the Board according to the requirements of the different districts, and Rs. 2,69,552 were reported by the Accountant-General to have been spent, but these figures are subject to modification. In many districts the ryots suffered loss from inundations or insufficient rainfall.

WARDS' ESTATES.

There were 139 private estates under the management of the Board in 1890-91, and of these 69 were wards' and 70 were attached, encumbered, and trust estates. The total demand due to Government amounted to Rs. 52,87,563, of which Rs. 51,84,695 were realized during the year, and Rs. 74,691 after adjustment of accounts in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,177. The current demand due to superior landlords was Rs. 98,29,588, and the arrear demand was Rs. 79,81,432: of this amount Rs. 96,35,714 were collected, including advance collections of Rs. 6,632, and Rs. 7,57,403 remitted, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 74,24,535. Of this enormous outstanding balance, 16 lakhs are classified as irrecoverable, $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs as doubtful, and 50 lakhs as good and in process of recovery. The cost of management was Rs. 7,36,616, or 7·4 per cent. on the current demand, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 8,91,547. Proposals have been made to the Government of India for the levy of a proper charge for the supervision of the Court of Wards' affairs, which take up a serious proportion of the time of the higher Revenue authorities. The cash balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 17,76,763, there were still debts outstanding to the amount of 37 lakhs, and Government securities and debentures were held to the value of over 44 lakhs. There were 10,975 certificates filed, and 21,167 were pending from the previous year: of these 18,438 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13,704 cases at the close of the year. The condition of the tenantry was generally satisfactory during the year under review.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

The Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under consideration two Bills in the session of 1890-91. Both of these have been passed and have received the assent of the Governor-General. Act I, 1891, was introduced with the object of allowing Collectors other than Collectors of districts to make certificates under section 7 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880, and to validate all certificates made by Collectors before the passing of the Act. It is entitled an Act to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880. Act II, 1891—an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Hackney Carriages and Palanquins in Calcutta—was introduced to improve the condition of hackney carriages and to protect weak, lame, and sickly

horses and ponies. Several changes of minor importance were added. The Local Government is empowered to extend or limit the operation of the Act. Bye-laws may be made by the Municipal Commissioners subject to the approval of the Local Government. This Act came into force on 1st October 1891.

POLICE.

The sanctioned strength of the Police Force of Bengal in 1890 including the Railway Police, was 76 superior officers, 3,549 inferior officers, and 18,503 constables, but at the close of the year it was short of this number by 59 subordinate officers and 34 constables. The actual expenditure of the year was Rs. 40,19,887, against Rs. 41,81,342 in the preceding year. A large number of the town police have been replaced by chowkidars. No decided opinion can be given as yet as to the success of this measure. The village police of the Province consisted of 90,790 chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, 36,407 under Regulation XX of 1817, and 43,638 maintained on chakran and service lands and not under either of the above laws, giving a grand total of 170,835 men. Of the last class, 31,214 were in the Burdwan Division. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion is that all these service lands should be commuted, and the chowkidars should all be paid in cash and all come under a single law. A Bill has been drafted and is in circulation which, it is hoped, will achieve this end. Four bodies of additional police were stationed in different parts of the Backergunge district, and a similar force was appointed in Bhagulpore. During the year there were 313 special constables appointed for longer or shorter periods in eight districts of the Province. There were several charges of torture and extortion brought against the police. In all 1·1 per cent. of the officers and 1·5 of the men were convicted during the year for offences under the Penal Code; ·2 and ·7 per cent. of the officers and men, respectively, for offences under the Police Act; and 46·0 per cent. of the officers and 16·2 of the men were punished departmentally. These last figures, though lower than in previous years, are still exceedingly high. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of constables wearing good-conduct stripes, and 39 men were specially promoted for good work. The distribution of police compared with the crime of each division shows that while the Patna Division is undermanned, the Chittagong Division is overmanned.

There were 117,443 cases of cognizable crime reported in 1890, and 116,554 cases of non-cognizable offences—a decrease of 2,213 in the former and 853 in the latter class. The fall in cognizable cases occurred chiefly under the head of offences against property, there being a decrease of 2,739 in serious offences of this class alone, which may be attributed to the fact that food-grains were more plentiful than in the preceding year. As regards other classes of cognizable crime, there was an increase in offences against the State and public tranquillity from 2,818 to 2,874; a decrease in serious offences against the person from 4,702 to 4,340; and a fall in minor offences against property from 41,032 to 38,078. The largest number of non-cognizable cases come under the heads of minor offences against the person and of special laws, which taken together make up nearly 74 per cent. of the total cases reported. The percentage of false cases declined from 5·8 to 5·4 per cent. The percentage of prosecutions to cases declared false rose from 15·7 to 18·9, and that of convictions to prosecutions from 27·2 to 32·3. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is very seldom that charges are deli-

CRIME No. I.

REFERENCES.

* One case to every 500 persons

* ,, ,, 750 ,, and over 500

* ,, ,, 1,000 ,, ,, 750

* ,, ,, 1,000 ,,

* *On the population according to the Census of 1881.*

CRIME No. II.

REFERENCES.

* One case to every 2,000 persons and under

* ,, ,, 4,000 ,, and over 2,000

* ,, ,, 6,000 ,, ,, 4,000

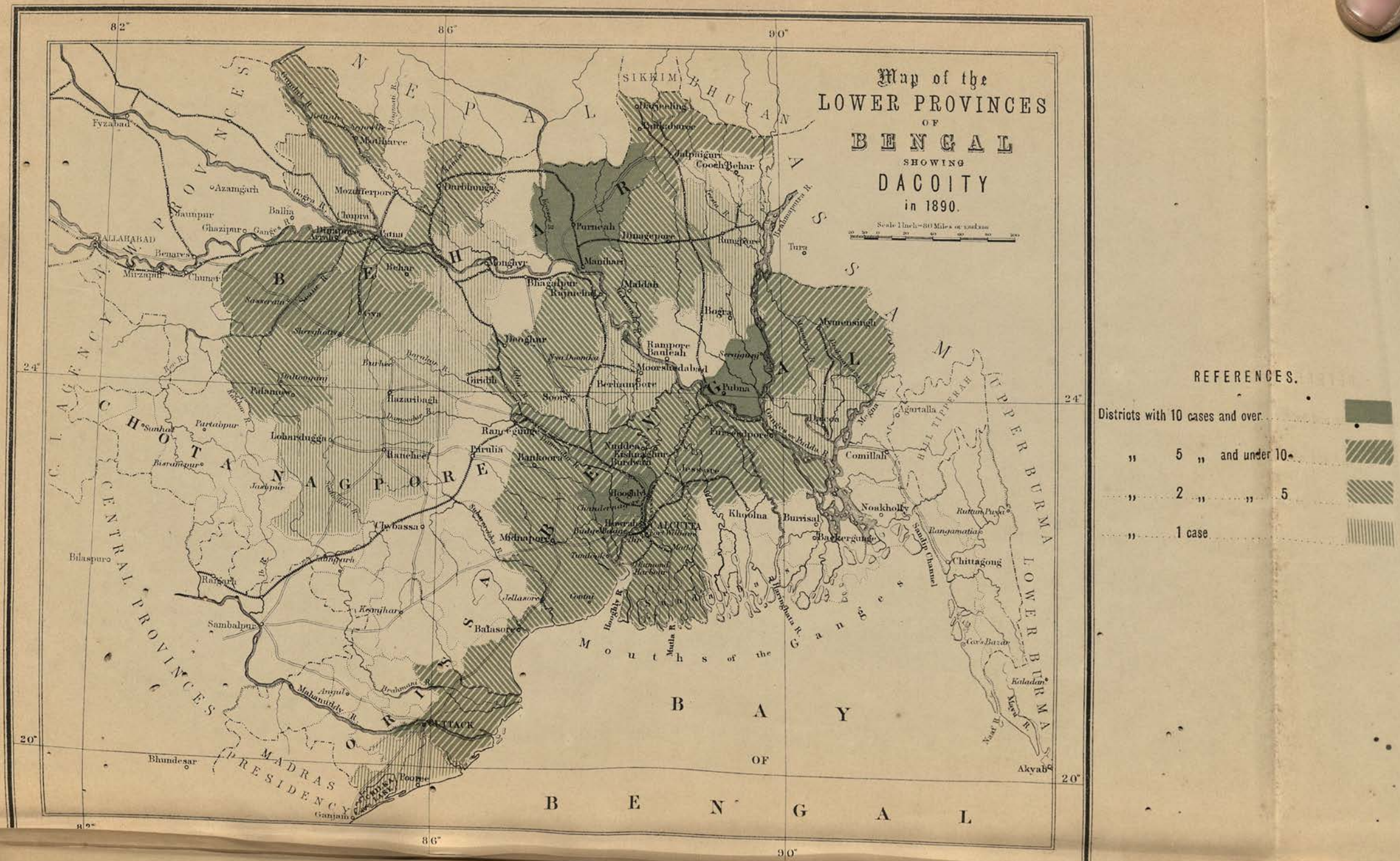
* ,, ,, 6,000 ,,

* *On the population according to the Census of 1881.*

CRIME No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST
PROPERTY
in 1890.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 1,000 persons and under
" " 2,000 " and over 1,000
" " 3,000 " " 2,000
" to over 3,000 "
* On the population according to the Census of 1881.
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
BEHAR
BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
ALLAHABAD
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Ballia
Chupra
Dinapore
Arrah
Patna
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Monghyr
Behar
Gya
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Deoghur
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Palamow
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Chybassa
Midnapore
Balasore
Jellasore
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Bhundesar
Angul
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmani R.
CUTTACK
Pooree
CHILKA LAKE
Ganjam
Purneah
Dinagepore
Maldah
Rampore Bauleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Soory
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Jessore
Khoolna
Burrisal
Backergunge
Furreedpore
Pubna
Bogra
Rungpore
Mymensingh
Dacca
Comillah
Noakholly
Chittagong
Agartalla
Tura
Cooch Behar
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Kaladan
Akyab
Sandip Channel
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Haringhata R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges
Padda R.
Megna R.
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

CRIME No. IV.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DACOITY
in 1890.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or 1 Inch=100
REFERENCES.
Districts with 10 cases and over
" 5 " and under 10
" 2 " " 5
" 1 case
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
N.W. PROVINCES
C.I. AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BEHAR
BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CALCUTTA
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Tura
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Deoghur
Rampore Bauleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Soory
Palamow
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Jessore
Furreedpore
Dacca
Comillah
Agartalla
Noakholly
Burrisal
Backergunge
Khoolna
Hooghly
Midnapore
Chybassa
Jellasore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Pooree
CUTTACK
Chittagong
Rangamatia
Cox's Bazar
Kaladan
Akyab
Sandip Channel
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Haringhata R.
Brahmaputra R.
Megna R.
Ganges
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

berately and malignantly false, and is of opinion that prosecutions should only be instituted when there is no doubt of this fact, but that when such cases are proved severe punishment should be inflicted. The amended compensation section of the Criminal Procedure Code meets the case of ordinary frivolous or vexatious complaints. The police refused enquiry in only 4·4 per cent. of the cases reported to them. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to see this power exercised more often in cases of house-breaking where nothing is stolen and the burglar is unknown, in petty cases of theft where there is no clue to the offender, and in complaints which are of a purely civil nature. Of persons arrested by the police, 70·6 per cent. were afterwards convicted. The percentage of convictions in police cases reported as true was 43·4. The result of Sessions trials was the conviction of 54·1 per cent. of the persons committed as against 49·1 in 1889. This must be considered as very far from satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that in districts where there are Assistant Superintendents of Police, these officers shall watch Sessions cases, and he is about to limit the powers of commitment by Magistrates of the second class to specially selected officers. There were 2,359 cases of bad livelihood instituted on police report, and conviction was obtained in 1,436 cases. Of these cases 1,115 were tried in the villages of the accused. The last Government orders on the subject have left the discretion in this matter to the trying Magistrate, but it is desirable that, so far as possible, such cases should be heard locally. The Lieutenant-Governor further directs that the District Superintendent shall himself record his reasons for thinking that a prosecution will be successful before a police report is sent to the Magistrate. There were 44,043 bad characters under police surveillance. This number is exceedingly large, and more discrimination is required to be shown in placing persons under supervision. The number of remands granted in police cases was excessive, only 54·7 per cent. of A forms being decided in the first two hearings. Orders have been passed to ensure closer supervision by District Magistrates of the work of their subordinates. The number of offenders against whom previous convictions were proved was 1,824—a decrease of 5 per cent. on last year's figures.

The report of the Police Committee was received towards the close of the year under review. The Government of India have, at the instance of this Government, sanctioned the improvements recommended in the pay and allowances of constables at a cost of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs per annum. A draft Chowkidari Bill has been submitted to the Imperial Government, and is now before local officers for report. It is hoped that other changes under consideration will be determined before the close of the present year, and that an increase in the efficiency of the Bengal Police will result.

The cases reported in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta in 1890 were as follows: cognizable cases, 35,031; non-cognizable cases, 26,511. These numbers show an increase of 1,967 in the former and a decrease of 808 in the latter class as compared with 1889. The percentage of convictions for cognizable offences was 93, and for non-cognizable cases 62·33. Only 61 cases were declared false; prosecutions were instituted in 34 cases and convictions obtained in 14 instances. In the town the returns of true cases show a decline in cognizable crime under the head of serious offences against the person from 186 to 175, and against property from 189 to 143. Minor offences against property also fell in number from 2,309 to 2,144. The most noticeable cases

of the year were the prosecution and conviction of a Hindu for causing the death of his immature child-wife, and the acquittal of the late cashier of the Chartered Bank of a charge of criminal breach of trust. It is hoped that the extension of Act XI of 1890 to Calcutta will result in more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals. During the year 4,820 persons were arrested for offences of this nature, and 4,717 were convicted. As regards non-cognizable offences, there was a decrease from 19,577 to 16,820 in conservancy cases. The conviction and sentence to eight years' imprisonment of the managing clerk of a local firm for forging opium passes is worthy of mention. In the suburbs as well as in the town a decline in serious crime occurred. In both town and suburbs there was an improvement in the results of burglary and theft cases. Eighty-five suicides and 301 accidental deaths were reported in 1890. In the town 289 old offenders were convicted, 76 of whom had been convicted more than three times before: in the suburbs the corresponding figures were 94 and 14.

The total strength of the Police employed in the town and suburbs was as follows:—In the town 1,473, in the suburbs 682, Government guard 257, river police 181, additional constables 202, detective department 11, on other miscellaneous duties 54, making a grand total of 2,860 officers and men. There were 14 members of the force punished judicially, 72 men were dismissed, and 60 officers and 278 constables were punished departmentally. The total cost amounted to Rs. 6,14,634, against a budget grant of Rs. 6,17,000.

The returns showing the destruction by and of noxious wild animals and venomous snakes are considered in this part of the report. In 1890, 1,321 persons were said to have been killed by wild animals, against 1,560 in 1889. The returns of those killed by tigers decreased from 530 to 350. The number of wild animals reported to be destroyed fell from 6,807 in 1889 to 5,160 in the year under review. Considering the loss of human life mentioned above, this number is not as high as it should be. The amount of rewards paid was less than in 1889 by Rs. 3,200, the figures being Rs. 16,011 and Rs. 12,811. The number of persons killed by snake-bite in 1890 was reported as 10,534, as compared with 10,681 in 1889. The number of venomous snakes killed fell from 41,189 to 41,115, but the amount of rewards rose from Rs. 3,439 to Rs. 3,742. There were 5,487 licenses issued for arms for the destruction of wild animals and protection of crops, against 5,978 in the preceding year. In December 1890 the Government of India proposed that more liberal rewards and assistance should be afforded in every way for the destruction of wild animals, that licenses should be more freely granted, and that villages in which the mortality from snake-bite is great should be kept free from jungle. It is hoped that these measures may result in decreased mortality and greater security.

The Chittagong Frontier Police Force was chiefly engaged during the year in making expeditions against the Lushais, and but little work was done by it in the Chittagong Hill Tracts proper. Towards the close of the year the force—539 strong—was formally transferred to the new district of the South Lushai Hills, and the Hill Tracts was left to be manned by the Civil Police. A scheme is under consideration for improving the position of the force by approximating it to that of the Burma Military Police. The Frontier Police has maintained its reputation as a thoroughly efficient body, and the men have always shown admirable zeal and earnestness. Two of them have been admitted to the Order of Merit—one a Havildar-Major and the

THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA

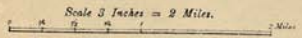
SHOWING

THE POLICE SECTIONS

AND ILLUSTRATING THE REPORT ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Scale 3 Inches = 2 Miles.



AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

Police Section.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Population.	No. of persons per Acre.
A.	Shampookur	372	35,487	77·94
B.	Koomartooly	169	33,691	199·06
C.	Burtolla	329	58,907	89·37
D.	Sookeas Street	283	50,975	89·97
E.	Jorabagan	545	96,318	148·21
F.	Jorasanko	161	25,894	160·77
G.	Burra Bazar	507	50,769	100·83
H.	Colootola	227	47,333	208·47
I.	Moochipara	196	29,241	147·99
J.	Bow Bazar	144	21,677	150·18
K.	Puddopooker	135	26,916	194·53
L.	Waterloo Street	505	4,765	29·21
M.	Fenwick Bazar	130	21,894	156·31
N.	Taltolla	226	26,063	115·30
O.	Colinga	170	11,840	69·64
P.	Park Street	191	4,968	25·97
Q.	Bamun Bustee	170	4,949	29·08
R.	Hastings	97	4,958	50·89
	Fort William & Esplanade	1,283	4,563	3·55
	Fleet of Calcutta		26,000	
	Total for Town	5,097	433,219	82·97

* *According to the Census of 1881.*

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE SUBURBS.

Police Section.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Population.	No. of persons per Acre.
A.	Cossipore	806	8,779	9·79
B.	Chitpore	1,051	17,594	17·33
C.	Cochadanga	979	7,977	13·85
D.	Manicktollah	773	9,693	12·76
E.	Ballaghatta	2,726	85,269	49·91
F.	Intally	1,095	26,929	24·79
G.	Bamapukur	806	18,256	22·44
H.	Ballygunge	1,056	14,439	13·72
I.	Bhowanipore	1,082	36,001	30·13
J.	Tallygunge	1,517	8,954	5·85
K.	Alipore	1,171	13,438	11·47
L.	Ekbalpore	1,005	15,869	15·79
M.	Watgunge	375	15,344	42·94
N.	Garden Reach	989	19,081	21·16
	Canal & Ry. Passengers		3,068	
	Total for Suburbs	14,413	251,439	17·45

* *According to the Census of 1881.*

Police Stations.

Surv. Off. No. 31. Police—1884 and 1887

Litho. S. I. O., Calcutta

other a sepoy—for excellent conduct on the occasion when the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Murray, was attacked and driven out of Jacopa's village.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

In 1890 there were 138 cases before the High Court in its General and Original Jurisdiction, of which 112 were decided. Two hundred persons were under trial, of whom 39 were acquitted or discharged, 105 were convicted, and 56 remained under trial at the end of the year. There were 3,622 persons whose cases came before the Court in its Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction, of which the cases of 123 persons remained undecided at the close of the year. For the rest the appeals or applications of 1,529 persons were rejected, the sentences or orders were confirmed in 918 instances, modified in 278, reversed in 609, and enhanced in 25, and in 137 cases new trials or further enquiries were ordered.

The Sessions Courts decided 1,518 cases in their Original Jurisdiction as against 1,580 in 1889. There were 3,250 persons under trial, of whom 1,134 were acquitted or discharged and 1,521 were convicted, while 20 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred, 74 were committed or referred to the High Court, and 501 remained under trial at the end of the year. Trials by jury were held in 285 cases, in 230 of which the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict. References were made to the High Court in 20 cases, and of the 19 references heard, the verdict of the jury was reversed in 13 instances. On the Appellate and Revisional side, the Courts decided 9,284 cases against 9,426 in 1889. The number of persons whose appeals or applications were disposed of was 16,038. Of these, the appeals or applications of 5,756 persons were rejected, the original sentences and orders were confirmed regarding 5,451, modified regarding 1,563, reversed regarding 2,166 persons, and new trials were ordered in the cases of 620 persons.

At the close of the year 1890 there were 398 Stipendiary and 1,984 Honorary Magistrates, inclusive of those in Calcutta, as against 395 and 1,779 respectively at the end of 1889. The number of benches of Honorary Magistrates rose from 204 to 219. Excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, 143,973 cases were decided during 1890, as against 141,431 in 1889. Honorary Magistrates, in Benches and sitting singly, decided 40,748 cases, and so assisted very materially in disposing of the extra work. There were 206,238 persons under trial during the year, and the cases of 199,677 were disposed of. Of these, 71,991 persons were acquitted or discharged, and 124,450 were convicted. The percentage of convictions was 63·3 as against 62·7 in the preceding year. Before the Presidency Magistrates 34,981 cases were decided as compared with 33,768 in 1889. Of 46,501 persons brought under trial, 5,908 were acquitted or discharged, and 40,460 were convicted, giving a percentage of convictions of 87·2.

Ninety-eight juveniles were sentenced to detention in a reformatory school as against 116 in 1889. Out of 214 European British subjects brought to trial, 142 were convicted and 70 acquitted, while 2 cases remained pending. Chittagong accounts for 124, and Darjeeling for 20 cases. The total number of witnesses who attended the courts was 451,982 against 449,740 in 1889. Of this number, 439,559 were examined by Magistrates, 12,015 by Courts of

Sessions, and 408 by the High Court. There were 1,250 persons whipped in 1890—a decrease of 100 on the preceding year.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs 2,892 persons were convicted and 3,106 were discharged or acquitted during the year.

PRISONS.

The total number of prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the year 1890 was 96,007, and the daily average was 14,777. The returns for convicts alone give a total of 66,453 and a daily average of 13,447, against 66,416 and 13,591 in 1889. Owing to a large decrease last year in the number of convicts in central jails, the practice of sending prisoners with sentences of six months or upwards to them has continued. There were 39 prisoners released on medical grounds, and the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that all cases of persons who have been long ill and are likely to die should be reported to Government, which will ordinarily pass orders making such prisoners over to their friends for safe keeping. The number of convicts released on appeal rose from 1,942 to 2,038—the highest figure ever recorded. There were 157 convicts transported as against 119 in 1889. Twenty-six prisoners were executed—an increase of nine on the previous year. The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment increased from 2,434 to 2,557, and it appears that in some cases this punishment was given when rigorous imprisonment should have been inflicted. Reconvicted prisoners fell in number from 3,561 to 3,331. Experiments in anthropometry are now being made at the Presidency Jail, and the results will be shown in next year's report. Of the total prisoners admitted, 86·69 per cent. were illiterate. The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year decreased from 30,219 to 27,413, but the daily average, though less than in 1889, was higher than in any previous year. The average period of detention was 45·88 days in Sessions cases and 13·28 days in others. Twenty under-trial prisoners escaped, of whom six remained at large at the close of the year. There were 13 escapes of convicts, against 11 in the preceding year, the most noticeable case being that of a convict overseer from the Furreedpore Jail, who is still at large. Ten of the thirteen prisoners were recaptured. There were 25,700 offences reported as committed by prisoners in 1890, the percentage to the daily average population being 191·1, against 184·7 in 1889. Considering the classes concerned and the many opportunities of violating rules of discipline and falling short in the performance of tasks, this number is not excessive. There was ample accommodation during the past year in the jails of the Province for the whole of the convict population, but overcrowding is reported to have constantly occurred to a small extent in six jails. There was a great improvement in the health of prisoners in 1890, the ratio per thousand of daily average sick being 39·4, against 46·4 in 1889, and the death-rate being 32·3 per thousand, as compared with 45·8 in the preceding year. The figures for the past year are the lowest recorded within a decade. In future whenever there have been three deaths and a death-rate exceeding 60 per thousand in any jail in a year, a special examination is to be made by a committee in order to ascertain the cause of the mortality.

By the inclusion of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, the number of subsidiary jails increased from 84 to 86. It is hoped that the system of transfers introduced will improve the efficiency of the warder guard. Convicts were

detained on an average for 7·75 days and under-trial prisoners for 13·44 days. Nineteen under-trial and 7 convicted prisoners escaped, of whom 13 and 5 respectively were recaptured.

The expenditure on jail buildings amounted to Rs. 2,20,230. The gross expenditure on jails, exclusive of that accounted for in the Public Works Department, fell from Rs. 11,91,149 in 1889 to Rs. 11,27,827 in 1890. The average cost for each prisoner decreased from Rs. 79-4-5 to Rs. 76-6-3. The total profits upon goods for sale of the year's working by prisoners amounted to Rs. 3,01,717, against Rs. 2,60,096 in 1889.

At the Alipore Reformatory the number of boys rose from 108 to 135. Offences fell from 356 to 120, and punishments from 328 to 100. The average number of boys admitted to hospital rose from 1·70 in 1889 to 2·78 in 1890. There was only one death. There is accommodation for 224 boys. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 13,988, and the cost of maintenance per head decreased from Rs. 137-9-5 to Rs. 119-9. The number of boys confined in the Hazaribagh Reformatory rose from 267 to 291. The school will hold 306. Offences increased from 268 to 308. The expenditure per head fell from Rs. 92-10-1 to Rs. 75-4-11. The health of the school improved during the year, and two deaths occurred, being the same number as in 1889. Out of 80 and 94 reports received during the year regarding boys released from the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatories respectively, 69 and 57 were favourable; but only 4 boys in the one case and 7 in the other continued to work at the trade learned at the school.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The High Court disposed of 531 suits on its Original Side during the year 1890 and left 563 pending at the close of the year, the numbers for 1889 being 401 disposed of and 575 left pending. On the Appellate Side the High Court sat for 232 days and disposed of 6,082 appeals and applications as compared with 4,636 in 1889, the number pending at the end of the year being 2,465 against 3,654 in 1889.

There were 471,251 suits instituted in Courts in the interior during the year, of which 235,504 were money suits, 195,005 were under the rent law, and 40,842 were other suits, and in all 484,121 suits were disposed of out of a total of 619,949. In the Calcutta Court of Small Causes 26,117 suits were instituted in 1890 against 26,396 in 1889; the cases for disposal amounted to 28,713, of which 26,510 were decided, leaving 2,203 pending at the close of the year. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 1,10,350 against Rs. 1,19,400 in the preceding year. In Mofussil Courts of Small Causes 43,794 cases were instituted and 44,402 were decided—a decrease of 1,188 and 992 respectively on the year 1889. Appellate Courts in the interior disposed of 19,772 appeals from decrees and of 2,672 miscellaneous appeals—a total of 22,444 out of 51,864 appeals before them for decision.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs there were 14,265 civil suits instituted and 14,544 disposed of, against 16,725 and 16,753 in 1889, while the number pending at the close of the year was 2,723 as compared with 3,002 at the end of the preceding year.

Government was concerned in 445 cases in the Civil Courts of Bengal in 1890-91, and the percentage decided in favour of Government was 80·6, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 454 cases and a percentage of

85·7. The Court of Wards was interested in 838 cases in 1890-91 against 720 in 1889-90, and the percentage decided in its favour fell from 99·7 to 88.

REGISTRATION.

During the year 1890-91 there were 749,168 registrations made affecting immoveable property—an increase of 7,044 on the previous year. The number of perpetual leases rose from 76,390 to 82,251, but there was a falling off in the number of leases other than perpetual, the registration of which is compulsory, from 218,515 to 209,726. This decline is said to be due to the effect produced in Eastern Bengal by the circulation of a ruling of the High Court that the Transfer of Property Act did not create new classes of compulsory registrations, but that since its passing the omission to register documents of the kind mentioned in section 18 of the Registration Act may lead to more serious results than before. The percentage of pottahs to kabuliyats registered was only 22·07, and this deficiency is attributed to the desire to save money in registration fees. Where one counterpart must be executed, the power of the zemindar secures that it shall be the kabuliyat and not the pottah. The number of registrations affecting moveable property, exclusive of wills and written authorities to adopt, fell from 149,350 in 1889-90 to 145,919 in 1890-91. The decrease was in money bonds, which are being largely discarded by mahajans in favour of mortgages on landed security. There were 89,860 estates and tenures transferred by registered deeds of sale in the year under review, against 90,691 in 1889-90. The number of ryots' holdings sold was 121,011, as compared with 112,715 in the preceding year. Registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Tenancy Act fell off from 26,780 to 22,547, and the steady decrease since 1886-87 points to the general unpopularity of the system of payment of landlords' fees under the Act. Registrations were refused in 3,908 cases. There were 70 prosecutions instituted, and out of the 119 persons brought to trial 73 were convicted. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 12,40,481 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,29,359, leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,11,122. There was an increase of 15 in the number of registration offices, the total at the end of the year standing at 322.

There were 4,063 marriages registered under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act during the year 1890-91 against 3,959 in the preceding year, and the total number of ceremonies registered was 8,451 against 8,215. Registration under the Act is said to be slowly but surely gaining ground.

Eighty-four new companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 3,70,57,000, were registered during the year under the Indian Companies Act. Forty-six were gold and silver mining companies, of which only five appear to have started with anything like adequate capital. At the close of the year there were 309 companies working in Bengal. Of these, 140 were planting companies, 53 mining, 36 trading, 34 mills and presses, 29 banking and insurance companies, 4 ice and 1 sugar-manufacturing, and 12 other companies. The total nominal capital amounted to Rs. 15,02,20,475, of which Rs. 9,30,26,129 were paid up. The fees realized under the Act rose from Rs. 8,953 in 1889-90 to Rs. 23,674, due chiefly to the sudden growth of enterprise in gold and silver mining.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The total number of meetings of all kinds held by the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality during 1890-91 was 276, against 282 in the preceding year. Eighteen Commissioners were present at more than 50, and 8 at more than 100 meetings. The Corporation was occupied during the year with the business of general administration, with basti and town improvement, with the extension of the water-supply, the improvement of the Suburbs, the Central Road, the Hackney Carriage Bill, and other measures of importance. The total loan liability of the Commissioners rose from 187 to 212 lakhs, while the annual valuation increased from 174 to 201 lakhs. Of the 30 lakhs borrowed during the year, Rs. 13,31,000 were set apart for the Central Road, Rs. 12,00,000 for water-supply, and Rs. 4,69,000 for drainage and repayment of loans. The actual income of the Municipality during 1890-91 was Rs. 42,06,412 against Rs. 42,17,123 in 1889-90, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 41,27,883 to Rs. 44,71,169. The deficit of Rs. 2,64,757 on the year's working was met partly from the opening balance and partly by transfers from capital account. The rates aggregated 19½ per cent. on the annual value of property liable to assessment, and the incidence of taxation amounted to Rs. 5-10-11 per head of the population recorded in the recent Census. The connection between the improvement of water-supply and the diminution of cholera is shown by the fact that in the twenty-one years during which the town has been supplied with pure drinking-water, the death-rate from cholera has decreased to a little more than one-fourth of its former standard. At the close of the year the length of mains and services on the filtered system amounted to 231 miles, and the average daily supply per head during the year was 39·46 gallons in the town and 15 gallons in the added area. A scheme for draining the amalgamated area and for improving the Calcutta system has been prepared, and the project will cost about Rs. 1,70,69,000 to carry out fully.

There were 145 Municipalities in existence at the close of the year 1890-91, showing a decrease of two on the previous year. There were in all 2,098 Commissioners, of whom 944, or 45 per cent., were nominated, and 1,154, or 55 per cent., elected by the rate-payers. Classified according to race, there were 173 Europeans and 1,925 Natives, and according to occupation, there were 368 Government servants and 1,730 non-officials, giving a percentage of 8·2 Europeans and of 17·5 officials. During the year 48 municipalities failed to hold as many as 12 meetings, and the average attendance was below 50 per cent. of the total number of members in 62 municipalities.

The tax on holdings was in force in 36 municipalities, and was levied below the maximum rate in 12 places. A revision of assessment was undertaken in several cases, and among those in which it was completed and brought into force, there was an increase of income in 39 and a loss in only 11 municipalities. Rules were framed during the year in order to secure greater promptness in realizing the taxes, and it is hoped that they will have the desired effect. The average incidence of municipal taxation was annas 11 and pies 11 per head of the population according to the Census of 1881, being the same as in the previous year. The total income of the municipalities in Bengal in 1890-91 was Rs. 28,24,204, against Rs. 26,47,502 in the previous year, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 26,77,511 to Rs. 27,81,524, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,60,942. The income from taxation proper increased from Rs. 19,35,911

in 1889-90 to Rs. 19,91,960 in the year under review. The largest expenditure was incurred on conservancy (Rs. 5,05,355), public works, including the maintenance and repair of roads (Rs. 4,73,551), general establishment (Rs. 2,99,547), maintenance of medical institutions (Rs. 2,32,651), road-cleaning establishment (Rs. 1,84,768), lighting (Rs. 1,43,343), water-works (Rs. 1,38,501), and public instruction (Rs. 1,15,288). The figures of the Education Report for the year 1890-91 show that there was a slight falling off in the expenditure on primary education, and that many municipalities have not as yet made a sufficient provision under this head. Several municipalities availed themselves of the facilities offered by Government, and incurred loans or otherwise made special arrangements to improve the drainage or water-supply of their towns.

As in the preceding year, there were 38 District Boards and 106 Local Boards in the year 1890-91. At the close of the year there were 755 members of District Boards, exclusive of the Chairmen, who were invariably the District Magistrates. Of these members, 148 held their seats *ex-officio*, 284 were nominated, and 323 were elected by the Local Boards. There were 220 official and 535 non-official members; 163 were Europeans and 592 were Natives. Of the 1,206 members of Local Boards, exclusive of the Chairmen, 115 were Government servants and 1,091 were non-officials; there were 94 Europeans and 1,112 Natives.

The total receipts of District Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 58,76,818, there was an opening balance of Rs. 19,33,291, and the expenditure was Rs. 61,29,603. As regards income, there was a decrease under the head of Provincial rates, and an increase under Pounds and Ferries. Contributions from Provincial revenues fell from Rs. 10,98,148 to Rs. 8,12,454. The Dinagepore District Board obtained the first instalment (Rs. 40,000) of a loan of two lakhs, the Julpigoree Board borrowed Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 40,000 out of a loan of Rs. 80,000 were paid to the District Board of Patna; all three loans being made to enable the local bodies to construct permanent bridges on important roads. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 10,01,835, against Rs. 10,04,140 in the preceding year, the decrease being under primary schools and scholarships. Several Boards made efforts to encourage and support female medical education. The total outlay under the head of medical was Rs. 58,519—an increase of Rs. 15,973 over the year 1889-90. The expenditure on famine relief is discussed in another place. The total sum spent on public works was Rs. 38,83,996, against Rs. 37,32,219 in the previous year, and of this amount Rs. 11,82,488 were spent on original works and Rs. 20,16,589 on repairs. There were Rs. 4,51,900 expended on village roads.

MARINE.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year 1890-91 was 60 pilots of all grades and 16 leadsmen. The five vacancies that occurred were filled up by the appointment of qualified leadsmen. Two leadsmen apprentices were appointed locally, and two were brought out from England during the year. In 1890-91 a total of 2,096 ships arrived at and departed from the port of Calcutta, having an average tonnage of 2,360 tons, as against 2,056 vessels with an average tonnage of 2,166 tons in the previous year. The total number of steamers and sailing ships drawing 21 feet and over fell

from 787 in 1889-90 to 748 in 1890-91. These figures are all exclusive of Government vessels, steam-tugs, steamers trading to the Orissa ports and native craft. There were 47 cases of grounding and 12 of collision, against 39 and 5 in the preceding year. No vessel was lost, but in five cases serious damage was done. As regards the channels, the Lower Saugor Road caused considerable anxiety, and the Nynan and Anchoring Creek tracks were in a bad condition. Nineteen vessels were delayed for want of sufficient water over the bars, not including those kept in port on this account.

The Health Officer of the Port made 1,394 inspections of vessels in the year 1890. The number of European seamen who arrived in the port was 19,496 against 20,662 in 1889-90, but the daily average population rose from 1,629 to 1,679. The death-rate fell from 31·36 to 23·82 per thousand, there were 1,419 admissions into hospital with 38 deaths, and 32 deaths occurred at sea. The mortality among the native floating population is shown as 4·54 per thousand, but the accuracy of the figures is doubtful. Twenty-eight deaths were reported from among lascars at sea. A general improvement is noted in the conservancy of the foreshore of the river.

The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 36,908, and the charges to Rs. 19,887, the year's working resulting in a net profit of Rs. 17,022 against Rs. 7,686 in 1889-90. There were 19,572 seamen shipped and 18,915 discharged through the Office, against 16,932 and 15,592 respectively in the preceding year. There was a great increase in the employment of lascars, the demand for them being greater than in any former year. It has been decided by the Government of India that discharged European seamen shall be paid at the market rate of exchange at the larger ports, and at the official rate for financial transactions at smaller places. The market rate has been adopted accordingly at Calcutta and Chittagong. There was an increase in the amount remitted home by seamen's money-orders.

The gross debt of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,00,972, against which the assets of the Trust were Rs. 2,23,64,722. Under Revenue account the income of the year amounted to Rs. 27,82,831, against Rs. 26,82,730 in 1889-90, the expenditure was Rs. 28,20,135, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,41,343. Under Capital account the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,47,652. The Kidderpore docks would have been opened for traffic early in 1891 had it not been for the movement in the walls of Dock No. 1. The injuries are being repaired, and it may be expected that the docks will be ready for use at an early date.

The Chittagong Port Fund receipts during the year were Rs. 61,863, the expenditure was Rs. 57,429, and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 1,14,932. In 1890-91 42 vessels entered and 38 cleared for foreign ports, the numbers in the previous year being 43 and 41 respectively. There were 951 entrances and 946 clearances of vessels trading with home ports, against 982 and 983 in 1889-90. The health of the shipping was not good, 73 persons being admitted into hospital, of whom 3 died. The work of the Pilot Service was satisfactory.

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at the Orissa Ports during the year was 409 and 422, respectively, against 395 and 400 in the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs. 4,026 in the receipts from port dues at False Point, and of Rs. 3,150 at Pooree, while there was a decrease of Rs. 437 at Balasore.

The Native Passenger Ships Act deals with short voyages between Calcutta and the Orissa Ports, Chittagong, the Coast Ports, Rangoon, and the Andamans, and between Chittagong and Naraingunge and Akyab. The most important traffic is that between Calcutta and Chandbally (including Alba), as it is this line that takes pilgrims to and from Pooree. The long voyages dealt with are those of the pilgrim ships to and from Jeddah. There were 1,012 persons conveyed to Jeddah, and two voyages were made with returning pilgrims during the year. The report of the Commission which enquired into the question of native passenger ships is now under consideration.

METEOROLOGY.

In all 53 observatories submitted reports to the Bengal Meteorological Office in 1890, and 16 other stations sent in daily reports in connection with the Storm-signal Service. Rainfall returns were sent in by 257 stations.

During the first five months of the year conditions were, on the whole, somewhat abnormal. Pressure was in distinct defect in each month; temperature was generally in excess, except in April, when it was normal; and there were comparatively few storms, the only one of any importance being a small cyclone which passed over Burma in May. Rainfall was considerably below the average in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, Behar, and South-Western Bengal, and slightly below the normal in Eastern Bengal.

The principal features of the monsoon season—June to October—of 1890 were that the rains set in a few days later than usual, viz., on 18th June; that not a single severe storm occurred; that the current appeared to be in excess of the normal in June and July, of more nearly normal amount in August and September, and again largely in excess in October; and that the rainfall in the last month continued to a later date than usual. There was a very pronounced tendency for the heavy rainfall to concentrate itself towards the north of the province and towards the line of the hills. Northern Bengal showed a rainfall of nearly 26 inches in excess of the average, North and South Behar of 16 and 11½ inches respectively, and Orissa of 9½ inches. There was a defective rainfall only in a part of South-Eastern and South-Western Bengal, and in the southern parts of Chota Nagpore. The rainfall of the whole province during the monsoon period averaged 65·43 inches—an excess over the normal of 8·62 inches, or 15 per cent. In November and December the weather was of the usual north-east monsoon or cold weather character. The rainfall of the whole year was abundant. The total average shows a general excess of about 12 per cent. The heaviest fall was at Buxa, 224·36 inches, and at Kurseong, 200·93 inches. The greatest defect was at Chyebassa, where the fall was 34 per cent. below the normal.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND PRICES.

The harvests of the year 1890-91 were better than in the preceding year, for although considerable damage was caused to the *bhadoi* crops by excessive rainfall, the outturn of rice was generally excellent and the *rabi* harvest a fair average one. The prices of staple crops were lower than in 1889-90, and the material condition of the people was more satisfactory. The measures taken to relieve the distress caused by floods are recorded separately.

RAINFALL No. I.

RAINFALL No. II.

In the Burdwan Division the estimated outturn of the rice crop was nearly 16 annas. The average price of this staple per rupee was 16 seers 7 chittacks—an improvement by one seer on the previous year. In the Presidency Division there were floods in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Jessore, and in some portions of the 24-Pergunnahs and Khoolna. The greatest damage done was in Nuddea, where 14 annas *aus* and 12 annas *aman* were destroyed; in Jessore, where 8 and 16 annas were ruined; and in Khoolna, where the figures were 2 and 12 annas. The cold weather crops yielded a good harvest. The material condition of the people showed no change, although there was, of course, some temporary distress. The price of rice was cheaper than in the preceding year in every district except Khoolna. The lowland crops in Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore in the Rajshahye Division were damaged by floods, but on the whole the winter rice was as good as in 1889-90. Indigo, sugarcane, and tea were all affected by the heavy rainfall. Rice was cheaper than in the previous year, and the record is one of fair average prosperity. In the Dacca Division the outturn of the rice crop was slightly better and the price generally lower than in 1889-90. Jute sold badly and its cultivation was not remunerative. The condition of the people is probably more prosperous in this division than elsewhere in the Province. In the Chittagong Division there was an average outturn of 15 annas on the autumn and winter rice crops combined. Wages are unusually high in this division, and the material condition of the people is one of general prosperity. In the Patna Division great injury was caused by heavy rains in July to the *bhadoi* crops. The rice harvest, however, was very good except in Sarun, where there were serious floods. The *rabi* crops were damaged by a severe storm of rain and hail in March. The general result was a 13½-anna rice harvest and a 10-anna wheat and pulse crop. Notwithstanding the increased density of population, the condition of the poorer classes in Behar is improving, owing to the movements of labourers seeking employment, and to the greater uniformity in prices induced by railway communication. In the Bhagulpore Division, poor *bhadoi* and *rabi* harvests were compensated for by an excellent rice crop. Prices were generally lower than in 1889-90, and the year was one of more than usual prosperity. In Orissa a good harvest enabled the people to recover to some extent the prosperity which had been wanting in the previous year. In Balasore, however, the effects of the distress continued till October 1890. In the Chota Nagpore Division winter rice was everywhere good. A certain amount of distress was felt for a time in the Palamow subdivision, where the outturn of the *rabi* crops, and especially of *mahua*, was much below the average. Of the special crops, sugarcane did remarkably well. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway and the great development in mining operations have raised the price of unskilled labour and have diminished emigration.

FAMINE AND FLOOD RELIEF.

The districts of Sarun, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, 24-Pergunnahs, Khoolna, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, Rungpore, and Furreedpore suffered from floods during the year under review. The distress in Balasore continued, and there was some want in the neighbouring State of Moharbhanj.

The flood in Sarun was principally due to the river Gogra, which breached an old zemindari embankment situated at its junction with the Daha, and

inundated the town of Chupra, together with a tract covering about 600 square miles, 500 of which were under cultivation. In this area the crops were almost entirely destroyed, and great damage was caused to cattle and houses. Measures of relief were speedily taken. The town of Chupra was divided into circles, accommodation was provided for the homeless, and cattle were also taken care of. Grain was sent by boat into the interior, and temporary shops were established on the railway line. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the district, arranged for the establishment of nine circle officers, and directed that loans should be made to those needing immediate subsistence, irrespective of the ordinary procedure. Agricultural advances and charitable loans were made to an amount aggregating Rs. 71,544 and Rs. 9,810 respectively, and the District Board opened relief works. Large importations of grain kept down prices. All the relief measures were concluded by the end of February 1891.

In the Presidency Division a flood was caused by the overflow of the Jellinghee and other channels connected with the Ganges, and was made more serious by the bursting of the Bhagiruthee embankment. The area affected amounted to 129 square miles in the 24-Pergunnahs, 835 in Nuddea, 565 in Jessore, 100 in Khoolna, and 351 in Moorshedabad. During the inundations a good deal of distress was felt, but there was throughout a sufficiency of grain and the prices of food and labour were not affected. The relief measures taken were ample. The districts were divided into circles, each in charge of a special officer. Agricultural loans were made, labourers were employed on relief works by District Boards and Municipalities, and money, food and clothing were distributed. In all Rs. 79,645 were expended in this division.

Some injury was caused by floods to the lowlands of Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, Rungpore, and Furreedpore, but there was no keen or widespread distress. Relief works were continued in Balasore till October 1890, the total cost during the year amounting to Rs. 1,750; gratuitous relief was given to 30,130 persons—a daily average of 196—out of local subscriptions; and some agricultural advances were also made. In 33 villages of the Moharbhanj State scanty rainfall reduced the outturn of the rice crop to 4 annas, and Rs. 35,000 were expended on relief works.

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The work of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in 1890-91 was important and various. The progress of the survey and settlement operations carried on under the Director's supervision has been already considered. It remains to notice the minor objects to which the attention of the Department was directed. The work of preparing analyses of districts was continued, Nuddea and Cuttack being those selected during the year under review. Agricultural experiments were carried on at the three farms at Seebpore, Burdwan, and Dumraon, and also in several Government, wards' and private estates. The results of these experiments in ploughing, watering, and manuring are interesting; but it is doubtful whether they can be always depended upon, and whether they have as yet been so tested as to be capable of practical application. The silk experiments at Berhampore were continued during the year. Buxar wheat was tried in Jessore and Dinagepore, but the results were not satisfactory. Thirty-two wrought-iron Seebpore ploughs were sold, and are said to have given satisfaction. Many specimens of insects injurious to crops were obtained from

district officers and sent to Mr. Cotes of the Indian Museum, who has written notes on this subject. In pursuance of an endeavour to improve the breed of cattle, five bulls were supplied to local officers during the year.

Forecasts of the wheat, jute and rice crops, and statements showing the estimated outturn of the *bhadoi*, winter rice and *rabi* harvests, and of several special crops, were prepared during the year. These statements were generally correct. Agricultural exhibitions were held at Kurseong and at Khoolna. Since the close of the year Babu Shew Bux Bogla has contributed Rs. 30,000 towards a veterinary college and hospital, thus supplying a want which has been long felt.

The necessity for emigration from the overpopulated tracts of Behar and Chota Nagpore, as the precursor of any really lasting improvement in the condition of the people of those provinces, has attracted the attention of the Director, and arrangements were made during 1890-91 with the British India Steam Navigation Company to reduce the deck fare from Calcutta to Rangoon from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7-8. Of this latter sum the Bengal Government will contribute Rs. 2-8 for each emigrant, and by this means the cost will be reduced by one-half. It is hoped that local recruiting agencies will soon be opened, and that an increase of emigration to Burma may result.

The Calcutta Botanical Gardens continue to be admirably managed, and are of the highest value to all students of botany. During the past year over 20,000 specimens were added to the herbarium, and arrangements were made to continue the work of collection in Upper Burma, Assam, and the Andamans. A third volume was added to the series of garden annals, but unfortunately it was found impossible to publish it within the year.

FORESTS.

An important administrative reform was introduced in the working of the Forest Department by the substitution of independent divisions, all directly under the Conservator, for the system under which divisional officers supervised the working of groups of subdivisions, in addition, in some cases, to holding direct charge of one or more subdivisions. The Working Plans Division was also abolished, as it was decided to depute selected officers to prepare working plans as required. There was a slight decrease in the area of forests, owing to the disforesting of certain lands in the Sunderbuns Division, the total area at the close of the year standing at 5,189 square miles of reserved, and 2,209 square miles of protected forest. The area (4,034 square miles) of unclassed forests and waste lands remained unchanged. Efforts should be made, especially in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts, and in Chota Nagpore, to increase the forest area. The most destructive fires occurred in the Julpigoree and Angul Divisions, where better supervision is required. The total outturn of timber was 8,332,421 cubic feet, of which 8,224,361 were removed by purchasers, as against 10,172,896 in 1889-90. On the other hand, there was an increase of over a million cubic feet of fuel taken out during the year. The net profits of the year amounted to Rs. 3,23,104, showing a decrease of Rs. 55,349 on the figures for 1889-90, but an increase of Rs. 42,064 on the average of the five years ending 31st March 1890. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Forest Department will not let their zeal for improvements in administration override their regard to the contribution which should be made to the general revenues. There were 203 prosecutions for breaches of the forest law in 1890-91, as

against 120 in 1889-90, but the number of cases compounded declined from 2,524 to 1,961. The percentage of convictions rose from 80 to 87 per cent.

MANUFACTURES, MINES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The actual yield of indigo during 1889-90 in the Province of Bengal and in Benares and the Doab was over a lakh of maunds, and the estimate for 1890-91 is put at nearly one and a half lakhs. More than half of the indigo manufactured came from the Behar districts of Tirhoot (Mozufferpore and Durbhunga), Chumparun, and Chupra. The exports of indigo during 1890-91 amounted to 95,032 maunds, as against 1,24,988 in the preceding year, but the average price per maund rose from Rs. 197 to Rs. 216. These exports were the lowest for many years, and the prices gained, though higher than in 1889-90, were less than in previous years. It is anticipated that any heavy advance in the price of indigo will cause aniline dyes to be used in its stead.

The number of tea gardens rose from 399 to 416, and the area under tea increased from 79,006 to 85,573 acres. The outturn of tea was 25,004,389lbs., against 25,089,423lbs. in 1889, and the average yield per acre fell from 375·47 to 354·6lbs. The Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts accounted for 350 gardens, 77,776 acres under tea, and a production of 23,347,378lbs.

The outturn of the cinchona factory was somewhat less than in the previous year, owing to a slight falling off in demand. In all 4,031 pounds of cinchona febrifuge and 4,010 pounds of sulphate of quinine were produced. The net profits of the year were Rs. 17,040. The object with which the plantations were started was to supply a cheap remedy for fever, and it is a matter for congratulation that quinine manufactured at the Government Factory can now be sold at one rupee per ounce. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see every charitable dispensary in the province supplying itself with the Government drug, as a further reduction in price might be rendered possible in case of such an increased demand.

Among the other industries of the Province which may be mentioned here are those connected with the production of opium, salt, saltpetre, sugar, lac, silk, gunny bags and cloth, cotton twist and yarn, cotton cloth, and jute. In the 24-Pergunnahs alone there were 46 mills, presses, and factories at work during the year. Three ships were built at Chittagong during the period under review. There are coal mines in the Bhagulpore, Burdwan, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and mining operations are likely soon to be undertaken in the Darjeeling district. The Barakar Iron Works employed 1,200 hands and turned out pig-iron and castings to a value exceeding six lakhs of rupees. The Baragunda copper mines yielded 305 tons of refined copper. The excitement which prevailed at the time of the gold fever has now subsided. It is said that there is as yet no reliable evidence of the existence of lead, silver or gold in paying quantities in the Chota Nagpore Division.

TRADE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Bengal in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 82,26,41,533—an increase of Rs. 3,14,09,993 on the figures for 1889-90. Exports showed a decline from Rs. 47,55,78,979 to Rs. 46,44,73,443, while the value of imports rose from Rs. 31,56,52,561 to Rs. 35,81,68,090. The net increase is covered by the rise in value of treasure

imported and exported, which showed an advance of Rs. 3,20,37,960. The fall in the value of exports of Indian produce must be regarded as a natural result of the high rate of exchange which prevailed during part of the year.

Although the bulk of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, yet the percentage during the year under review—57·86—is the lowest for a decade. The proportion of the foreign trade carried through the Suez Canal was 64·4 per cent., and the total value showed an increase of over $1\frac{1}{3}$ crores, and was the highest ever recorded. The values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Calcutta from foreign countries by sea during 1890-91 were cotton goods (including twist and yarn) over $14\frac{1}{2}$ crores; metals $2\frac{1}{3}$ crores; mineral oils $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores; machinery $81\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; woollen goods 75 lakhs; sugar nearly 62 lakhs; salt nearly $59\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; and liquors over $47\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Similarly the values of the principal exports by sea in the foreign trade were raw jute nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores; opium nearly 6 crores; tea 5 crores; oil-seeds nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores; rice over 3 crores; and indigo and hides both over 2 crores. The total value of the coasting trade rose by 1 crore and 57 lakhs, of which 78 lakhs were in imports. The trade with the interior showed a decline in imports from Rs. 45,82,66,181 to Rs. 45,45,86,185, and a rise in exports from Rs. 28,98,59,785 to Rs. 29,85,45,266, the result being an increase in value of over 50 lakhs.

Considering the entire trade of Calcutta, it may be noted that there was a decline in the value of raw cotton imported and exported. It appears that the opening of fresh railway communication has given Bombay an advantage as regards the cotton trade of Upper India. Cotton goods form 56 per cent. of the total foreign import trade; but although there was an increase of over 40 lakhs in 1890-91 in the value of imports of piece-goods, there is no sign of any marked expansion in this trade. The rapid rise in the rate of exchange disorganized the market, and importers had a bad season. The trade in raw jute showed an advance in quantity, but owing to unseasonable rains and floods the crop was a poor one, and there was a decline in value. The decrease in the value of the jute exported by sea to foreign countries amounted to 82 lakhs. The traffic in food-grains showed an increase in quantity of 11·10 per cent. under imports, and of 19·41 per cent. under exports on the figures for 1889-90. This general rise occurred in spite of a decline in the wheat trade. There was a most noticeable advance in the traffic in rice and paddy from 1,39,19,790 to 1,68,36,643 maunds in imports, and from 1,10,89,452 to 1,43,63,217 maunds in exports. The imports of refined sugar by sea increased enormously owing to low prices on the continent, and the high rate of exchange here. The exports of tea increased during the year, and it is evident that Indian tea is gaining ground in the United Kingdom. It is also satisfactory to note that the exports to Australia increased by more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds.

There were 302 cases of detention at Calcutta under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1890-91. Of these, 252 consisted of unstamped or partially stamped piece-goods, 16 were false trade descriptions, and 34 were goods marked with the name of a British trader made abroad and not showing the country of manufacture. The results of the detention were that 67 cases were released with fine, 234 were released without fine, and in only one case were the goods finally confiscated. The Act is being worked satisfactorily.

The total inland trade of Chittagong amounted in value to Rs. 72,57,520 in 1890-91, against Rs. 86,51,534 in 1889-90, and the sea-borne trade fell from

Rs. 3,16,97,261 to Rs. 2,87,62,255. This decline is chiefly due to the fall in the value of jute referred to above. The value of the trade of the Orissa Ports showed an advance from Rs. 1,17,13,067 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,38,72,022 in the year under review. During 1890-91 the trade of Balasore amounted to Rs. 1,01,72,251, that of Cuttack to Rs. 31,56,973, and that of Pooree to Rs. 5,42,798. Cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods formed the chief imports, and rice was the main article of export.

The river traffic of the province may next be noted. On the Nuddea rivers the value of trade increased from Rs. 3,15,50,612 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,17,69,384 in 1890-91. The down-stream traffic comprised nearly 72 per cent. of the total trade. The trade by country-boats to Chittagong *viâ* the Megna river amounted in value to Rs. 24,70,867 in 1890-91, against Rs. 44,12,151 in the previous year. The traffic on the Midnapore and Hidgellee Canals declined in value from Rs. 1,26,84,910 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,03,18,140 during the year under review. The trade on the Orissa Canals amounted in value to Rs. 86,68,801 in 1890-91 against Rs. 34,46,208 in 1889-90, and that on the Orissa Coast Canal fell from Rs. 31,31,580 to Rs. 30,72,541. The value of traffic carried by inland steamers on the Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee and Hooghly rivers rose from Rs. 1,67,36,008 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,08,50,179 in 1890-91. The traffic carried along the Brahmaputra and Megna by the River Steamer Companies fell in value from Rs. 7,47,92,626 to Rs. 6,89,55,757, and that conveyed by the steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway also declined from Rs. 4,00,33,886 to Rs. 3,93,99,287. Finally, the value of the trade with Assam by country-boats rose from Rs. 1,69,50,376 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,71,75,108 during 1890-91.

The value of the external rail-borne trade of Bengal fell from Rs. 18,33,63,094 in 1889-90 to Rs. 17,90,61,461. There was a decline amounting in value to 80 lakhs in imports, due to smaller supplies of food-grains and oil-seeds from the North-West Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab, and an advance in exports amounting in value to 37 lakhs. During the year 1890-91 the value of the traffic along the Eastern Bengal State Railway amounted to Rs. 14,49,48,030; along the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway to Rs. 54,33,826; along the Northern Bengal State Railway to Rs. 8,90,87,301; along the Dacca State Railway to Rs. 2,61,23,004; along the Nalhati State Railway to Rs. 66,67,269; along the Tirhoot State Railway to Rs. 8,90,70,365; and along the Patna-Gya State Railway to Rs. 1,53,69,601.

The registration of the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan is carried on at 38 frontier stations. The results of this registration in 1890-91 were that the grand total of the traffic of these countries with this Province was shown as amounting in value to Rs. 2,32,01,189. Of this amount by far the greater proportion is due to the trade with Nepal, the value of which was registered as Rs. 2,21,79,431, while that with Tibet was only Rs. 3,80,681, that with Sikkim Rs. 2,33,806, and that with Bhutan Rs. 3,67,271.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

During the year 1890-91 the amount expended on Civil and Military works in the Roads and Buildings Department was Rs. 86,90,166. Of this sum, Rs. 8,41,816 were devoted to Imperial, Rs. 35,06,058 to Provincial, and Rs. 43,42,292 to Local Fund purposes. The most important Imperial work

under construction during the year was the new Imperial Secretariat building in Calcutta. The estimated cost was Rs. 11,38,276; it was begun in January 1890, and would have been ready for occupation on 31st March 1891 had there not been a delay in the arrival of stores from England. This building will provide accommodation for the Public Works Secretariat, Home, Revenue, Agricultural and other Departments of the Government of India. The sum expended on civil buildings from the Provincial grant amounted to Rs. 14,66,249 in 1890-91. Among the more important of the works which were engaged upon, were the construction of the Calcutta new Police Courts, and of the Calcutta Port and Shipping Office, both of which buildings were completed during the year, and the extension of the Small Cause Court, and of the Indian Museum. The new quarters for the Bethune College students were finished, and Babu Shama Charan Law's Eye Hospital was almost completed. Rupees 3,19,538 were expended on court-houses, treasuries, record-rooms and circuit-houses. New buildings were erected, and repairs carried out at Doomka, Pakour, Naraingunge, Arrah, Cuttack, Pooree, Khoordah, Kendrapara, Jajepore, Chupra, and Buxar. More than $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were spent on police buildings, and two lakhs were expended on jails. Out of ten Munsifs' courts in hand, seven were completed during the year, and active progress was made with the three remaining unfinished. Among works of lesser account may be mentioned the erection of a new light-house at Norman's Point on the Chittagong coast, and the completion of an embankment along the Ichamutty river at Pubna.

There were in all, in 1890-91, 33,773 miles of road maintained by public authorities in Bengal, outside of municipal limits, of which 1,663 miles were kept up by the Public Works Department and 32,110 by local bodies. Dividing these into metalled and unmetalled, the Public Works Department had charge of 1,145 miles of metalled and only 518 of unmetalled road; while local authorities maintained 2,999 miles of the former and 29,111 of the latter class. During the year 1890-91 the Public Works Department expended Rs. 11,01,057 and local bodies Rs. 32,93,369 on these communications. It may be noted that damage was done to the roads in the Darjeeling Division by the heavy rain of July 1890; that on 15th April 1890 a tornado occurred at Jamalpore, in the Mymensingh district, and injured the subdivisional residence; and that floods washed away a portion of the embankment near Ramnugger at Maldah. The flood from the Gogra in the Sarun district has led to a survey being taken to consider the embanking of this river.

The only important administrative change was the abolition of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Division, and the transfer of all works comprised in it to the Military Department.

IRRIGATION.

The irrigation works of Bengal are divided into major and minor, and this latter division comprises irrigation and navigation works, and agricultural works. The total provincial receipts of the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 21,82,931, and the expenditure to Rs. 32,78,926, in addition to which Rs. 1,03,490 were expended on embankments and drainage, and were charged to the suspense head of "tuccavi."

The major irrigation works are the Orissa, Midnapore, Hidgellee Tidal, and Sone Canals. The revenue of the Orissa Canals during the year amounted to Rs. 3,44,936 and the working expenses to Rs. 4,67,603, giving a deficit of

Rs. 1,22,667. The actual realizations from water-rates were the greatest yet made, but there is an unsatisfactorily large and increasing balance outstanding. During the year 21,937 boats used the canals, and the tollage amounted to Rs. 1,11,709. The total expenditure charged to capital account up to the end of the year 1890-91 was Rs. 2,42,17,926 out of an original sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,13,96,220. There were 177 miles of canal open for irrigation and navigation, and 75 for irrigation only; and there were 764¾ miles of distributaries and village channels. There was an increase during 1890-91 of 52,129 acres in the area protected from flood, making a total of 427,937 acres. The capital outlay of the Midnapore Canal up to 31st March 1891 was Rs. 82,44,242, leaving an unspent balance of only Rs. 78,091. Any future expenditure on this account must be provided from Provincial funds under the head of minor works. The revenue and working expenditure of the year were Rs. 2,36,991 and Rs. 2,08,860, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,131. The number of boats using the canal was 45,054, the tollage being Rs. 1,23,059. The total area irrigated was 81,626 acres, as against 68,810 in the previous year, and the assessments showed a consequent increase. On the Hidgellee Tidal Canal the work of remodelling is being carried on with the object of rendering the channel more efficient for draining and of ensuring a uniform depth of 7 feet for navigation. The outlay of 1890-91 was Rs. 1,52,884. The year's working of the canal resulted in a loss of Rs. 25,530, and the traffic compared unfavourably with that of the previous year. The Sone Canals have a length of 218½ miles; there are 148¾ miles of branch canals and 1,211 of distributaries. There were 281,014 acres irrigated during 1890-91, a slight falling off from the previous year, owing to a more favourable rainfall. The number of boats which passed through the canals was 8,664, and the tollage amounted to Rs. 56,704. The total receipts were Rs. 7,29,170 and the expenses Rs. 7,02,099, giving a net balance of Rs. 27,071, as against Rs. 1,51,045 in 1889-90. This decrease is chiefly due to a decline in water-rates. The outlay charged to capital account during the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,361.

Minor irrigation and navigation works are the Calcutta and Eastern, Orissa Coast, and Sarun Canals, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the Nuddea Rivers, for which only revenue accounts are kept; and the Eden and Madhuban Canals, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are maintained. The receipts of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals were Rs. 5,25,085 and the expenses Rs. 3,23,957, the net revenue being Rs. 2,01,128. The number of boats rose from 148,165 in 1889-90 to 157,454 in 1890-91, and the tollage from Rs. 4,82,279 to Rs. 5,14,744. On the Orissa Coast Canal there was a net loss on the year's working of Rs. 11,212. The revenue, however, remained steady. There was also a deficit amounting to Rs. 1,898 on the Sarun Canals during 1890-91. The agreement between Government and the guarantors terminated with the close of the year, and the latter declined to comply with the fresh terms formulated by Government. An attempt is being made to keep the canals open for irrigation over a small area of country by an arrangement with one of the guarantors. The Nuddea Rivers showed a net revenue for 1890-91 of Rs. 90,588, and 64,478 boats paid tollage. The irrigation operations of the Eden Canal were not satisfactory from a financial point of view. Damage was again caused to the Madhuban Canal by the rains of 1890, and only 881 acres were irrigated, against 9,134 in the preceding year.

Agricultural works consist partly of drainage channels, but chiefly of embankments. The expenditure under this head in 1890-91 amounted to

RAILWAYS, CANALS AND CANALIZED RIVERS.

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Rs. 7,56,734, and this sum was spent chiefly in maintaining and repairing existing works. Retired lines were made on the Bhagiruthee and Chumparun embankments, and the Rajapore drainage works were completed during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The railways of Bengal are the Eastern Bengal (782⅖ miles), the Nalhati (27¼ miles), and the Tirhoot (329 miles) State Railways; the Bengal Central (125 miles), the Darjeeling-Himalayan (51 miles), the Tarkessur (22⅕ miles), the Patna-Gya (57⅕ miles), and the Deoghur (4⅘ miles) Railways; and portions of the following railway systems, viz., East Indian (729 miles), Bengal-Nagpore (118 miles), and Bengal and North-Western (92½ miles). The financial results of the year's working of the State Railways were fairly satisfactory, the total amount credited to Provincial revenues being Rs. 29,15,200, against Rs. 29,87,100 in 1889-90. Of this sum, the Eastern Bengal Railway contributed Rs. 26,63,003, the Tirhoot State Railway Rs. 3,44,181, and the Nalhati Railway Rs. 8,016. The amount placed to the credit of the Imperial Government was Rs. 15,59,448 as compared with Rs. 11,69,119 in the preceding year.

The chief work in progress on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was the completion of the Assam-Behar Section to the Kosi river, and in all 36 miles were added to the system during the year. The connection of the Assam-Behar Section with Dingra Ghât on the Mahanuddy and its eventual extension to Kissengunge are under consideration, and there is also a project for bridging the Ganges at Sara. Great damage was caused to the line in several places by floods, and the expenditure necessitated thereby was large. There was an increase in mean mileage worked from 709·34 in 1889 to 756·86 in 1890, and in train miles from 2,666,041 to 2,979,178. The gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 3,01,707 and the working expenses an increase of Rs. 4,23,011, the percentage of working expenses on gross earnings rising from 44·60 to 47·12. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 60,70,321, or Rs. 1,21,304 less than in 1889, and yielded a return of 6·04 per cent. on the total capital outlay, as against 6·36 in the previous year. On the Nalhati State Railway the gross earnings fell off from Rs. 1,04,010 to Rs. 1,00,823, and the net earnings from Rs. 22,699 to Rs. 22,170. Breaches in the line stopped goods traffic for nearly a month. As the Tirhoot State Railway was placed under the management of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from 1st July 1890, these two railways are considered together. On the Tirhoot Railway the Durbhunga-Seetamurhee branch (48 miles), and the Kunwah Ghât extension (8 miles) were opened during the year. The gross earnings of the combined lines amounted to Rs. 46,01,592, and the net earnings to Rs. 25,73,364, showing an increase of Rs. 5,41,154 over the preceding year. The return on the capital outlay rose from 4·40 to 5·33 per cent.

In consequence of floods on the Bengal Central Railway it was decided to increase the flood openings at various points, and estimates for this work have been sanctioned. The gross earnings of 1890 showed a decrease of Rs. 69,388, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,45,906 against Rs. 2,95,988 in 1889, giving a percentage of only 2·54 per cent. on the total capital. The Patna-Gya and the Tarkessur Railways are worked by the East Indian Railway Company. The net earnings of the Patna-Gya Railway in 1890 were Rs. 2,80,099—an increase of Rs. 12,538 over the preceding year—and the return to capital was 6·44, as against 6·15 per cent. The year's

working of the Tarkessur Railway resulted in an increase of net earnings from Rs. 1,36,578 to Rs. 1,44,282. On the Deoghur Railway the net earnings amounted to Rs. 10,915, or Rs. 1,779 less than in 1889, giving a return of 3·86 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway showed an increase in net earnings from Rs. 2,29,116 to Rs. 2,32,895. The washing away of two bridges caused a temporary interruption to traffic.

Regarding the East Indian Railway, which comes only partly within this Province, it is sufficient to state that there was a decrease in gross earnings of Rs. 15,18,545 and in working expenses of Rs. 19,32,260, and that the net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,98,22,775, or Rs. 4,13,715 more than in 1889. On the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, the section Chakardarpore to Sambulpore road would have been opened for passenger traffic during the year had it not been for heavy floods. The gross earnings increased 40·35 per cent. and net profits by nearly 1½ lakhs.

TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES.

During the year 1890-91 226 miles of telegraph lines were added to the system in Bengal, giving a total at the end of the year of 5,647 miles. The mileage of wires at the close of 1890-91 amounted to 18,886. There were 584,418 messages despatched—an increase of 44,173 over the previous year; the Indian share of the collections amounting to Rs. 8,46,285. Five Government offices and twenty-two Railway offices were opened, while six Government and two Railway offices were closed, making a total at the end of the year of 632 offices from which telegraphic messages could be despatched.

The business done by the Postal Department again increased in 1890-91. At the close of the year 2,305 post-offices and 25,662 miles of postal lines were maintained. During the year the number of postal articles of all classes received for delivery was 73,981,934, showing an increase of 2·3 per cent. There were 54,928 articles insured, and 520,904 were sent by value-payable post. There were 5,507,891 money-orders, valuing Rs. 10,26,75,127, issued and paid—a rise of 404,212 in number and Rs. 62,15,471 in value over the previous year. There were 163,448 revenue money-orders, representing Rs. 16,22,596, paid in 1890-91, and 23,385 rent money-orders of the value of Rs. 2,66,869 were issued. This rent money-order business has increased about five-fold during the year, owing to the fact that before July 1st, 1890, it was in force in only six districts. It was then extended to sixteen more districts, and as it has now been extended (in July 1891) to all districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is law, a further development may be expected next year. It is satisfactory that the percentage of refusals of these rent money-orders was smaller than last year, and it is to be hoped that the system will grow in favour both with landlord and tenant. At the close of the year there were 128,930 accounts open at the Postal Savings Banks, representing a sum of Rs. 1,54,25,595. There were 44 prosecutions of postal servants in 1890-91. No highway robberies occurred.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 13,48,75,413 in 1890-91, against Rs. 13,66,47,040 in 1889-90, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,69,95,040, as compared with Rs. 2,07,94,481 for the preceding year. The receipts for 1890-91 therefore showed a decrease of Rs. 17,71,627, and the expenditure

TELEGRAPH LINES AND OFFICES.

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an increase of Rs. 62,00,559 on the year 1889-90. In receipts there was an increase of over 24 lakhs in Land Revenue, due to the several adjustments made during the year, which are discussed at more length under the head of Provincial Finance. The largest decrease, amounting to more than 56 lakhs, was under Opium, due to the low prices obtained. Salt showed an increase of over 4¾ lakhs, Customs of more than 7 lakhs, and Interest of 1½ lakhs. In expenditure there was an increase of nearly 57¾ lakhs under Opium, of 2 lakhs under Stationery and Printing, and of nearly 1¼ lakhs under Scientific and other Minor Departments. All other fluctuations were of smaller amount and need not be separately considered.

The stock of Currency Notes in the treasuries at the beginning of the year 1890-91 was Rs. 35,05,780, and at the close Rs. 41,73,320. During the year Rs. 25,80,650 were the value of notes supplied by the Bank of Bengal to local treasuries, against Rs. 30,96,400 in the previous year. Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, the Calcutta Collectorate, and the Income Tax Treasury, Calcutta, remitted surplus notes amounting in value to Rs. 64,99,790 to the Bank of Bengal, and local treasuries remitted their surplus notes to the Reserve Treasury to the value of Rs. 1,20,05,425. The receipts from currency chests amounted to Rs. 6,06,000, and the issues to Rs. 75,000. Receipts of currency notes from the public in payment of Government dues amounted to Rs. 2,46,81,995, against Rs. 2,68,61,395 in 1889-90, and Rs. 89,57,140 in value were taken by the public in exchange for silver, as compared with Rs. 85,50,425 in the previous year. Issues to the public in payment were Rs. 1,09,29,215 in value, against Rs. 1,26,53,350 in 1889-90, and in exchange for silver were Rs. 66,48,815, against Rs. 64,70,255 in the preceding year.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

The current financial contract between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal was entered into for the five years from 1887-88 to 1891-92. The only important change which has been made since this contract was finally settled is the transfer of the management of the Tirhoot State Railway to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company from 1st July 1890. This change has swollen the accounts on both sides, but has not materially affected the Provincial Revenues.

The year 1889-90 was financially a satisfactory one, the net surplus amounting to over ten lakhs, and the year 1890-91 opened with a balance of Rs. 36,76,544. During the year under review ten lakhs of rupees were transferred under orders of the Government of India from Provincial to Imperial Revenues, this sum being adjusted under the head of Land Revenue. The inclusion of the gross receipts and expenditure of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has already been referred to. A credit of Rs. 9,39,000 was allowed to the Government of India, under the head of Land Revenue, on account of the estimated net earnings of the Company for the nine months from 1st July 1890. A credit of Rs. 3,17,041 was taken under Civil Works, as the estimated value of a portion of land made over to the East Indian Railway Company. The ordinary heads of revenue showed but little expansion, while the expenditure showed a tendency to increase under almost all heads. Surveys and Settlements were the cause of the extra expenditure under Land Revenue; and there was a large increase under Irrigation and Civil Public Works. In addition to this, a special

grant of four lakhs was made to the Public Works Department for urgent works, especially for the repair and maintenance of roads in the Darjeeling district. The accounts of the year are not finally settled, but it is expected that they will have closed with a deficit of Rs. 6,08,000, and that the closing balance on 31st March 1891 will have been reduced to Rs. 30,69,000. The receipts for 1890-91 show a total of Rs. 5,16,55,000, against Rs. 5,14,35,000 for 1889-90, and the expenditure has been put at Rs. 5,22,63,000, as compared with Rs. 5,04,09,000 for the preceding year. Under principal heads of Revenue there were receipts amounting to Rs. 2,87,26,000, and an expenditure of Rs. 61,77,000. Receipts by the Civil Department came to Rs. 39,28,000, and salaries and expenses to Rs. 2,25,05,000. Railways showed Rs. 1,46,99,000 receipts and Rs. 1,08,68,000 expenditure (revenue account). The receipts under Irrigation were Rs. 22,85,000, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,48,000. Buildings and Roads showed Rs. 7,36,000 receipts, and the expenditure was Rs. 35,70,000.

The Incorporated Local Funds showed an opening balance for 1890-91 of Rs. 27,84,596, receipts amounting to Rs. 76,90,370, expenditure to Rs. 78,17,865, and a closing balance of Rs. 26,57,101. The District Road Fund exists only in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Darjeeling, where the Local Self-Government Act has not been introduced. The District Road Account survives in Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to which the Cess Act has not been extended. The District Port Fund is maintained by the zemindari dâk cess, and the Inland Labour Transport Fund by fees, the deficit being charged against Assam. The District Fund exists in 38 districts, and is by far the most important of all these funds. The receipts of the year 1890-91 were Rs. 69,51,251, the expenditure Rs. 71,09,007, and the closing balance stood at Rs. 23,39,666. The accounts were not overdrawn in any district.

Excluded Local Funds consist of 23 funds classed as Police, Marine, Education, Medical and Charitable, Public Works, and Miscellaneous, and of seven Cantonment Funds. The total income in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 4,38,663, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,96,236, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 2,11,233. In several cases contributions were made from Provincial Revenues. The remaining heads of Excluded Local Funds are Municipalities, Unions, and the Chittagong Port Trust, which bank with Government Treasuries, but are financially independent.

The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at full rates during the year 1890-91, except in Backergunge, where the road cess was levied at half the maximum rate. The current demand amounted to Rs. 78,38,927 and the arrear demand to Rs. 18,35,056, giving a gross demand of Rs. 96,73,983. The total collections of the year amounted to Rs. 76,84,012. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 81·8, and that of arrear collections on arrear demand was 68·8, the percentage in each case being less satisfactory than in 1889-90. In only eight districts did the percentage of both current and arrear collections exceed 90 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this standard should be reached throughout Bengal, and that more energy should be shown in the work of realizing cesses with promptitude. According to the returns made under the Cess Act, it would appear that the gross rental of Bengal has risen within the last fifteen years from Rs. 13,11,68,432 to Rs. 14,60,45,236. This increase is attributed partly to enhancement of rents and partly to more accurate valuations.

LAND REVENUE.

The number of revenue-paying estates has risen from 159,612 in 1886-87 to 166,136 in 1890-91—an increase of about 1 per cent. per annum. The current demand, however, has varied very slightly, that for 1886-87 being Rs. 3,80,75,298, and for 1890-91 Rs. 3,81,67,697. During the year under review the current collections on this demand amounted to Rs. 3,67,33,458, or 96·2 per cent. The arrear collections were Rs. 18,52,435 on a demand of Rs. 22,46,426—a percentage of 82·4 per cent. The collections of 1889-90 showed percentages of 95·02 and 84·25 on the current and arrear demand respectively. The total balance at the end of the year was Rs. 17,85,164, against Rs. 22,60,785 for the preceding year—a reduction of nearly five lakhs of rupees. Taking into account the errors in the demand and payments not brought to account, the true closing balance was only Rs. 15,38,139, and the total collections were 96·07 per cent. of the total demand. Only Rs. 43,066 were remitted, of which sum Rs. 40,175 occurred in estates under direct management. In 1890-91 160,892 estates paid Rs. 15,64,268 of revenue demand by postal money-orders. The development of the system since 1887-88, when 47,248 estates paid only Rs. 2,07,156 in this way, is remarkable. The payment of rents by postal money-orders has only been in force for such a short period that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to gauge the working of the system from a revenue point of view, but it is to be hoped that it will eventually approve itself to both landlords and tenants.

Only 762 entire estates and 309 shares of estates or interests, making a total of 1,071, were sold during the year, out of 14,483 which became liable to sale. There seems to be a tendency for defaults to increase and actual sales to diminish in number. There were 142,878 certificates filed in 1890-91, against 166,951 in the preceding year, and the year closed with 78,524 pending cases, as compared with 92,866 in 1889-90. This procedure is most largely used in the collection of road and dâk cesses. The question of revising Register 10 in order to enable a better check to be kept on the progress of each case is under consideration. The work of initial land registration remains uncompleted in Cuttack and Balasore only, and in 31 districts the rewriting of the first registers has been finished. During the year 55,461 applications for registration of mutations were made—a percentage of 5·7 on the total number of interests initially registered. The greater part of partition, or batwara, work lies in the Patna, Bhagulpore, and Dacca Divisions. In 1890-91 666 cases were instituted in these divisions, and 545 were disposed of, leaving 2,259 cases pending at the close of the year. These results are unsatisfactory, and a report is awaited from the Board on the question of amending the Partition Act. Special attention is now being paid to ensure regularity and promptitude in dealing with land acquisition cases.

The Bengal Tenancy Act is gradually taking its place as the general rent law of the Province, and its main provisions appear to be well understood. There have not been many cases of serious disputes between landlords and tenants during the year.

In order to secure higher collections, a circular has been issued prescribing a standard percentage of 99 per cent. for permanently-settled estates, 95 for temporarily-settled estates held by the proprietors for definite periods,

93 for ryotwari tracts, and 90 for temporarily-settled estates managed direct or farmed, and for Government estates. Arrears are to be wholly or nearly collected within the next year. Failure to comply with this standard will necessitate a special explanation from the responsible officers. A modification has also been made in the classification of estates, and a revision of the number, dates, and amounts of instalments in which land revenue is paid is being undertaken.

The state of Government and wards' estates, the progress of survey and settlement proceedings, the collections of the road and public works cesses, and questions affecting irrigation, drainage, and embankments, are fully considered under their several heads in other parts of this report.

CUSTOMS.

The net revenue derived from customs duties amounted to Rs. 2,74,48,013 in 1890-91, as against Rs. 2,62,93,652 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 11,54,361. This increase showed itself under each of the following three heads, viz., import duty on general merchandise, import duty on salt, and export duty. It is worthy of notice that there were larger realizations from kerosine oil, and that the imposition of a tax has not stopped the steady growth of trade in that article. The most marked increase of the year was in the revenue derived from the export of rice. The total duty collected in 1890-91 amounted to 87 per cent. of what it had been prior to the abolition of the general import duties in 1881-82.

OPIUM.

The present review of the opium season deals with the period from 1st September 1889 to 31st August 1890. The weather was on the whole unfavourable to the crop in both Agencies. In the Benares Agency failure of the rains in October and November necessitated a second and in some cases a third sowing, and good weather in February was to some extent counterbalanced by a damp and heavy season early in March. Later on in March, however, fine weather prevailed, and a fair average crop was gathered. In Behar sowings were delayed in many districts, a severe storm in February did considerable damage, and subsequently incessant and strong west winds further reduced the outturn. The result was that only 44,760 chests were manufactured—27,150 in Benares and 17,610 in Behar. The number of chests sold was, as usual, 57,000, so that the reserve has been considerably reduced and will stand at only 18,770 chests on 31st December 1891. Under these circumstances, it is to be regretted that the area under cultivation was reduced in 1888-89, and an increase was considered necessary in the year under review. The Benares Agent was able to add nearly 20 per cent. to his area, but the Behar Agent considered that an increase was not requisite. The unfavourable weather, however, upset his calculations, and his manufacture was much below what he was requested to arrange for. The balances outstanding from cultivators were largely reduced from what they had been at the close of the previous year, and at the end of the season stood at Rs. 2,366, as against Rs. 27,435 in 1889. The receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department have been made up for the official year 1890-91. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,97,11,057, as against Rs. 6,53,27,858 in 1889-90, and the charges show an increase from Rs. 1,59,95,877 to Rs. 2,16,96,951.

No. 1.
Map of the
BEHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHEWING THE
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGAH
for 1889-90.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies with an average of over 5 seers per Bigah, shewn thus I
Do do. do. 4 do. II
Do. do. do. 3 do. III
Do. do. below 3 do. IV
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
BIJNOR
MEERUT
MOHADABAD
RAMPUR
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
MUTTRA
BHURTPUR
AGRA
DHOLPUR
GWALIOR
JHANSI
LALITPUR
NAUGOR
DAMOH
BUDAUN
SHAHJAHANPUR
FARUKHABAD
MAINPURI
HARDOI
SITAPUR
KHERI
BAHRAICH
GONDA
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
BANDA
HAMIRPUR
JALAUN
FATEHPUR
ALLAHABAD
BENARES
MIRZAPUR
GHAZIPUR
SALIA
BAKSAR
SHAHABAD
SARAN
MOTIHARI
SURGHUNGA
HATHIBAGH
PALAMOW
NYA DOOMKA
BUNDELKHAND
PANNA
HEWAH
Kaimur Range
Sorthal Pergunnah
Rajkhota

No. 2.
Map of the
BEHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHEWING THE
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
for 1889-90.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies in which lands are all irrigated, shown thus I
Do. do. 50 per cent. and over irrigated, II
Do. do. under 50 per cent do. III
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
MEERUT
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
SHAHJAHANPUR
FARUKHABAD
MAINPURI
ETAH
ETAWAH
MUTTRA
AGRA
BHOLPUR
GWALIOR
JALAUN
JHANSI
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
KANPUR
FATEHPUR
ALLAHABAD
BANDA
BENARES
MIRZAPUR
GHAZIPUR
BALLIA
GORAKHPUR
BASTI
GONDA
FYZABAD
SULTANPUR
PARTABGARH
JAUNPUR
AZAMGARH
GHAZIPUR
BUNDELKHAND
KUMAON
GARHWAL
TERAI
NEPAL
SAHARANPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
MEERUT
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
MUTTRA
AGRA
ETAWAH
MAINPURI
FARUKHABAD
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAREILLY
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
PILIBHIT
KHERI
SITAPUR
HARDOI
UNNAO
RAE BARELI
PARTABGARH
SULTANPUR
FYZABAD
GONDA
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
AZAMGARH
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
BALLIA
MIRZAPUR
BENARES
ALLAHABAD
FATEHPUR
KANPUR
JALAUN
GWALIOR
BHOLPUR
MUTTRA
AGRA
ETAWAH
MAINPURI
FARUKHABAD
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAREILLY
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
MEERUT
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
SAHARANPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
KUMAON
GARHWAL
TERAI
NEPAL
BUNDELKHAND
JHANSI
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
BANDA
HAMIRPUR
JALAUN
KANPUR
FATEHPUR
ALLAHABAD
BENARES
MIRZAPUR
GHAZIPUR
BALLIA
GORAKHPUR
BASTI
GONDA
FYZABAD
SULTANPUR
PARTABGARH
JAUNPUR
AZAMGARH
RAE BARELI
UNNAO
HARDOI
SITAPUR
KHERI
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
SHAHJAHANPUR
FARUKHABAD
ETAH
ETAWAH
MAINPURI
MUTTRA
AGRA
BHOLPUR
GWALIOR
JALAUN
JHANSI
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
BANDA
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ALLAHABAD
BENARES
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GHAZIPUR
BALLIA
GORAKHPUR
BASTI
GONDA
FYZABAD
SULTANPUR
PARTABGARH
JAUNPUR
AZAMGARH
RAE BARELI
UNNAO
HARDOI
SITAPUR
KHERI
PILIBHIT
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MORADABAD
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BULANDSHAHR
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SAHARANPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
KUMAON
GARHWAL
TERAI
NEPAL
BUNDELKHAND
JHANSI
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
BANDA
HAMIRPUR

No. 3.
Map of the
BEHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION
UNDER POPPY
for 1889-90.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which Poppy cultivation is more than 3 per cent. of general cultivation, thus I
Do. do. do. 2 do. II
Do. do. do. 1 do. III
Do. do. less than 1 do. IV
PROVINCES
OUDH
BEHAR
BUNDELKHAND
Kaimur Range
MEERUT
BULANDSHAHR
MOHABABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
BUDAUN
SHAHJAHANPUR
MUTTRA
AGRA
BHOLPUR
GWALIOR
JALAUN
CAWNPORE
UNAO
FATEHPUR
ALLAHABAD
BANDA
PANNA
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
BEWAR
BAHRAICH
GORAKHPUR
BENARES
MIRZAPUR
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
BALLIA
AZAMGARH
GOPRAE BARREE
FATTANGARH
MAMBHIPUR
SHAHGANJ
PALAMOW
HAZARIBAGH
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
PURNEAH
SOUTH PARGANAS
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°

The net revenue therefore shows a fall from Rs. 4,93,31,981 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,80,14,106 in 1890-91, amounting to Rs. 1,13,17,875. The average price per chest was Rs. 1,049-0-11 for Behar and Rs. 1,026-13 for Benares opium, against Rs. 1,147-13-7 and Rs. 1,124-12-7 in the preceding year. The number of convictions for breaches of the opium laws showed a considerable decrease. It is noticed that there were several important cases of smuggling from Nepal, indicating an organization for introducing illicit opium into the Native States of the Punjab.

SALT.

The receipts of the Salt Department in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 2,35,17,145, and the charges to Rs. 4,07,576, the approximate net revenue therefore being Rs. 2,31,09,569—an increase of more than six lakhs on the previous year. The realizations were the highest since 1881-82. The advance which occurred in import duty is attributed to a favourable rate of exchange and to a fall in the prices of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt. There were 25,99,327 maunds of salt in stock at the beginning of the year, and during the year 97,62,835 maunds were imported by sea and 62,770 were manufactured. The total amount of salt which passed into consumption in Bengal during 1890-91 is estimated at 89,00,180 maunds, giving an average consumption of 9lbs. 13½ ounces for each member of the population as determined by the recent Census. It appears that cheap crushed salt from Hamburg, Aden, and the Sulkea Salt Golahs is beginning to lessen the demand for Liverpool salt, and may be expected in time to drive the latter out of the market. It is a matter for congratulation, too, that improvements in communication are enabling Rajputana and Punjab salt to compete more successfully with the imported kinds. During the year under review an important change in administration was effected in Orissa by the establishment of one Government salt factory and the sanctioning of another. This will result in cheapening the price of salt and in affording employment to the ryots. This step was induced by the irregular working of the licensees of the *kurkutch* factories and the consequent disorganization of industry. Mr. Kilby's scales for the weighment of salt have been used in Calcutta since July 1890, and were introduced into Chittagong during the course of the year. The number of seizures of contraband salt decreased from 977 in 1889-90 to 715 in the past year. The number of prosecutions fell from 1,490 to 987. In Orissa the cases instituted for offences against the Salt Laws also decreased from 4,189 to 2,087.

EXCISE.

A change has been recently made in the administration of the Excise Department by the appointment of two Inspectors to assist the Excise Commissioner. The subordinate establishment was greatly improved during the year, and further reforms are contemplated. The financial results of 1890-91 were a decrease of Rs. 12,544 in the gross revenue and an increase of Rs. 97,911 in the charges, showing a decrease in the net revenue of Rs. 1,10,465. The figures for the year were—receipts Rs. 1,04,60,877, charges Rs. 6,29,293, net revenue Rs. 98,31,584. There was a decline of Rs. 1,78,870 in the revenue obtained from country spirits, but a rise in that from almost all the other exciseable articles—notably from ganja, opium, pachwai, and tari.

The excise duty on country spirits is levied in three different ways, viz., under the distillery system, the outstill system, and the dual system of both combined. Outstills were abolished on 1st April 1889 in Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah, and from 1st April 1890 in the sixteen remaining districts of the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions. The former group of districts showed an increase of Rs. 84,181, while the first year's experiment in the sixteen districts referred to above resulted in a decline of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,16,009. This loss is nothing more than might have been expected under a new policy introducing a change of such magnitude. The advantages of the distillery system are great, and there is no reason why it should not succeed in raising a moderate revenue in settled tracts where the people are fairly prosperous, and at the same time in reducing consumption. In Northern Bengal, in the Chittagong Division, and in Chota Nagpore, with the exception of Hazaribagh, there are no distilleries. The dual system prevails in the Patna Division, and in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore and Hazaribagh. The central distillery supplies a certain area, and the rest of each district is served by outstills, which are placed under stringent restrictions as to the amount of liquor the lessees may manufacture. In Behar the poverty of the people compels the supply of cheap and therefore weak liquor, and undue pressure put upon the abkars only results in the stimulation of illicit distillation. During the year 1890-91 there was a marked decline in revenue in every district in Behar, and the figures indicate less success in managing excise there than elsewhere in the province. The attempt to raise the retail prices of outstill liquor has failed, and the abkars have combined to refuse settlements. It appears probable that sufficient judgment has not been exercised, and that the upset prices have been fixed too high for the abkars to be able to recoup themselves by raising the price of liquor. The trade in duty-paying spirit has been injuriously affected, but there is nothing to show that this has been accompanied by reduced consumption, and not by an increase in illicit distillation.

The revenue from tari rose from Rs. 8,26,314 to Rs. 8,45,586, and that from pachwai from Rs. 2,32,682 to Rs. 2,72,288. There was an increase in the receipts from ganja of over half a lakh, together with a reduction in the quantity consumed—a result that must be considered as eminently satisfactory. The revenue from excise opium rose from Rs. 15,76,123 to Rs. 16,00,093. Since the close of the year the price of excise opium has been raised in the districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal bordering on Assam, in order to hinder contraband trade.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws rose from 4,441 to 5,054, and convictions from 3,747 to 4,233. Rupees 85,795 were imposed as fines and Rs. 68,244 were paid as rewards.

STAMPS.

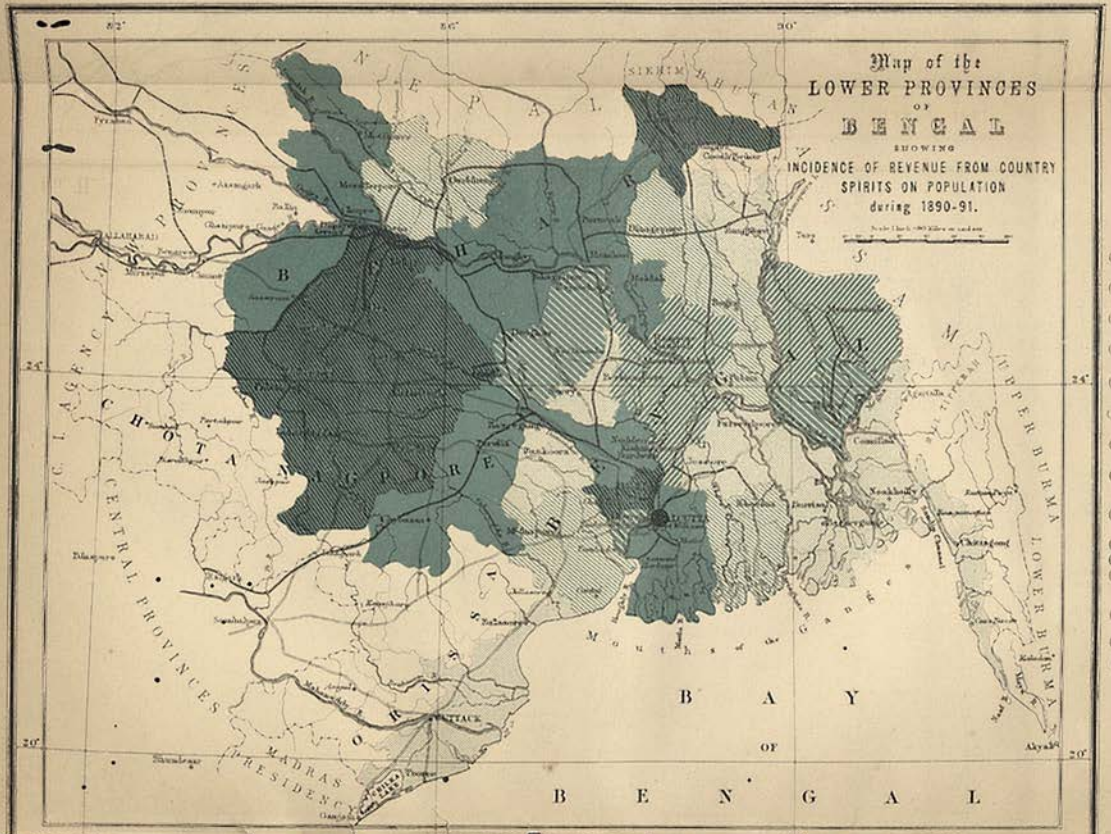
The gross receipts from stamps in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 1,43,06,347, as against Rs. 1,42,37,779 in the previous year, and the net revenue rose from Rs. 1,36,06,635 to Rs. 1,36,89,467. This slight increase was the result of a counterbalancing growth in the revenue derived from stamps under the Indian Stamp Act, and decline in that realized from court fee stamps. The net revenue under the Stamp Act increased by Rs. 2,32,345; that under the Court Fees Act fell by Rs. 1,49,513. This decrease corresponded with the decline in

No. 1.

EXCISE No. 1.

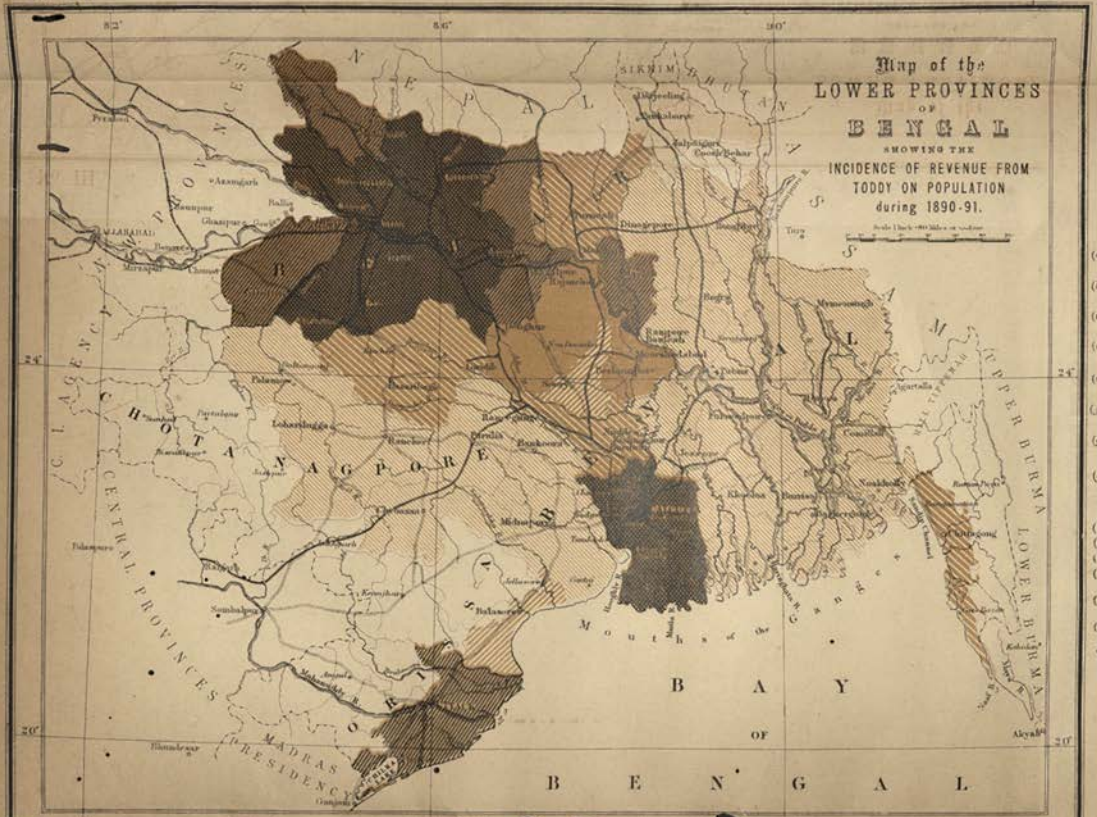
No. II.

EXCISE No. II.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM COUNTRY SPIRITS ON POPULATION
during 1890-91.
REFERENCES.
(a)* One Rupee per 51 persons & upwards
(b)* ... 41 to 50 persons
(c)* ... 31 to 40 ...
(d)* ... 21 to 30 ...
(e)* ... 11 to 20 ...
(f)* ... 1 to 10 ...
(g) for less than one person
(a) Backergunge, Beerbhoom, Jessore, Rungpore, Furreedpore, Bakergunge, Chittagong, Noakholly, Tipperah, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore.
(b) Midnapore, Khoolna, Dinagepore, Bogra, Pubna, Moorshedpore, Durbhunga.
(c) Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Mymensingh.
(d) Howrah, Dacca, Santhal Pergunnahs.
(e) Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Shahabad, Saran, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purneah, Maldah, Singhbhoom, Manbhoom.
(f) Hooghly, Darjeeling, Jalpigoree, Patna, Gya, Hazaribagh, Lohardagga.
(g) Chittra.
* On the population according to the Census of 1881.
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
Mouths of the Ganges

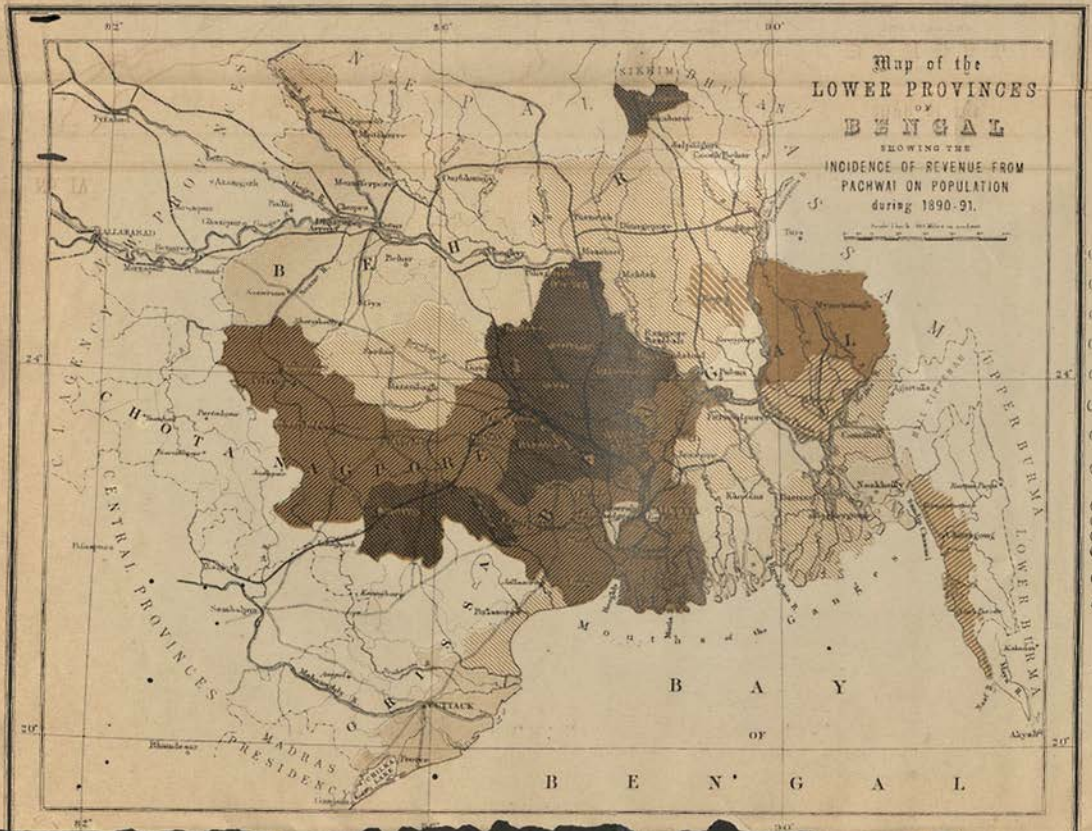
No. III.

EXCISE No. III.

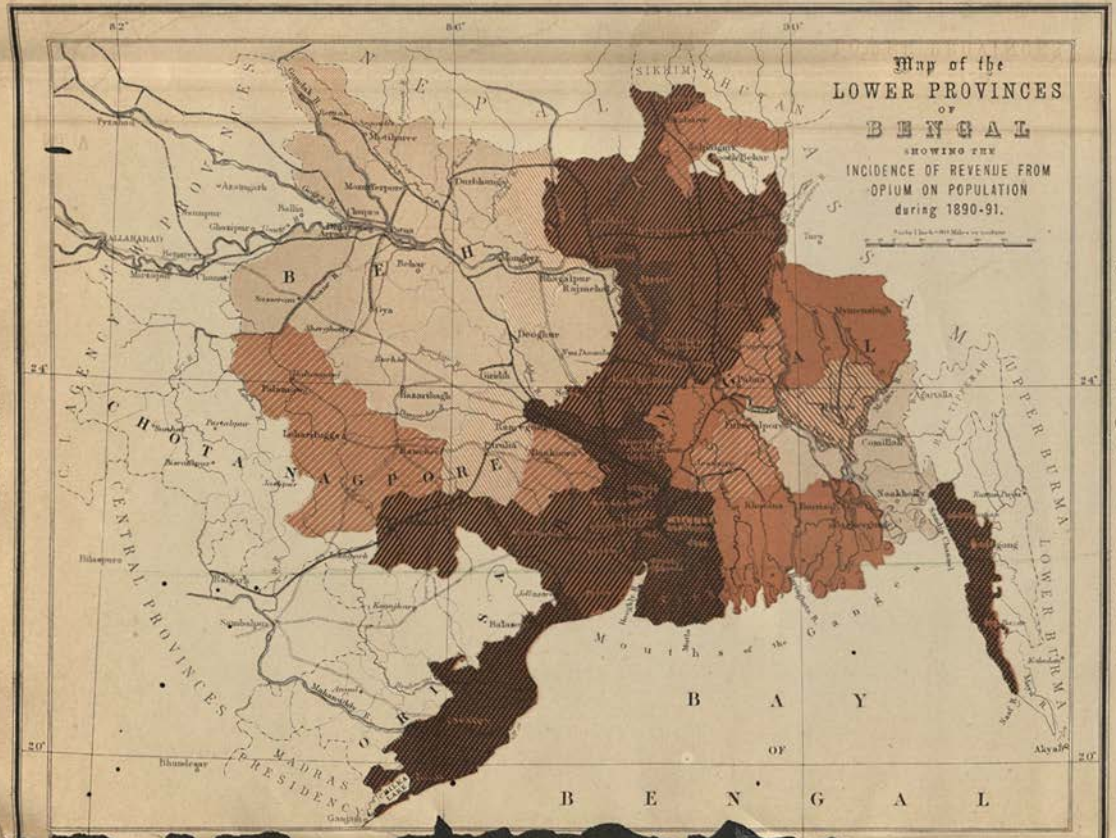

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
TODDY ON POPULATION
during 1890-91.
REFERENCES.
(a)* One Rupee per 601 persons & upwards.
(b)* ,, from 401 to 600 ,,
(c)* ,, 201 to 400 ,,
(d)* ,, 101 to 200 ,,
(e)* ,, 51 to 100 ,,
(f)* ,, 10 to 50 ,,
(g)* Nil.
(a) Backergunge, Midnapore, Nuddea, Jessore, Khoolna, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Noakholly, Tipperah, Lehardagga, Singhbhoom, Manbhoom.
(b) Beerbhoom, Balasore.
(c) Burdwan, Chittagong, Purneah, Hazaribagh.
(d) Moorshedabad, Southal Pergunnahs.
(e) Shahabad, Champarun, Bhagalpur, Maldah, Cuttack, Pooree.
(f) Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Monghyr, Durbhunga, Sarun, Monghyr.
(g) Darjeeling, Julpigoree.
* On the population according to the Census of 1881.
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AGENCY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN

No. IV.

EXCISE No. IV.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
PACHWAI ON POPULATION
during 1890-91.
REFERENCES.
(a)* One Rupee per 1,501 persons & upwards
(b)* ,, 1,201 to 1,500 persons
(c)* ,, 901 to 1,200 ,,
(d)* ,, 601 to 900 ,,
(e)* ,, 301 to 600 ,,
(f)* ,, 1 to 300 ,,
(g)* Nil.
(a) Jessore, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Backergunge, Tipperah, Chittagong, Purneah, Maldah, Balasore, Hazaribagh.
(b) Dacca, Chittagong.
(c) Bogra.
(d) Mymensingh.
(e) Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Loharduggs, Manbhoom.
(f) Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Darjeeling, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Singhbhoom.
(g) Howrah, Calcutta, Khoolna, Pubna, Julpigoree, Furreedpore, Noakhally, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Durbhunga, Sarun, Mongkyr, Bhagulpur, Cuttack, Pooree.
*On the population according to the Census of 1881.
BAY OF BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
BHUTAN
SIKHIM

No. V.



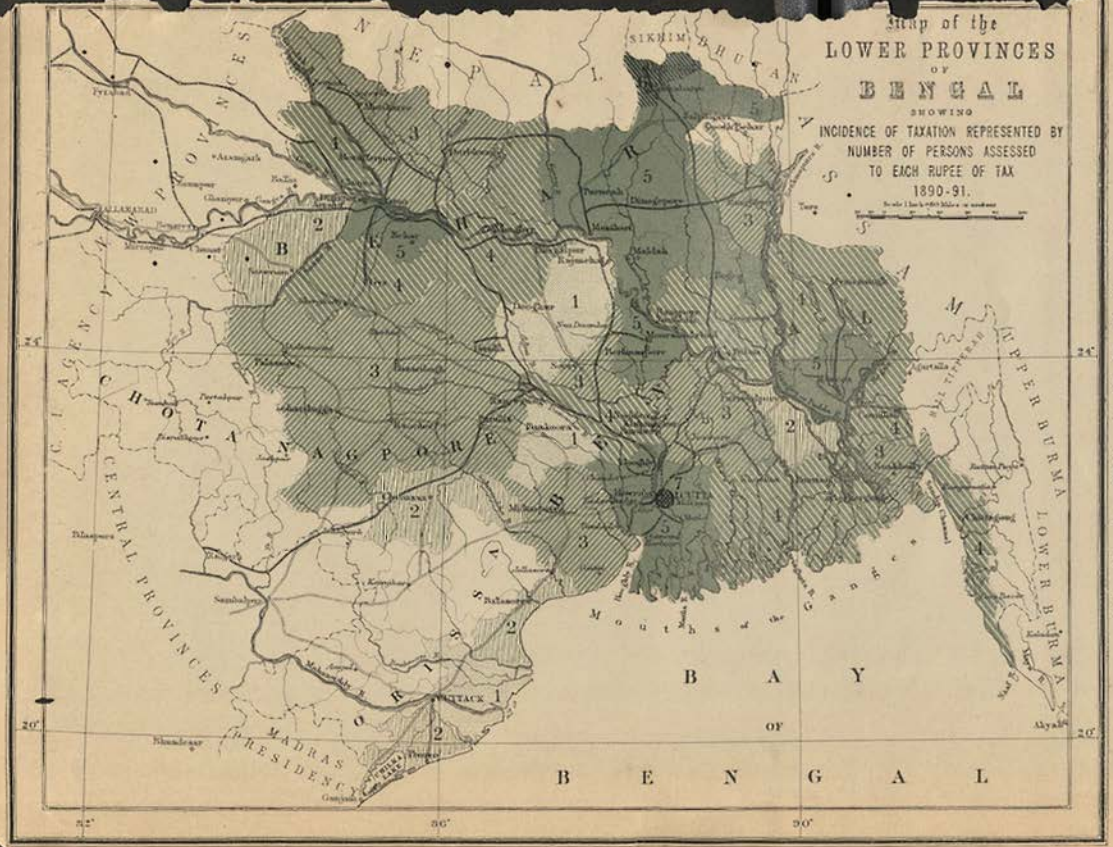
EXCISE No. V.

No. VI.

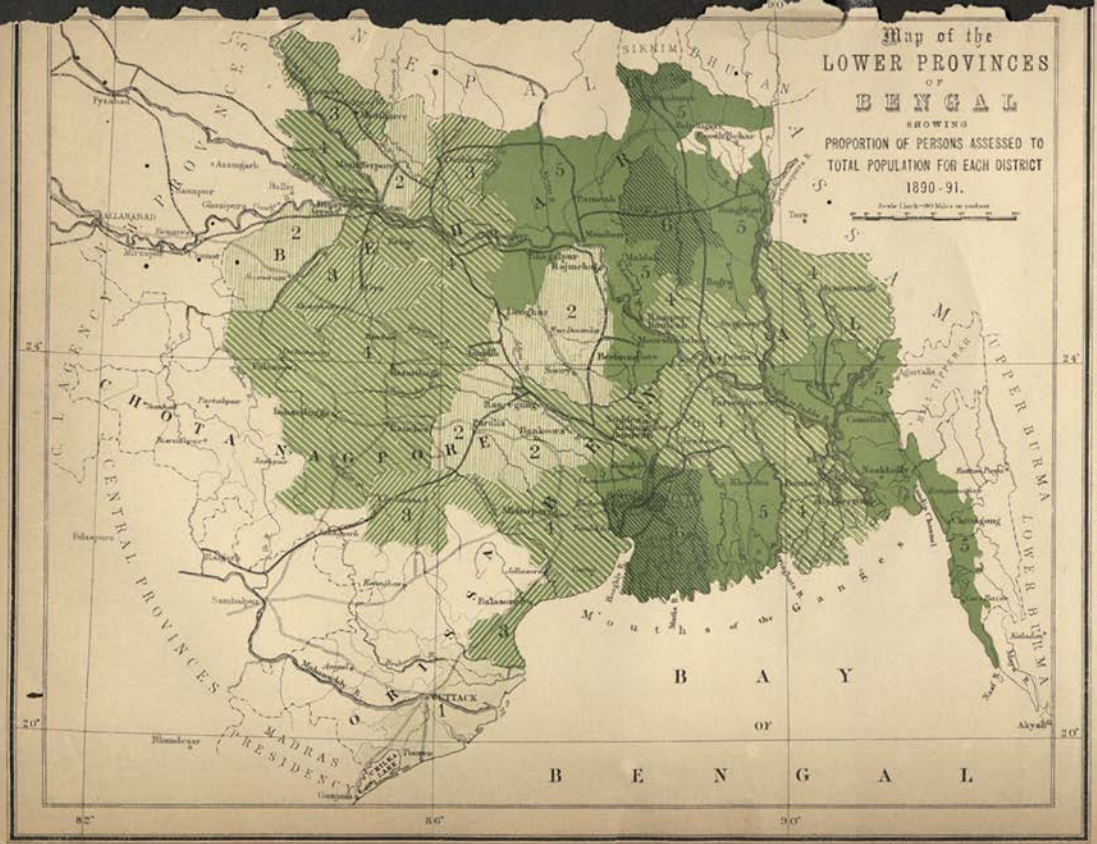
EXCISE No. VI.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
DISTILLERY & OUTSTILL AREAS & FRONTIER
NATIVE STATES NOT UNDER GOVT. EXCISE
CONTROL & CHANDERNAGORE
during 1890-91.
REFERENCES.
(a) District in which the Distillery System was in force during 1890-91
(b) Districts in which the Outstill System was in force during 1890-91
(c) Districts in which the Dual System (Distillery and Outstill) was in force during 1890-91
(d) Frontier Native States not under Govt. Excise control and Chandernagore
(a) Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly-Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Calcutta, Nuddea, Jessore, Khoolna, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore.
(b) Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Jalpigoree, Chittagong, Noakholly, Tipperah, Purneah, Maldah, Lohardagga, Singhbhoom, Manbhoom.
(c) Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Jarun, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh.
(d) Chandernagore and Frontier Native States not under Govt. Excise control.
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CHOTANAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
CALCUTTA

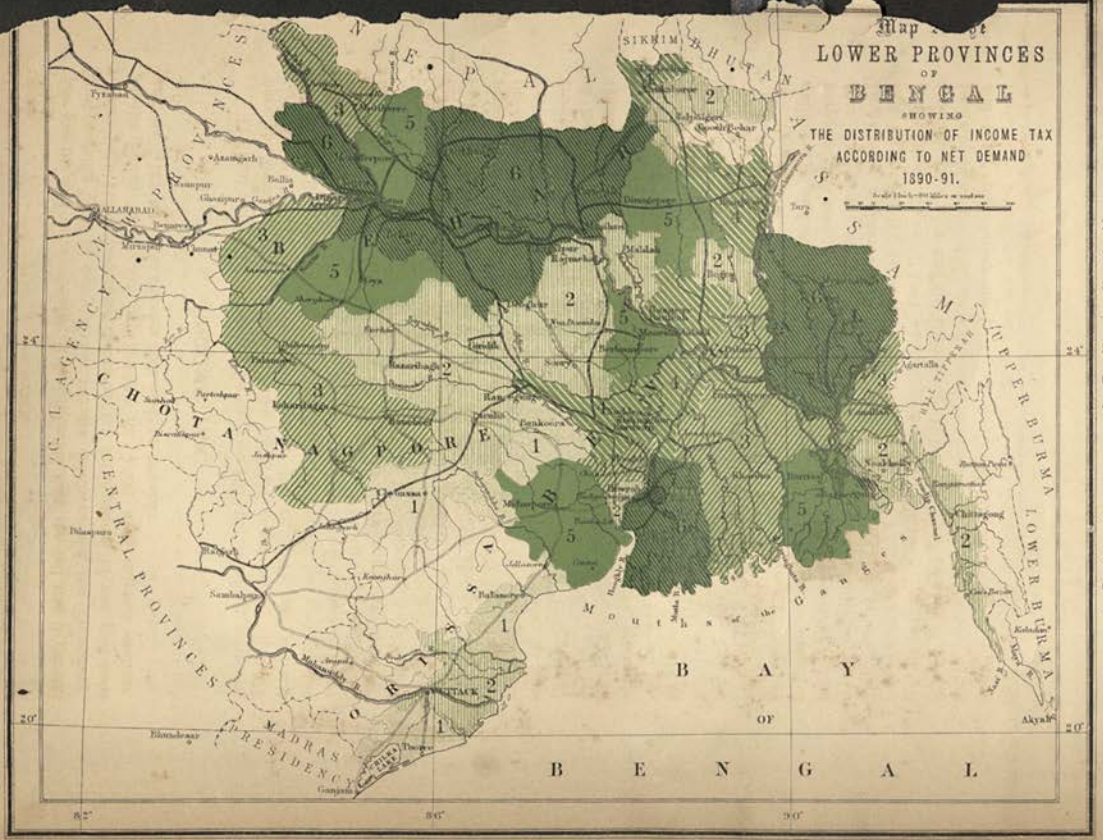
INCOME TAX No. III.



INCOME TAX No. II.



INCOME TAX No. I.



REFERENCES.

1. Less than Rupees 15,000
2. " " 30,000
3. " " 40,000
4. " " 50,000
5. " " 60,000
6. " " 1,00,000
7. Above Rupees 15,00,000

1. Singhbhoom, Bankoora, Pooree, and Balasore.
2. Beerbhoom, Noakholly, Howrah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Cuttack, Julpigoree, Manbhoom, Maldah, Hazaribagh, Bogra, and Chittagong.
3. Khoolna, Furreedpore, Lohardugga, Pubna, Tipperah, Hooghly, Shahabad, Jessore, and Chumparun.
4. Nuddea, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Rungpore, and Darjeeling.
5. Moorshedabad, Gya, Midnapore, Backergunge, Mozufferpore, and Dinagepore.
6. Durbhunga, Purneah, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, Sarun, 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Dacca.
7. Calcutta.

Reg. No. 305, Rev. Bd. Bengal—July 31—1,911.

Litho. S. I. O., Calcutta.

the number and value of suits: it is noticeable that the fall was a general one, showing itself in every division except Burdwan and the Presidency. There were 733 prosecutions instituted for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act in 1890-91; Rs. 5,550 were imposed as fines, and Rs. 1,428 was the amount disbursed as rewards.

INCOME TAX.

The final demand of income tax for the year 1890-91, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years, was Rs. 45,30,457, as against Rs. 44,89,476 for 1889-90. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 42,38,075, and the net revenue was Rs. 40,54,363—an increase of Rs. 54,343, or 1·3 per cent. on the previous year. There were 13,884 petitions of objection filed, and of these 5,321 were successful—a percentage of 38·3, as compared with 42·3 in 1889-90. Fewer distress warrants were issued, but sales were resorted to in 346 cases, while in 1889-90 the number was only 267. It is satisfactory to note that no distress warrants were issued in Calcutta. The average incidence of the tax in Calcutta was Re. 1 to every ·36 person, and for the whole of Bengal, including Calcutta, Re. 1 to every 18·9 persons; while the proportion of persons assessed to the whole population was 1 to 687. Nearly 50 per cent. of the total amount collected was, as last year, contributed by Calcutta. Money-lenders paid 14·9 per cent., of the total collections, Government servants from salaries 10·1 per cent., and general merchants 9·7 per cent. The payment of income tax by means of postal money-orders worked well. The tax remains an unpopular one, and can only be justified by the plea of financial necessity. The Lieutenant-Governor considers, however, that if the assessable minimum income could be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per annum, complaints would be far fewer and the greatest hardship of the tax would be removed.

VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

The work of registering births and deaths during the year 1890 was so indifferently performed that the results were practically useless for statistical purposes. It may be reasonably conjectured that the birth-rate of Bengal approaches nearly 40 per thousand, yet out of 142 municipalities in which births were registered, only seven recorded a rate equalling or exceeding this. Again, taking 34 per thousand to be the probable death-rate as assumed in the Census Report of 1881, and applying this rate to the population of Bengal (excluding Calcutta and the Chittagong Hill Tracts) as determined by the preliminary figures of the recent Census, the number of deaths in both urban and rural areas during the past year would amount to 2,384,313, whereas the number registered was only 1,612,479—a deficiency of 771,834. The North-West Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces all showed a mean average death-rate of over 30 per thousand for the four years 1886–89, and the neglect of work of registration in Bengal is rendered still more apparent from a comparison of their returns with those for this province.

During 1890 145,885 deaths from cholera, 12,619 from small-pox, and 1,153,569 from fever were recorded, as compared with 171,103 from cholera, 8,665 from small-pox, and 1,101,521 from fever in 1889. The ravages of cholera were most felt in Furreedpore, Chumparun and Bhagulpore, while small-pox was most severe in Pooree, Chumparun, Midnapore and Patna.

Municipalities expended Rs. 13,41,090 on sanitary purposes during the year—an increase of over Rs. 60,000 as compared with 1889. Little was done by District Boards because of want of funds and inability to impose local taxation for such objects. Private individuals contributed no less a sum than Rs. 2,65,785 to be laid out on the excavation of tanks, the provision of improved water, and similar measures. The Sanitary Board held three formal meetings and considered the drainage and water-supply of Howrah, and the drainage of the municipalities east of the Hooghly and of the towns of Serampore and Pooree. The schemes for Serampore and Pooree have been adopted, while the Howrah drainage question is still under consideration.

In 1890-91 there were 1,833,978 vaccinations performed, and the percentage of successful cases showed 99·25 for primary and 39·62 for secondary operations. There still exists a strong prejudice against the lymph used for vaccination, which hinders any real and continuous progress being made in this department. A site for the proposed animal vaccination depôt at Darjeeling has been found, and it is hoped that it will be in working order before the close of the present financial year.

EMIGRATION.

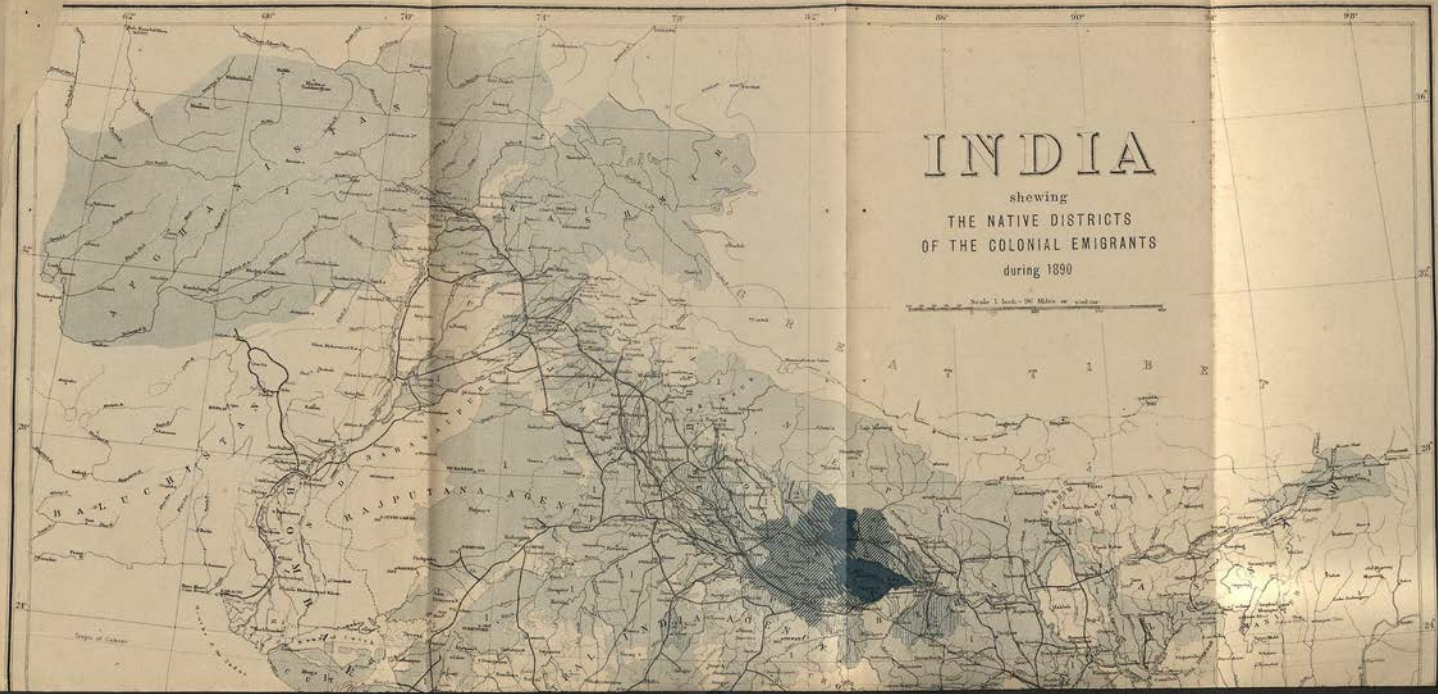
During the year 1890 requisitions were received from eight colonies, viz., Demerara, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Natal, Fiji and Surinam. Of these, St. Lucia and Jamaica had not taken any coolies since 1884-85, and all the others, with the single exception of Mauritius, called for a greater number of emigrants than in the previous year. There were 13,061 coolies actually despatched during the year, showing an advance of 2,114 on 1889, the increase being mainly due to the improving prospects of the sugar industry. The seat of recruitment has apparently shifted from Bengal to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and it is noticeable that while the colonies recruit generally from among Beharis and up-country men, Assam prefers the Bengali and aboriginal races. Many coolies were enlisted as free emigrants for Assam, and on arriving in Calcutta were drafted to colonial depôts. This practice must exist so long as the free emigration system continues, and there is no serious objection to it, provided that the coolies are willing to go and are suitable for colonial life. The figures for returned emigrants show that 4,739 homeward-bound coolies brought nearly seven lakhs of rupees with them, the average savings amounting to almost Rs. 147 per head. This is a significant fact, and taken into connection with the complete absence during the past year of any grave complaints of ill-usage of coolies in the colonies, adds to the satisfaction with which emigration is to be regarded. New rules in respect to artificial ventilators, providing for the supply of a sufficiency of air between decks in all emigrant ships, were introduced by the Government of India, and the question of extra provisioning for homeward-bound ships from the West Indies, which is necessary on account of the greater duration of the voyage than on the outward journey, is under consideration.

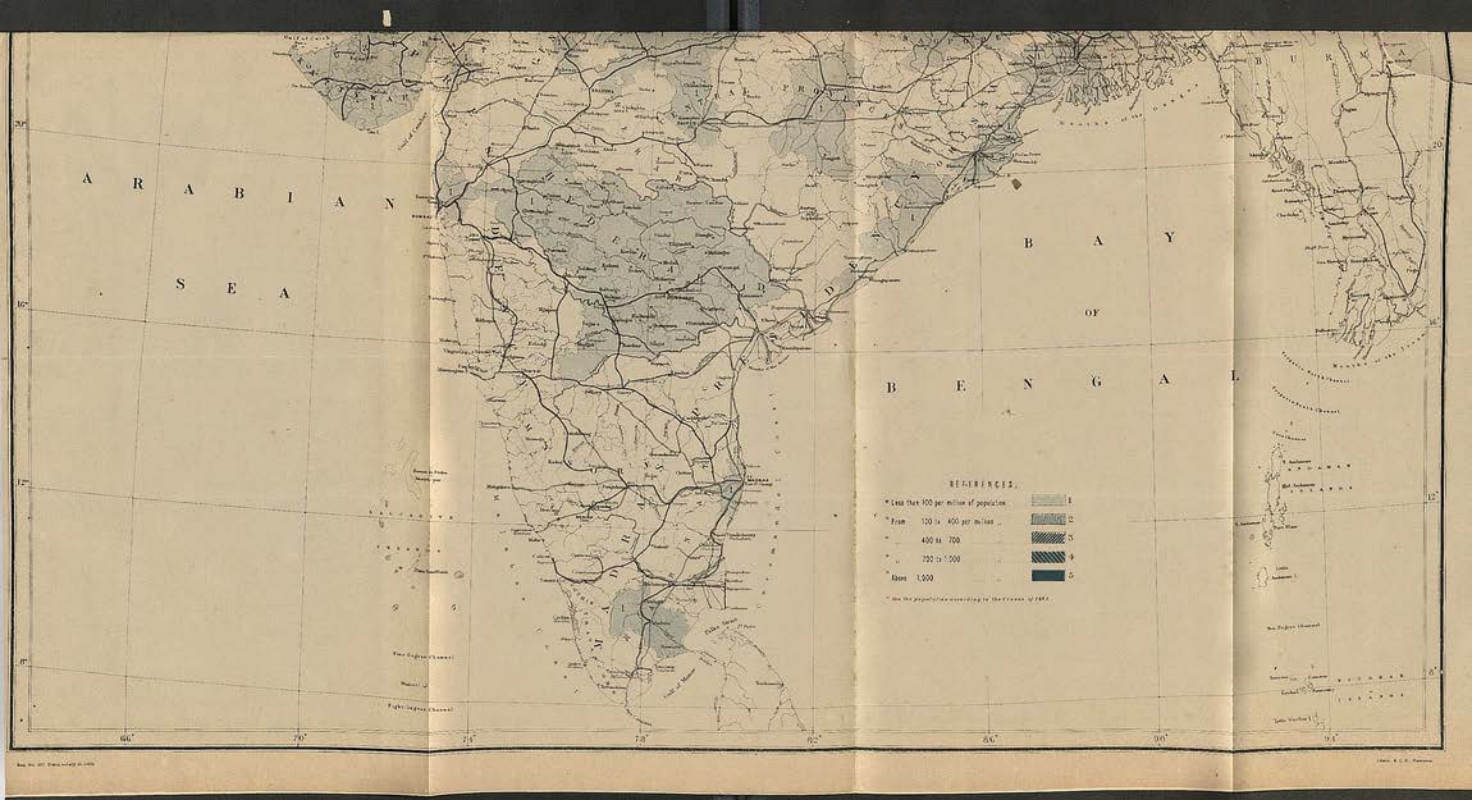
The returns for inland emigration show that the number of coolies recruited by licensed contractors amounted to 5,069, there were 12,382 sirdari coolies recruited, and in all 21,252 free emigration coolies arrived in Assam, Cachar and Sylhet. The system of permitting local agents to engage on behalf of specified employers without the intervention of garden sirdars was tried for the first time, and the result was satisfactory, and it is noted that there is

Map showing
DISTRICTS IN WHICH INLAND EMIGRANTS
WERE REGISTERED
during 1890.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles or
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the number of Emigrants per million of population was—
Class 1. Less than 100 per mill. 1
,, 2. 100 to 400 ,, 2
,, 3. 400 to 700 ,, 3
,, 4. 700 and upwards ,, 4
* On the population according to the Census of 1891.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BERAR
HYDERABAD
MADRAS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BENGAL
NAGPORE
Mouths of the Ganges

Reg. No. 1st Suppl. Essl.—May 31.—1898.

Photo. S. I. O. Calcutta.


INDIA
shewing
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS
OF THE COLONIAL EMIGRANTS
during 1890
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles or 1 Inch = 1 Mile
BALUCHISTAN
RAJPUTANA AGENCY
GREAT TIBET
Tropic of Cancer

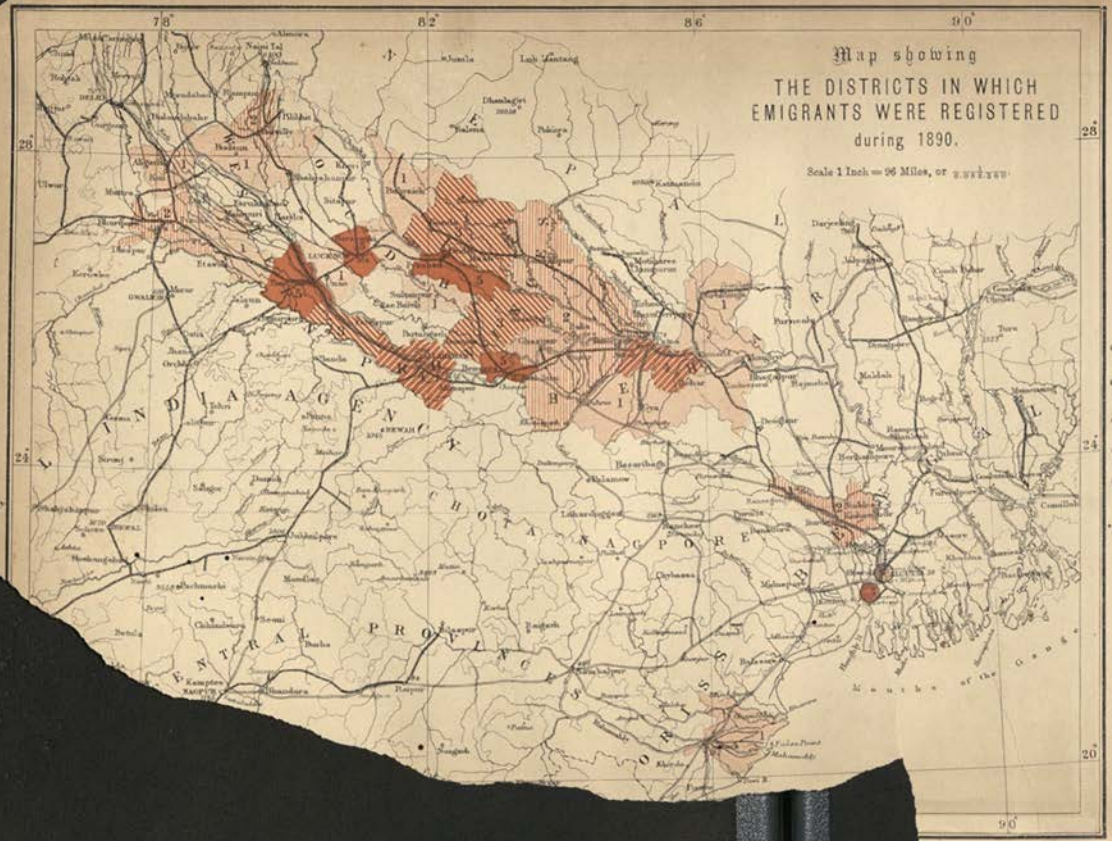

ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per square mile of population
From 100 to 400 per square mile
400 to 700
700 to 1,000
Above 1,000
1
2
3
4
5
66°
70°
74°
78°
82°
86°
90°
94°
30°
20°
16°
12°
8°

COLONIAL EMIGRATION No. I.

Map showing

THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH EMIGRANTS WERE REGISTERED during 1890.

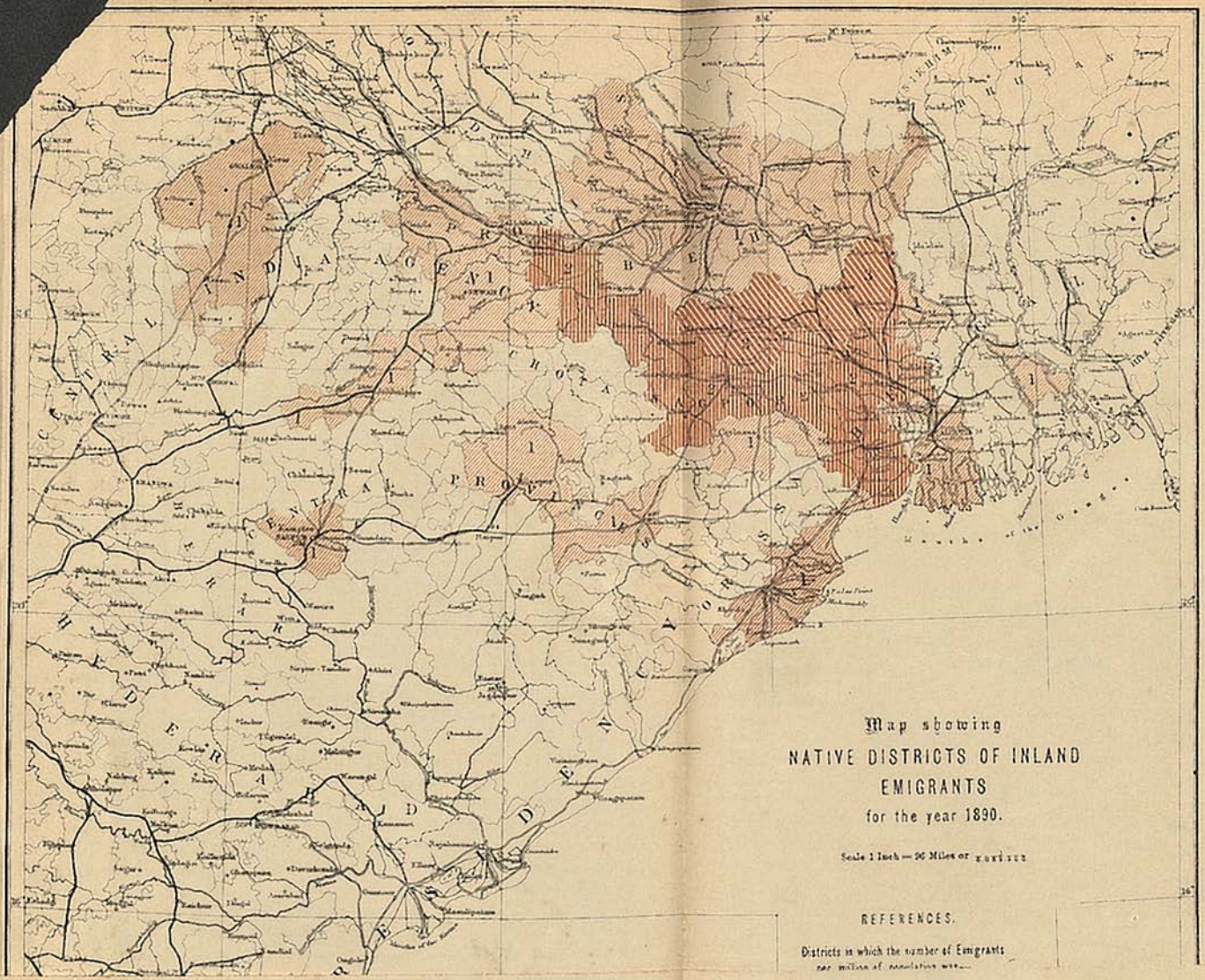
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles, or [illegible]



REFERENCES.

- Less than 100 per million of population
- From 100 to 400 per million
- 400 to 700
- 700 to 1,000
- Above 1,000

* On the population according to the Census of 1881.


Map showing
NATIVE DISTRICTS OF INLAND
EMIGRANTS
for the year 1890.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles or
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the number of Emigrants
per million of population was—
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
CHOTA NAGPUR
BERAR
HYDERABAD
BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges

a growing indisposition on the part of employers to let their garden sirdars work without local supervision. All emigrants recruited by contractors were forwarded *viâ* Calcutta and Goalundo, and the returns for sirdari coolies show an increasing preference for the Goalundo over the Dhubri route. New rules were added to those already existing under Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889 providing for due notice of despatch of coolies being given to Railway authorities, and for their proper accommodation and provisioning while on the journey. Further supervision over free coolies was obtained by declaring the depôts used by them in Calcutta liable to inspection by the Superintendent of Emigration, and by requiring agents forwarding them *viâ* Goalundo to produce them before the Medical Officer there before embarkation.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The health of the Town of Calcutta in 1890 was bad, there being an increase in the reported death-rate over 1889. The deaths from fever and small-pox were much above the average: the mortality from cholera, however, was the lowest during the past ten years.

The medical institutions of Calcutta and Howrah are the Medical College, the Presidency General, the Campbell, and the Police Hospitals, the Mayo Institutions, the Bhowanipore Dispensary, and the Howrah General Hospital. In 1890 there were 24,362 indoor and 208,073 outdoor patients treated, giving a total of 232,435 as compared with 232,167 in 1889. The death-rate among all the patients, including cholera cases, was 124 per thousand, against 126 in the previous year. The number of small-pox cases admitted rose from 64 to 321. Most of these were treated in the Campbell Hospital, where special temporary wards had to be prepared, the regular accommodation being insufficient. There were 828 admissions for cholera, which in 291 cases proved fatal. The number of cases of malarial fever rose from 3,867 to 4,366. There were 2,080 important surgical operations performed—an increase of 154 on the year 1889—the death-rate being 39 per thousand, including the cases left over from the previous year. There was a satisfactory decline in the death-rate among women and children patients at the Eden Hospital, which is ascribed to improved methods of treatment. A falling off was noticed in the number of native women patients admitted there, which is attributed to the existence of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The nursing arrangements at the Medical College, Eden, and Presidency General Hospitals were highly praised by the Inspector-General, and the training of nurses and daïs at the Eden Hospital was thoroughly successful. The income of these institutions, exclusive of the opening balance, declined from Rs. 5,07,709 to Rs. 4,53,915, owing mainly to a decrease in special allowances made by Government. Only Rs. 12,171 were received as subscriptions during the year, Rs. 10,659 being contributed by Europeans and Rs. 1,512 by Natives. Considering the wealth of Calcutta, these figures are not creditable, and it is most deplorable that there should be such small voluntary contributions to institutions which have such special claims upon the charity and generosity of the public.

The Eden Sanitarium was open from 1st March to 30th November, and during this period 316 patients were admitted, as against 370 in 1889. This decrease is attributed to the extraordinary rainfall of the year and to the influenza epidemic which prevailed in the station, both causes uniting to

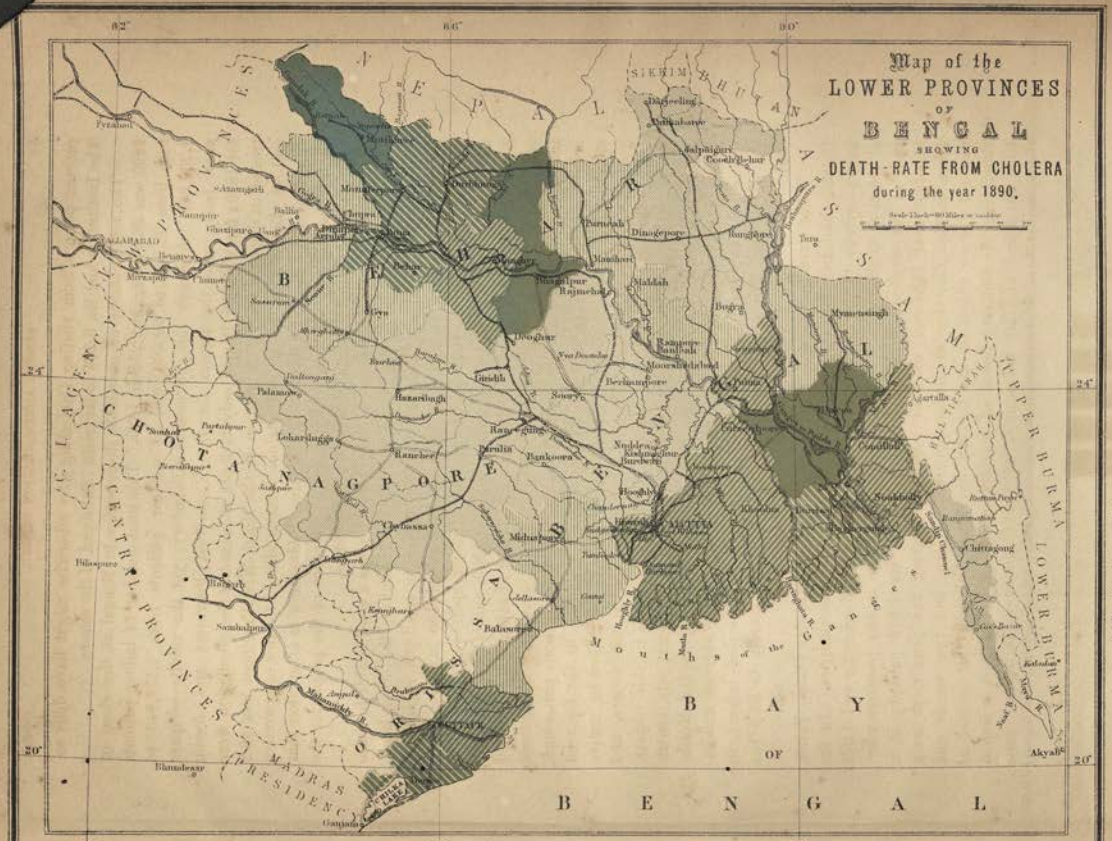
prevent persons from visiting Darjeeling who otherwise might have done so. The Institution had Rs. 3,285 to its credit at the end of the season.

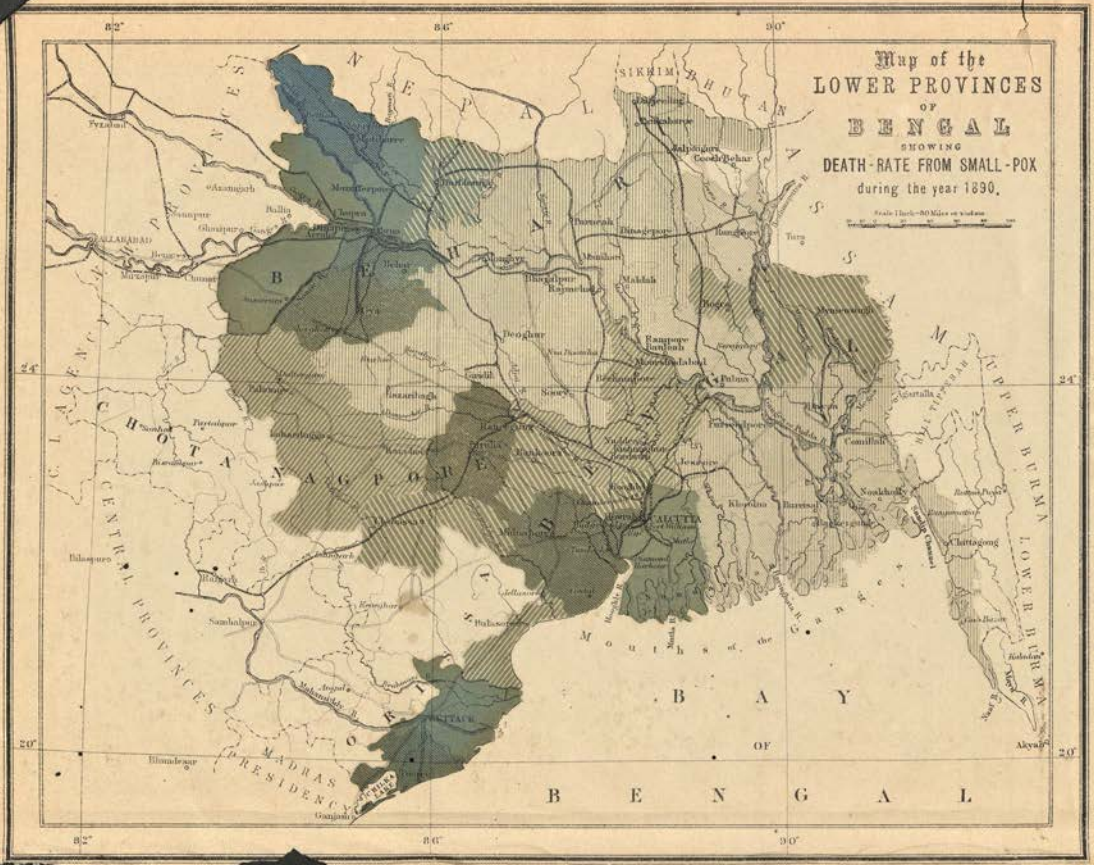
The total number of charitable dispensaries in Bengal at the close of 1890 was 265, as against 255 in 1889. The total number of indoor patients rose from 28,981 to 29,660, and of outdoor patients from 1,179,843 to 1,239,850. Although this increase is satisfactory, yet the results compare very badly with the figures for the North-West Provinces and Assam for 1889; for while in Bengal only 17·9 per thousand of the population were treated at dispensaries, the proportion in the North-West Provinces was 56·2 and in Assam 47·9. Of all the various reasons alleged for this comparative failure of the Bengal dispensaries, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the number of private practitioners and the preference of the people for the kabiraja over the regular surgeon were the chief causes.

Owing to the unhealthiness of the year there was a considerable increase in the number of patients treated for malarial fever; but on the other hand, although more than 12,000 deaths were reported from small-pox in Bengal, exclusive of Calcutta, in 1890, only 103 cases were attended to in dispensaries. There was again an increase in the number of major operations performed, the figures being 6,344 in 1890 as against 5,174 in 1889, and of these only 116 cases terminated fatally. The increase in the number of cataract cases treated is especially noticeable. The greater attention paid year by year in these institutions to surgery, and the successful results of the operations performed, are the most satisfactory feature of their record of work. In the financial statements of these dispensaries the amount shown as subscribed by native gentlemen—Rs. 1,45,981 in 1890—is most creditable to the donors, and offers a strong contrast to the apathy of Calcutta residents in this respect. It is noticeable that while in 1890, in Bengal, Government only contributed 5·31 per cent. of the total income of dispensaries, in the North-West Provinces in 1889 the percentage was 51·95, and whereas municipalities in Bengal supplied 33·68 per cent. of the dispensaries' income, in the North-West Provinces their contributions amounted merely to 8·55 per cent.

There were five lunatic asylums for natives at Dullunda, Dacca, Patna, Cuttack, and Berhampore, and one for Europeans at Bhowanipore. In the native asylums there were 987 persons detained at the beginning and 1,021 at the close of the year. This is a larger number than in any previous year, and as the asylums have only accommodation for 1,019 patients, it is apparent that increased room is required. During the year steps were taken in this direction at Berhampore and Dacca, and two wards and two cells were added to the Cuttack Asylum. Although the method of classifying the different forms of insanity underwent revision, it is impossible to expect absolute uniformity, as the diagnosis must depend upon the personal bias of the several Superintendents. This was clearly exemplified by the widely different proportion of persons whose insanity was attributed to ganja-smoking admitted to the several asylums during the year. Evidently the Superintendents took antagonistic views as to the effect of this drug in causing insanity. It is worthy of note that while ganja was attributed as the cause of insanity in 56 cases and spirit-drinking in 7, opium-smoking was held responsible for none, and opium-eating for 2 cases only. The health of the inmates was exceptionally good during the year, and the mortality—69·4 per thousand on the daily

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM CHOLERA
during the year 1890.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles
REFERENCES
Districts in which the rate of deaths from Cholera per 1,000 of population—
From 0 to 1
" 1 to 2
" 2 to 3
" 3 to 4
" 4 and above.
1. Lohardugga, Darjeeling, Singhbhoom, Hazaribagh, Bankoora, Manbhoom, Burdwan, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Julpigoree, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Bogra, Moorshedabad, Hooghly, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Serampore, & Chittagong.
2. Rajshahye. Midnapore, Sarun, Balasore, Maldah, Purneah, Shahabad, Gya, Mymensingh.
3. 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Howrah, Cuttack, Khoolna, Noakholly, Pubna, Monghyr, Tipperah.
4. Mozufferpore, Patna, Backergunge, Pooree, Durbhunga,
5. Dacca, Bhagalpur, Chumparun, Furreedpore.
* On the population according to the Census of 1881.
BENGAL
BAY
OF
Mouths of the
Ganges
CHOTANAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
ALLAHABAD
CHILKA LAKE
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
of
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM CHOLERA
during the year 1890.
REFERENCES
Districts in which the rate of deaths from Cholera per 1,000 of population—
From 0 to 1
" 1 to 2
" 2 to 3
" 3 to 4
" 4 and above.
1. Lohardegga, Darjeeling, Singhbhoom, Hazaribagh, Beerbhoom, Manbhoom, Burdwan, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Julpigoree, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Bogra, Moorshedabad, Hooghly, Southal Pergunnahs, Serampore, & Chittagong.
2. Rajshahye, Midnapore, Sarun, Balasore, Maldah, Purneah, Shahabad, Gya, Mymensingh.
3. 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Howrah, Cuttack, Khoolna, Noakholly, Pubna, Monghyr, Tipperah.
4. Muzufferpore, Patna, Backergunge, Pooree, Durbhunga,
5. Dacca, Bhagalpur, Chumparun, Furreedpore.
* On the population according to the Census of 1881.
BAY OF BENGAL
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the Ganges
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°



REFERENCES.

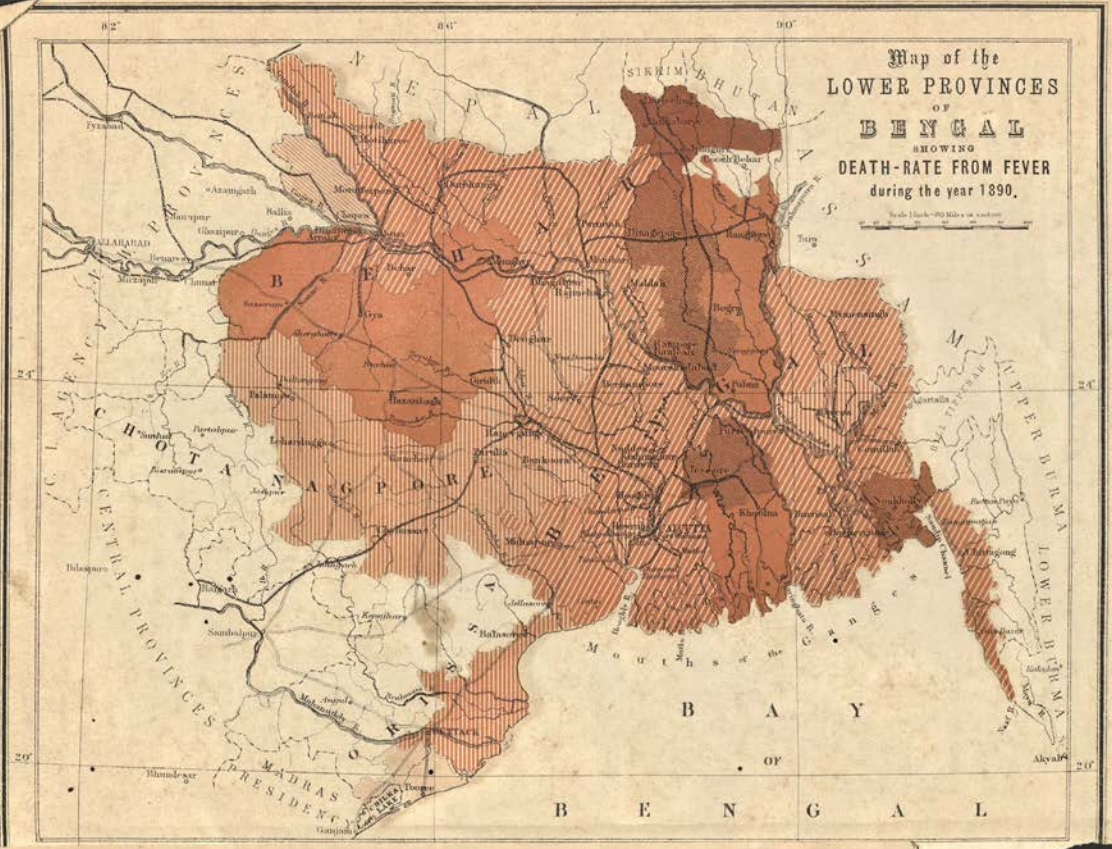
Districts in which the ratio of deaths from Small-pox per one hundred thousand of population—

- From 0 to 1
- „ 1 to 5
- „ 5 to 10
- „ 10 to 20
- „ 20 to 30
- „ 30 and upwards

1. Noakholly, Rungpore, Pubna, Rajshahye, Khoolna.
2. Hazaribagh, Bhagalpur, Tipperah, Julpiguree, Darjeeling Sonthal Pergunnahs, Maldah, Purneah, Beerbhoom, Backergunge, Chittagong, Jessore, Monghyr, Dinagepore, Dacca, and Furreedpore.
3. Bogra, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Lehardugga, Balasore, Burdwan.
4. Serampore, Singhbhoom, Bankoora, Durbhunga, Hooghly, Mymensingh.
5. Cuttack, Mozufferpore, 24-Pergunnahs, Shahabad, Sarun
6. Manbhoom, Gya, Howrah, Patna, Midnapore, Champarun, Poorse.

On the population according to the Census of 1881.

HEALTH No. III.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM FEVER
during the year 1890.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or nearly
REFERENCES
Districts in which the rate of deaths from Fever per 1,000 of population—
From 1 to 5
,, 5 to 10
,, 10 to 15
,, 15 to 20
,, 20 to 25
,, 25 and upwards
1. Pooree.
2. Sarun.
3. Howrah, Cuttack, Balasore, Santhal Pergunnahs, Bankoora, Dacca, Singhbhoom, Lohardugga, Chumparun, Manbhoom.
4. Burdwan, Durbhunga, Purneehpore, Moonfferpore, Mymensingh, Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, Tipperah, Beerbhoom, Patna, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Hooghly, Serampore, Purneah, Bhagalpur, Backergunge, Maldah, and Chittagong.
5. Bogra, Shahabad, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Gya, Rungpore, Pubna, and Khoolna.
6. Rajshahye, Dinagepore, Jessore, Nowkholly, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree.
* On the population according to the Census of 1881.
BENGAL
BAY OF
Mouths of the
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
Akyab

average number—was the lowest recorded for seven years. On the other hand, there were more accidents and escapes than in 1889. In the European Asylum at Bhowanipore there was some overcrowding among the female patients. Their wards are now being extended. The total population was 48, of whom 34 remained under detention at the close of the year. There were no cases of accidents or escapes.

In the Chemical Examiner's department there were 2,746 analyses performed, as against 2,977 in 1889. There were 1,470 articles tested for purity and quality, and it is satisfactory to note that in none of the 45 samples of country liquor examined was any deleterious drug found. The most important part of the Chemical Examiner's medico-legal work is the examination of human viscera tested for poison. In 1890 there were 221 such cases, out of which opium was found in 40, arsenic in 27, and traces of other poisons in 25 cases.

EDUCATION.

There were 145 more public and 480 fewer private educational institutions in 1890-91 than in the previous year, while the number of pupils diminished by 15,434 in the former and 7,546 in the latter class. Higher education has generally progressed; there has been an advance of pupils from the upper primary to the middle, and from the middle to the higher stage; but there has been a steady decrease in the last four years in the pupils receiving instruction at lower primary schools. Despite the unsatisfactory decline in 1890-91 in schools and scholars, the advance in education in the last decade has been a remarkable one. Since 1881 the number of male and female children of school-going age has increased by between 6 and 7 per cent., while the number of boys receiving instruction has risen by 54 and of girls by 166 per cent.

The total expenditure on education in Bengal in 1890-91 was Rs. 85,74,000—a decrease of Rs. 1,69,000 on that of the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 32,67,000 were met from public sources, as against Rs. 32,37,000 in 1889-90, and private contributions amounted to Rs. 53,07,000, as compared with Rs. 55,06,000 in the preceding year. The only grade of education on which there was any increase of expenditure was female education.

As regards University Education, returns were received from 11 Government, 8 aided, and 15 unaided collegiate institutions. The number of students was 5,232—an increase of 350 over the previous year, and the highest figure yet attained. This advance is due to the large proportion of successful candidates at the Entrance examination of 1890. The number of candidates who passed the First Arts, the Bachelor of Arts, and the Master of Arts examinations in 1890 were 693, 231, and 57 respectively, against 996, 399, and 62 in 1890. The proportion of successes to candidates in the First Arts course was almost the same as in the previous year, while in the Bachelor of Arts examination the percentage fell from 40 to below 29 per cent. The progress in Mahomedan higher education was not maintained, the total number of successes at the University examinations being only 30, as against 81 in 1890. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 6,91,079 to Rs. 6,62,377, of which the Provincial revenues bore 40·7 per cent. The average cost of each student was Rs. 129.

The number of secondary schools for native boys rose from 2,366 to 2,393, but pupils fell from 201,452 to 199,105. The number of high English schools

advanced from 343 to 351, of which nearly 300 were under private management. At the University Entrance examination the number of successful candidates fell from 2,156 to 1,710, and the percentage from 50 to 42. The expenditure on secondary instruction was Rs. 26,73,905 against Rs. 26,19,966 in 1889-90, and while public funds provided Rs. 6,11,046, private contributions amounted to Rs. 20,62,859. It is satisfactory to note that receipts from municipalities have not increased, inasmuch as it is the first duty of these bodies to supply adequate primary education and not to subscribe to secondary education until this has been done. The measures taken to ensure a better discipline in schools, and to provide for the moral and physical training of the pupils are said to have met with fair success, and further progress in these most important respects may be looked for in future years.

In 1890-91 there were 3,537 upper and 43,997 lower primary schools, and the number of pupils was 128,537 in the one case and 942,211 in the other. In 1889-90 there were 3,337 upper primary schools, with 124,568 pupils, and 44,145 lower, with 960,865 scholars. The tendency is for the best lower primary to advance to the upper class, and a difficulty has been found in keeping up a sufficient number of lower primary schools. The proportion of boys actually at school to the number of the school-going age varied from 68 per cent. at Hooghly to 7 per cent. at Durbhunga. Apart from the grant-in-aid fund and the circle school grant, the total expenditure from public funds on primary education amounted to Rs. 1,57,311 from Provincial revenues and Rs. 5,79,595 from District Funds, making a total of Rs. 7,36,906.

In addition to 222 training schools for teachers, there were 54 schools of special instruction in 1890-91 in Law, Medicine, Engineering, and other branches of knowledge. The number of students rose from 3,986 in 1889-90 to 4,215 in 1890-91. The Seebpore Engineering College and the Calcutta School of Art are the chief agents in imparting technical education in Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to maintain these institutions on the highest possible scale of efficiency, while he also desires to encourage the establishment of local technical schools wherever they may be really required. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,102, of which Rs. 3,66,224 were provided from Provincial revenues. The statistics of female education show that there were 2,238 girls' schools at the end of the year 1890-91 with 46,443 pupils on the rolls, besides which there were 32,417 girls in boys' schools. There was a gain of 85 schools and 502 pupils on the preceding year. There were 69 schools for Europeans in 1890-91 with 6,829 pupils, of whom 3,485 were under Roman Catholic management, 1,591 under the Church of England, and the remainder belonged to various denominations. The total cost was Rs. 6,17,285, of which Government paid Rs. 1,65,302. The number of Mahomedan pupils decreased from 433,653 to 415,428 : the decline was specially noticeable in those schools which are exclusively maintained for youths of this religion, there being 953 fewer Arabic, Persian, and Koran schools, and the loss of the pupils at these institutions amounted to 13,604. The number of pupils of aboriginal races under tuition advanced from 29,479 to 29,757, and of those attending the missionary schools in Chota Nagpore from 3,582 to 3,680.

ART, LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The principal English newspapers published in Bengal during 1890-91 remained the same as before. There were in all 29 English newspapers and

No. II.

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.

No. III.

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.

Offences against Property, 1890-91.

One case to every	2,000 persons	
Do. do.	1,000 ,,	& under
Do. do.	10,000 ,,	& above
Do. do.	3,000 ,,	

* On the population according to the Census of 1881.

Photo. S. E. O., Calcutta.

No. IV.
GURJAT STATES
Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.
BENGAL.
JANAKPUR
CHANG BHAKHAR
KORIA
BISRAMPUR
Lakhanpur
RAIGARH
JASHPUR
Tatapani
Kandri
Pratabpur
Bhagwanpur
Kunkuri
Sarguja
Nagpur
Jhilmili
Mangpur
Sarai
Sumbhar
Rabkob
Sankra
Kuli R.
to Lohardaga
to Ranchi
to Anandpur
from Sambalpur
from Garhwa
from Palamau
from Gurla
Mand R.
Hesuha R.
Sanka R.
Ib R.
Convictions, 1890-91.
7 persons to every 10,000
19 Do. do.
23 Do. do.
7 Do. do.
7 Do. do.
10 Do. do.
6 Do. do.
On the population according to the Census of 1881.

No. V.

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.

NORTHERN HALF

SOUTHERN HALF

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.

30 0 30

REFERENCE

Chief Town	RANGAMATIA
Sub-Division	BANDARBAN
Town	Golaburi
District Boundary	
Sub-Division	

NOTE

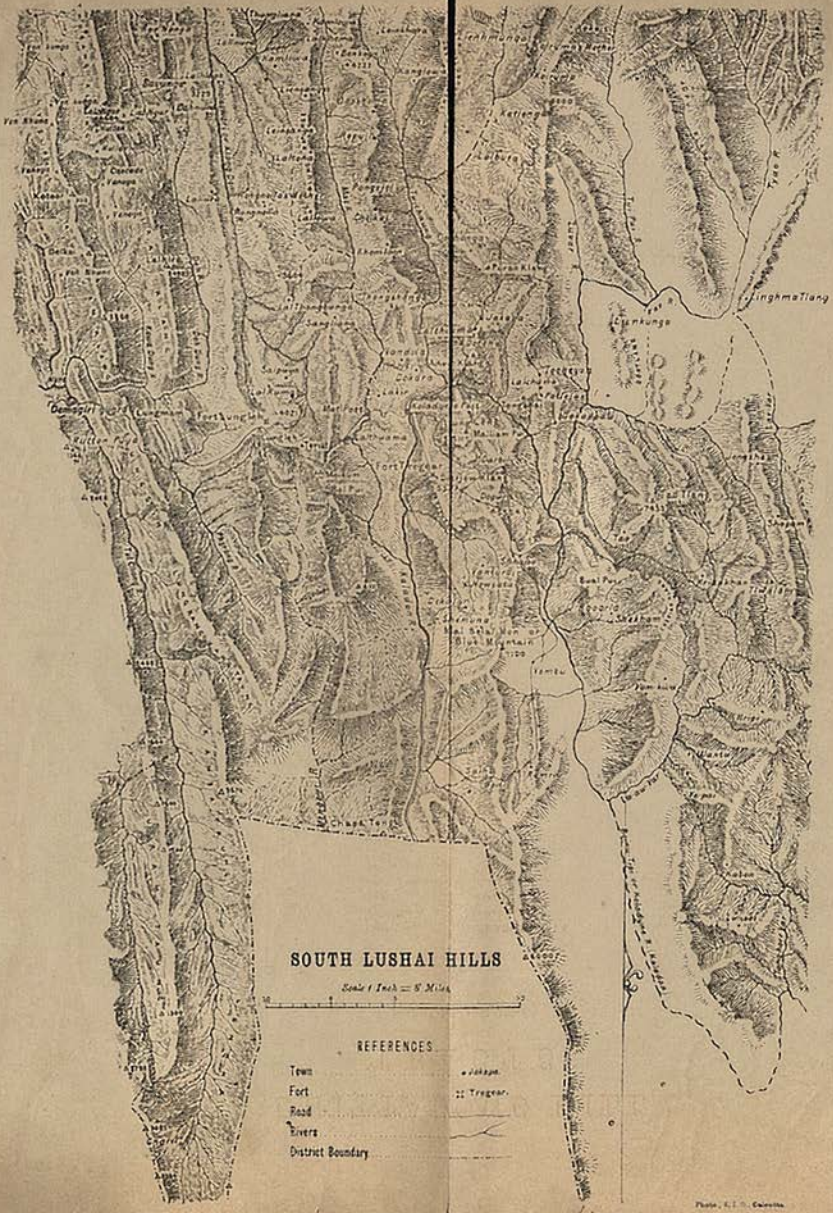
Area in Square Miles	5,419
Population in 1881	191,597

RANGAMATIA

BANDARBAN

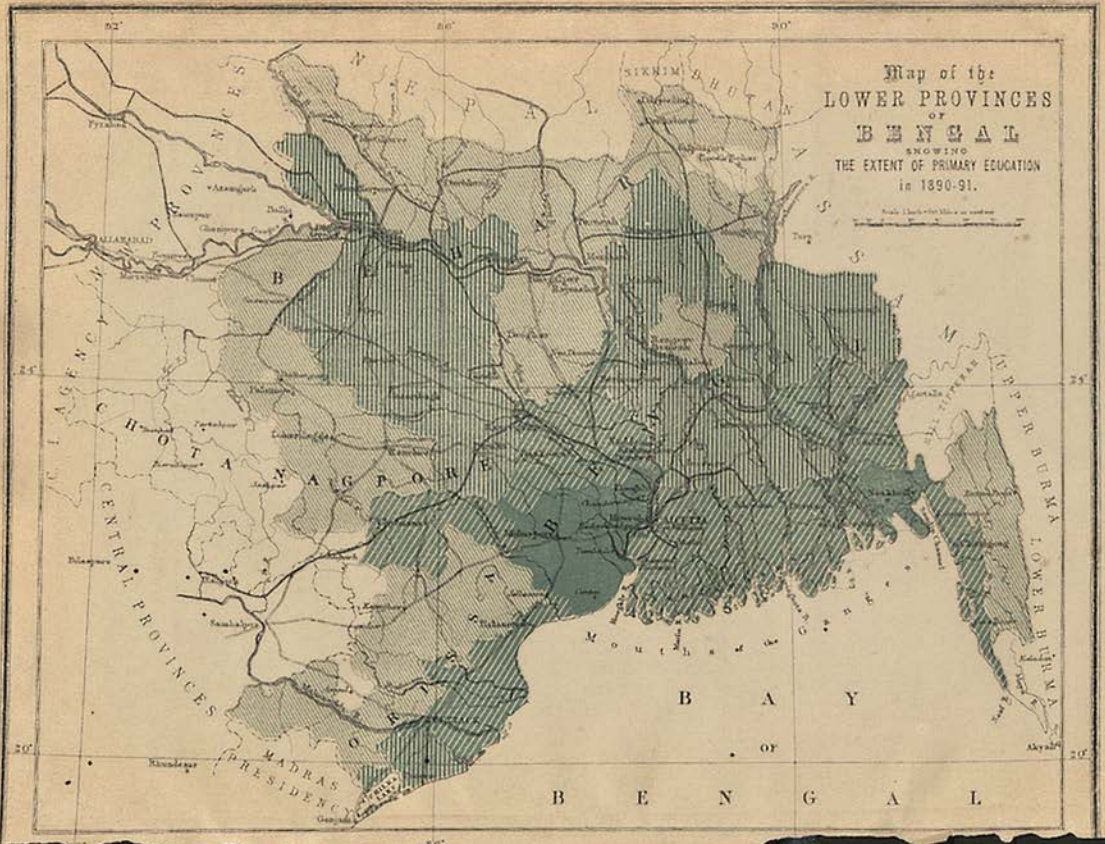
Engraved at the Survey of India Offices Calcutta, 1890

Photo. S. I. O., Calcutta

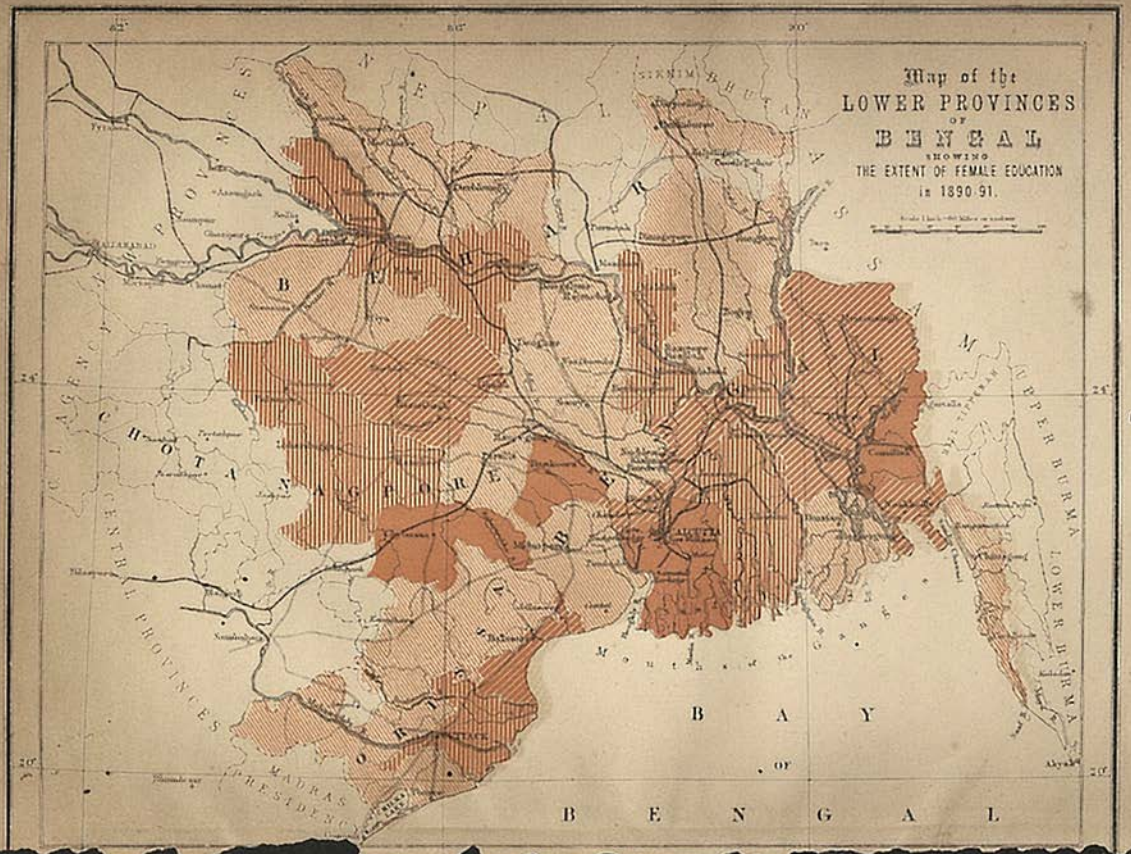

SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles
REFERENCES
Town
Fort
Road
Rivers
District Boundary
Fort Tregear
Lunkunga
Linghma Tlang
Chaga Tan
Photo. S. I. O. Calcutta.

EDUCATION No. I.

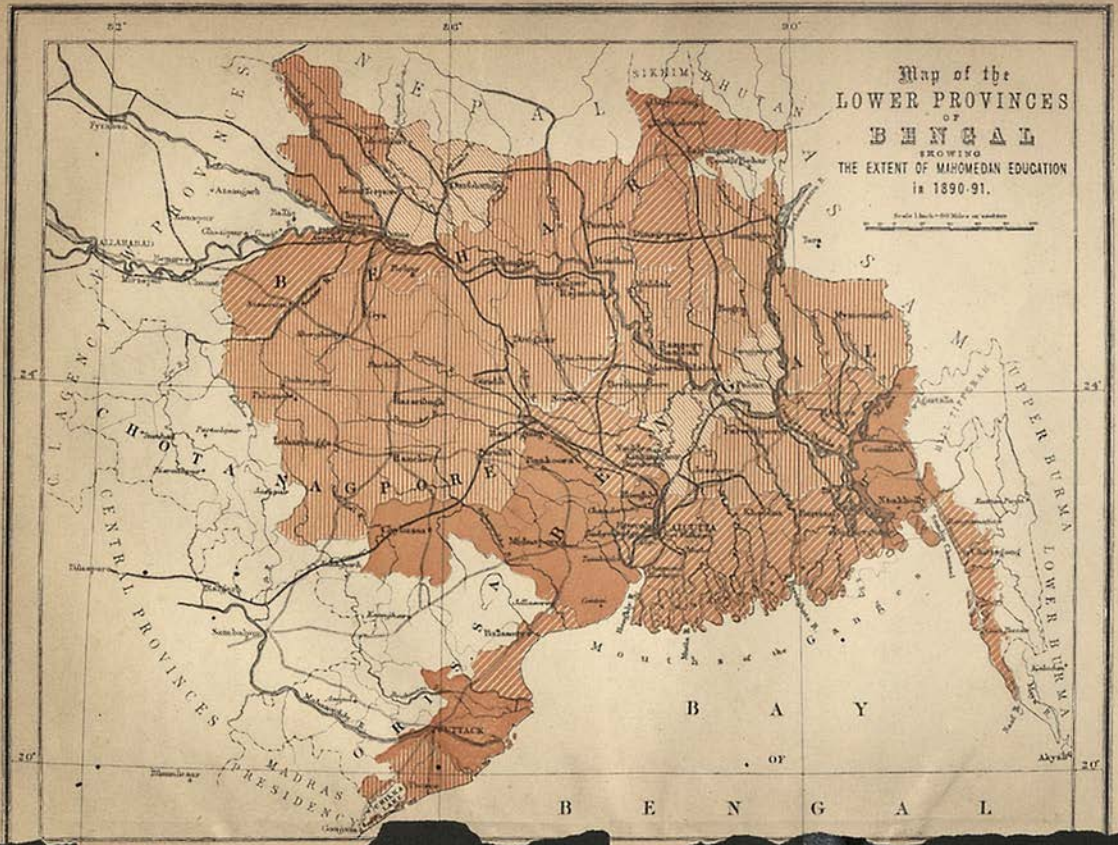
EDUCATION No. II.



EDUCATION No. III.



EDUCATION No. IV.



17 periodicals published, exclusive of Government gazettes and departmental lists. Thirteen vernacular newspapers came into existence and 24 were discontinued, the total number supplied to the Bengali Translator's office being 63, as against 74 in the previous year. Of these papers, 6 were monthly, 8 fortnightly, 44 weekly, and 5 daily: 37 were published in Bengali, 1 in English and Bengali, 10 in Hindi, 8 in Uriya, and 7 in Urdu. The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during 1890 was 1,731, or 872 less than in 1889. Of this number, 260 were periodicals, and of the remainder 246 were bilingual and 1,225 unilingual. Considering the languages in which this last class of books was published, it may be noted that 708 were in Bengali, 177 in English, 102 in Sanskrit, 97 in Hindi, 54 in Uriya, and 9 in Urdu. Of the 1,047 original publications of the year, 277 dealt with "Language," 151 treated of "Religion," 124 were works of "Science," 101 of "Poetry," 80 of "Fiction," 55 were "Historical," and 40 were "Dramatic" works. The number of publications treating of other subjects than these was inconsiderable. Under Act XXV of 1867, 1,739 publications were registered, against 2,627 in the previous year.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

As the Bengal Circle of the Archæological Survey of India was abolished at the end of September 1890, the Assistant Surveyor and his staff confined themselves to working up the drawings in hand and writing the reports on the buildings in the old fortress at Rohtasgurh and on the tombs of Hasan Khan and others at Sasseram. The restoration of portions of the Maner tomb, which is almost the finest example of Mahomedan architecture in Bengal, was nearly completed. Special repairs were executed to the Bodh-Gya temple, and a change was made in its management; the temple and the attached buildings being brought on to the books of the Public Works Department, and a subordinate of the Sub-Overseer class being appointed to act as custodian under the Executive Engineer. The Magistrate is still to retain a general power of supervision.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Archbishop of Calcutta, 15 Chaplains of the Church of England, 2 Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, 12 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 7 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Sixteen marriages were solemnized under the provisions of the Brahmo Marriage Act, against twenty-four in the previous year. The receipts of the Christian Burial Board were Rs. 5,600, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,587, to meet which a sum of Rs. 8,000 was contributed by Government. The drainage of the Circular Road Cemetery was improved, and some monuments of historical interest were repaired. The Board have approved of the site for the new cemetery chosen by the Municipal Commissioners.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

There was a considerable increase during the year 1890-91 in the value of the stock received and issued from the Stationery Office, which was due

chiefly to the requirements of the Census Department. The total value of stores issued was Rs. 20,79,399 as against Rs. 18,66,460 in 1889-90, and the cost of stationery supplied to Government offices, State Railways, and local bodies amounted to Rs. 5,02,580—an increase of Rs. 8,547 on the previous year. There was a slight rise in the value of stores received from the India Office, due to larger imports of articles which could not be obtained locally. The policy of purchasing paper in India instead of in England is approved, and there is little doubt that this plan will prove the cheaper before long, even if it is not so now.

The outturn of the Jail, Secretariat and Darjeeling Presses amounted to Rs. 4,92,199 during the year 1890-91, against Rs. 4,28,011 in 1889-90, and the actual expenditure rose from Rs. 2,84,418 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,96,387 in 1890-91. The profits of the Jail Press were Rs. 1,17,751, against Rs. 82,658 in the preceding year, the increased outturn and larger profits being due to the printing of Census forms. In the Secretariat Press the net profits, after making the necessary deductions for wear and tear and house-rent, amounted to Rs. 7,934, against Rs. 2,706 in the previous year, and similarly in the Publishing Department the net profits were Rs. 39,015 as compared with Rs. 32,620 in 1889-90.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

There were 136,410 visitors admitted to the Zoological Gardens during the year, exclusive of children and students allowed entrance free of charge, showing an increase of 26,841 over the preceding year. This increase is attributed chiefly to the influx of pilgrims to Calcutta at the time of the Ardhoday Joga. There were 227 additions made to the collections (124 birds, 85 mammals, and 18 reptiles), of which 18 were born in the Gardens. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 42,960, and the expenditure to Rs. 35,330, resulting in an increase in the closing balance from Rs. 2,624 to Rs. 7,620.

ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM.

The most important work of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum is the preservation and arrangement of existing specimens. The completion of the Sudder Street extension to the new buildings will furnish ample accommodation, and will enable the specimens to be better preserved and more satisfactorily arranged. Additions were made to all three branches of the section, and the total number of exhibits amounted to 7,171 in the Ethnological Court, 18,217 in the Economic Branch, and 10,842 in the Artware Court. The work of collecting specimens for other institutions—notably for the Imperial Institute—was continued during the year.

THE CENSUS OF 1891.

The third decennial census of Bengal was held on the night of the 26th February 1891. For some months before this date local authorities had been at work preparing and revising village lists, counting the houses in each village, marking out census blocks, and appointing and training enumerators. The preliminary enumeration was completed in all cases by the 15th or 20th February. The actual census was effected by the

enumerator verifying the presence of the persons already entered in his schedule book, and making the necessary erasions and additions in the case of absentees and of new arrivals. This work was efficiently and carefully carried out. Only 154 of the total number of enumerators, who aggregated nearly 400,000, were paid. The enumeration was completed without any disturbance. The cost of enumeration was Rs. 79,354, or Rs. 1,075 per million of population, as against Rs. 1,73,849, or Rs. 2,475 per million, in 1881. The work of abstraction and tabulation was carried out at the head-quarters of each district instead of at three centres only, as in the previous census. The cost of compilation is estimated at Rs. 6,15,000, against Rs. 6,54,000 in 1881.

The main results of the census of 1891 may be summarized briefly. In Eastern Bengal the population has increased by nearly 12 per cent. owing, for the most part, to the general prosperity of the country, comparative freedom from severe outbreaks of epidemic, and to immigration from Behar and Central Bengal. In Northern Bengal the high-lying tracts show an advance of more than 10 per cent., but over a large extent of country lying at the foot of the Himalayas and on both banks of the Ganges the population has declined. In Western Bengal there has been a great growth in manufacturing and mining centres, but a loss in tracts affected by malarious fever. On the whole, however, Western Bengal is more healthy than it was ten years ago. North Behar is overcrowded, while South Behar shows a slower rate of increase than North Behar owing to the greater relief afforded by emigration. The aboriginal races of Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have increased by large numbers. The moderate increase of seven per cent. in Orissa is probably due to the growth of general prosperity.

Considering the population according to administrative divisions, it is found that the population of the Burdwan Division has increased from 7,393,954 to 7,668,818, or by 3·98 per cent.; of the Presidency Division from 8,211,986 to 8,512,630, or by 3·66 per cent.; of the Rajshahye Division from 7,726,701 to 8,019,187, or by 3·78 per cent.; of the Dacca Division from 8,705,916 to 9,844,127, or by 13·07 per cent.; and of the Chittagong Division from 3,569,071 to 4,190,081, or by 17·70 per cent. The Patna Division shows an advance from 15,060,993 to 15,790,737, or of 4·84 per cent., and the Bhagulpore Division from 8,066,111 to 8,582,490, or of 6·40 per cent. The population of Orissa has increased from 3,628,832 to 3,877,755, or by 6·85 per cent., and of Chota Nagpore from 4,225,989 to 4,638,238, or by 9·75 per cent. The total population of Bengal, including the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, Hill Tipperah, and Kuch Behar, has risen from 69,536,861 in 1881 to 74,610,500 in 1891—an increase of 7·29 per cent.—giving an average density to the square mile of 398 persons.

By the incorporation with Calcutta of the greater part of the area of the Suburban Municipality, a considerable extension was made to the town. The area formerly included in Calcutta is termed the "old town," while that recently amalgamated with it is known as the "added area." The results of the recent census of Calcutta show that the population of the old town has risen from 401,671 to 436,393, while that of the added area amounts to 213,008. This latter total cannot be compared as a whole with the figures for 1881 owing to the division of wards brought about by Act II

(B C.) of 1888, portions having been added to Calcutta and other portions having been joined to various municipalities. The population of the Fort has fallen from 28,200 to 26,589, and that of the Port and Canals has slightly increased from 28,200 to 28,691. The total population of the Town of Calcutta, together with the Fort, Port and Canals, thus stands at 681,560. In the town there are 428,762 Hindus, 189,226 Mahomedans, and 26,406 Christians; in the Fort there are 1,441 Hindus, 597 Mahomedans, and 1,251 Christians; and in the Port and canals the numbers are 13,934 Hindus, 13,350 Mahomedans, and 1,340 Christians. The proportion of Hindus to the total population of the town has increased, and that of Mahomedans has decreased since the last census. The chief castes of Hindus are Brahmans and Kayasths, both over 55,000, Chamars and Kaibartas over 20,000, and Goalas and Subarnabarniks close on 20,000; while of the Christians 9,323 are returned as Europeans, 9,803 as Eurasians, and 6,620 as Natives. Of the population of the town, 64 per cent. are males and 36 per cent. females. The education tables show 33·5 per cent. of the males and 8·3 per cent. of the females as either under instruction or as literate. As regards birthplace, 207,165 persons are shown as born in Calcutta and 55,475 in the 24-Pergunnahs district, the total of these amounting to 40 per cent. of the population of the town. Over 20,000 persons are returned as natives of each of the following districts:—Hooghly, Gya, Burdwan, Midnapore, Patna, and Cuttack.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1890-91.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1890-91.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Lushai country.

The protection of British subjects from the inroads of the hill tribes beyond the frontier of the Chittagong Hill Tracts has hitherto been a source of constant anxiety to Government. Punitive measures were adopted against them from time to time, but failed to be sufficiently deterrent. During the past year an advance was made into the heart of the country inhabited by these wild tribes, and the policy of controlling them from within was finally decided upon. A new frontier district was formed under the name of the South Lushai Hills, and was placed in charge of a Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier Police (539 in number) was permanently transferred to the new district.

The arrangements for the administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts have also undergone a revision in consequence of the altered condition of the frontier. Since July last these tracts have been converted into a subdivision and placed in charge of an Assistant Commissioner under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Tributary States of Orissa.

The Maharaja of Moharbhanj, having attained the age of 18 years, was entrusted with the management of the State from the beginning of September 1890, certain temporary restrictions being placed on his authority which will be removed as soon as he completes his 21st birthday. Since the close of the year the Government of India have recognised the succession to the Nayagarh Raj of Babu Raghunath Sing Hari Chandan under the title of Raja Mandhatta.

Pay of Commissioners of Divisions.

The pay of the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division was originally fixed at Rs. 2,500 per mensem, while the pay of the other Commissioners in Bengal was Rs. 2,916 a month. Owing to the growing importance of the Division, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has authorized this Government to place it upon the same footing as the Divisions of Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Orissa, Rajshahye, and Chittagong, with the proviso that the junior officer who is Commissioner of any one of these will draw the lower pay of Rs. 2,500.

Roads and buildings.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Division was abolished from 1st July 1890, and the works contained in it were transferred to the charge of the Military Department. Two temporary subdivisions were formed in the Darjeeling Division, and the Damooda-Rupnarain subdivision was abolished.

Railways.

The Tirhoot State Railway was placed under the management of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company from 1st July 1890. This change will not affect Provincial revenues. The financial results of the measure are further considered in the chapter on Provincial finance.

Land revenue.

The Government of India having commented on the large arrear balance of land revenue outstanding at the close of 1888-89, and drawn attention to the higher percentage of collections obtained in other provinces, a circular has been issued by the Board since the close of the year 1890-91, reminding Collectors of the duty of insisting on punctual payment of the Government demands. The standard for collections in permanently-settled estates has been fixed at 99 per cent. of the current demand, 95 per cent. for temporarily-settled estates held by the proprietors for definite periods, and 93 for ryotwari tracts. Instructions have also been issued in the circular order with the view of ensuring the remission within the year of all absolutely irrecoverable balances and the removal from the demand of other items which, not being realizable within the year, are of a fictitious character.

The payment of rent by means of postal money-orders was in force in the Burdwan Division from 1st July 1889, and was extended to the Presidency, Dacca, and Rajshahye Divisions also with effect from 1st July 1890. A further notification issued since the close of the year has extended the system to all districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force.

Subordination of the Survey Department to the Government of Bengal.

In order to secure a close co-operation between the officers of the Survey Department and Provincial officers under the same authority, with a view to the utilization, as far as possible, of local agency, the following arrangements suggested by the Government of India have been accepted by this Government:—

(1) that the general control now exercised by the Government of India over survey operations and parties in Bengal, independently of the professional control exercised by the Surveyor-General and his Deputy, be transferred to the Government of Bengal so long as the parties remain in the Province;

(2) that the estimates of the Survey Department be prepared in communication with the local authorities, and be approved by them before being sanctioned;

(3) that sums allotted for expenditure on each work, with the approval of the local authorities, be not exceeded without the sanction of the Local Government;

(4) that the accounts of monthly expenditure, in such form as may be required, and as will not cause inconvenient delay, be sent through the Settlement Officer, where he has the rank of Collector, or otherwise to such officer not below that rank as the Board of Revenue may direct, in order to provide an opportunity for recording any objections he may wish to urge to any item of expenditure or in regard to the strength and character of the establishment;

(5) that officers in charge of parties or sections of parties be not transferred without consulting the local authorities;

(6) that officers of the Survey Department be deputed to assist Civil officers in arranging for demarcation in advance of, or in accordance with, the requirements of the Survey Department, and be temporarily placed under the orders of the Civil officers for the purpose;

(7) that they be similarly deputed when required for training local agency in survey work under the orders of the Director of the Land Records Department.

It has been explained by the Government of India that, except in purely professional matters relating to the method of survey, the survey party should work on a programme laid down by Local Governments or, under their orders, by the Department of Land Records. This would probably involve responsibility being placed upon the local authorities (especially in connection with the utilization of local survey agency) as well as upon the survey officials. It is therefore intended that both classes of officials should (as they have succeeded in doing elsewhere) work in co-operation. If, however, any exceptional case should occur in which any difference may arise, it is contemplated

that they should both be subject to the orders and decision of the Commissioner, except in matters in which purely professional details are concerned, and provided that no material change be made in the organization of the survey operations without securing the concurrence of the Deputy Surveyor-General. It is not the intention of the Government of India that senior officers of the Survey Department should be placed under the direct orders of junior Civil officers.

The general control referred to in clause (1) above has been defined to be that the actual transfer of any Survey officer from one party to another within Bengal must be directed by the Surveyor-General, but that the Local Government is authorized to require him to make such arrangement as it thinks fit, having regard to the relative urgency of different works.

Forest Divisions.

The most important administrative reform introduced with the sanction of Government was the abolition of the system under which Divisional Forest officers supervised the working of groups of subdivisions in addition, in some cases, to holding direct charge of one or more subdivisions, and the substitution of independent divisions, all directly under the Conservator. By these means the services of the Divisional Officers were made available for duties in regard to which the paucity of officers was being keenly felt. The Working Plans Division had hitherto a nominal existence, and even after the redistribution of charges, the number of officers available is not sufficient for keeping up a separate Working Plans Division. It has therefore been decided to abolish this Division and to depute selected officers, when necessary, for the preparation of working plans.

Excise.

On 1st April 1890 a great extension of the distillery system was effected by abolishing outstills throughout the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions. The results of this measure are fully discussed in a later chapter.

Salt.

It having been represented that the excise licensees at Tua on the edge of the Chilka Lake worked very irregularly, and that the employment of the molanghis, who were previously engaged in the *pungah* manufacture, was consequently very uncertain, a Government salt factory at Tua was established in January 1891 in the interests of the ryots who want employment, as well as of the general public who want cheap salt. The opening of another factory at Sartha in the district of Balasore was sanctioned at the same time, as an experimental measure, in order to settle the question of the feasibility of *kurkutch* manufacture in that district.

Income-tax.

The separation of the offices of Excise Inspector or Sub-Inspector and Assessor of Income-tax—a change which was decided upon in 1889—was fully carried out during the year 1890-91. Districts were divided into five classes, according to their average revenue from income-tax, and five grades of assessors were appointed on somewhat lower rates of pay than had previously been allowed. Service in the Income-tax branches, which had been formerly treated as temporary, was at the same time declared to be permanent and pensionable. This re-organization, it is expected, will tend to improve the quality of the work done by the assessors, and to make the assessment registers a trustworthy record of the taxable incomes in each district.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

DURING the year under review the Maharaja of Moharbhanj attained the age of 18 years. As by his disposition and acquirements he appeared to be well fitted to take charge of his State, he was entrusted with its management from the beginning of September 1890, certain temporary restrictions being imposed on his authority, which will be removed as soon as he completes his 21st birthday. Since the close of the year the Government of India have recognized the succession to the Nayagarh Raj of Babu Raghunath Singh Hari Chandan, under the title of Raja Mandhatta.

Disturbances in Keonjhar.

Disturbances occurred in Keonjhar in May 1891, resulting in the temporary retirement of the Maharaja to Cuttack, pending a thorough enquiry into the causes of the outbreak. The details of the event have been reported to the Government of India, and they will form a subject of discussion in the current year's report.

Tour of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

The Superintendent of the Tributary States of Orissa was on tour for 39 days, and out of a total of 17 States he visited four only, viz. Athgarh, Moharbhanj, Dhenkanal and Nilgiri. The total number of days spent on tour by the Assistant Superintendent Rai Nand Kishore Das Bahadur, and his *locum tenens*, Babu Rash Behary Naik, was 88.

General condition of the people.

In almost all the States the rainfall was sufficient, but in some of them, in consequence of its being unseasonable, the outturn of crops was not very satisfactory. The prices of all articles of food were cheaper than the year before in all the States except Moharbhanj, Nilgiri, Talcher and Tigiria, where they remained stationary. The ryots of Moharbhanj were able to sell their surplus produce to advantage in consequence of the partial failure of crops and the demand caused by the proximity of the State to the Bengal-Nagpore Railway line. The people of most of the Mehals which suffered from distress in 1888-89 recovered to a great extent during the two succeeding years. In Khandpara alone the general condition of the ryots was not good. Almost all the Chiefs who were granted loans by Government during the scarcity of 1888-89 have been repaying them by instalments.

Public health and vaccination.

The public health was exceptionally good in all the States except Khandpara, where about 15,000 persons are said to have died of fever. There were no vaccination operations in Angul during the year, but steps have been taken to appoint a salaried vaccinator. The progress in vaccination was retarded in some of the Native States owing to an attempt to carry it on departmentally, and not through the influence of the local officers; arrangements more suited to the country have been approved by Government. Medical aid was received by 44,434 persons in 15 dispensaries, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,753.

Mines, manufactures, trade and commerce.

There is nothing to add regarding the mineral wealth of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, which has never been completely explored.

Administration of justice.

The total number of civil and revenue cases in the courts in the Tributary States established under the authority of the British Government fell from 8,402 to 5,193. Out of 193 civil and 132 revenue appeals, 301 were decided during the year and 24 remained pending at its close. The total number of offences reported during the year was 1,406, against 2,614 in the preceding year; and of these 1,298 were returned as true, against 2,074 in 1889-90. The number of cases brought

to trial, including those pending from the previous year, was 1,134 against 1,982 in 1889-90; and of 2,170 persons concerned in these cases, 763 were acquitted or discharged, 1,377 were convicted, 8 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 22 remained under trial at the end of the year. The diminution of crime appears to be due to a certain extent to the better condition of the people as compared with the previous years in which scarcity prevailed. There were 103 appeals, of which 2 were rejected, and in 48 the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 8 they were modified, and in 22 reversed.

Revenue.

In Angul the total land revenue demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 54,133, of which Rs. 33,536 were collected. There was a large accumulation in the arrears of rent due by the ryots in consequence of the scarcity in 1888-89, and a partial failure of crops in previous years; and a remission of Rs. 12,422 was therefore granted to them during the past year. The total receipts of the Khondmal road and school funds amounted to Rs. 4,267 and Rs. 5,262, respectively, and the two funds showed a balance of Rs. 3,732 and Rs. 5,781, respectively, at the close of the year.

Settlement.

The settlement operations in Angul were carried to completion during the past year, and a final report on the subject is being submitted by the Board of Revenue. The settlement in Nilgiri is approaching completion.

Excise.

The number of excise shops in Angul fell from 73 in 1887-88 to 55 in 1890-91, and the consequent diminution in excise revenue was from Rs. 2,007-14 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,467-14-8 in 1890-91. In the Khondmals, where the sale of liquor is now regulated in accordance with certain rules laid down for checking the drunkenness of the people, four additional liquor shops were opened, and the excise revenue increased from Rs. 1,697 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,663. The chiefs of the Tributary States have learnt to appreciate the benefits derived from proper control of the sale of intoxicating drugs and liquors, and the result of the excise administration shows that the number of excise shops has either remained almost stationary or been reduced, while the excise revenue has been steadily increasing.

Education.

The total number of schools was 1,277 with 16,857 pupils, against 1,128 schools with 14,407 pupils in 1889-90. The total number of aboriginal students was 1,608, against 1,392 in 1889-90. Of the expenditure incurred during the year on education in the Gurjats, which amounted to Rs. 75,867, a sum of Rs. 7,305 was borne by Government.

THE TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Tour.

The Commissioner was on tour in the Tributary States from the 28th November to the 17th February, with the exception of a few days in January. He visited all the States except Korea and Changbhakar, but he met the Bhaya of the latter State, who accompanied him during his tour in Udaipur. His inspection of Gangpur disclosed that the judicial work was in arrears, that the jail was insecure, and that some of the subjects were discontented. He was satisfied with the manner in which the Chiefs of Udaipur and Jashpur were administering their States. At the head-quarters of Udaipur he found that the Raja had constructed good roads and excellent cutcherries, including a jail, and had also established a school. The Raja of Jashpur was held in high esteem by his subjects, and there was no complaint of maladministration of any kind. The principal matters which engaged attention in connection with the Political States during the past year were the disputes between the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company and the Raja of Gangpur, and the zemindars of Nagra and Hemgir regarding the price of timber and other materials supplied for the construction of the Railway, some petty differences between the Raja of Bonai and the Gonds regarding plots of cultivated land, the payment of debts due by the Lakhanpur estate in Sirguja, and the conditions under which prospecting and mining concessions might be granted in those States.

Rainfall and crops.

The rainfall was sufficient in all the States except Jashpur. The crops in the other States were generally good, but prices ruled high by reason of the demand for all articles

of food caused by the large number of men employed on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

Health and material condition of the people.

The general health of the people was on the whole good in all the States except Sirguja, where small-pox and cholera carried off 1,656 and 62 persons respectively. The progress of the former disease was, however, checked after two vaccinators had been deputed to the State from the Ranchee Circle. There was a considerable falling off in the number of vaccination operations in the Tributary States. This was not so much due to the prejudice of the Chiefs against vaccination as to the want of vaccinators. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal has been drawn to the matter, and he has been requested to render all possible help to the Chiefs.

Education.

There has been further retrogression in the matter of education. Both the number of schools and the number of pupils attending them have diminished. The total number of schools was 40 with 1,091 pupils in the past year, against 53 with 1,219 pupils respectively in 1889-90.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

The statistics of crime, as compared with the previous year, show a considerable decrease both in the number of cases reported and in the number of persons concerned. The number of offences against public justice slightly increased in Udaipur, but house-breaking cases were fewer. In Seraikela the number of cases rose from 39 to 81, and the number of persons from 92 to 132. The increase was largest in offences against property. Theft cases rose from 10 to 30. The increase in crime is attributable to the large number of workmen engaged in that portion of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway which passes through this State. There has been an increase in the number of civil suits and decrease in execution cases.

Tribute.

The tribute payable by the States amounted to Rs. 4,686-2-6, of which Rs. 400 remained unpaid at the end of the year.

Opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

The opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway by His Excellency the Viceroy created considerable stir through these Tributary States. All the Chiefs were present at Chakardarpore to meet His Excellency.

Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier.

Raids.

The operations undertaken against the transfrontier tribes during two successive cold seasons resulted in the annexation of a portion of the Lushai country, which was formed into a new district called the South Lushai Hills towards the close of the year. The troops were withdrawn in April 1890, but a detachment of 200 men of the 2-2nd Gurkhas was left throughout the year at the newly-established post at Tregear, about 45 miles distant from Lungleh. The exercise of control over the subjugated hill tribes from within, and the presence of troops at Fort Tregear, produced a most salutary effect, and perfect tranquillity prevailed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Our future security is to a great extent dependent upon the check which the Burma authorities will be able to keep on the wild tribes on their frontier. There was again a scare in the Chengri Valley in the month of December, due to a rumour that Lienpunga was organizing a raiding party; but confidence was soon restored by issuing a proclamation that Lienpunga and other Chiefs under him had been deported. Twenty-eight captives were recovered during the year.

Frontier Police.

Simultaneously with the formation of the new district, the Frontier Police, 539 in number, was transferred to it as a permanent measure. A scheme for improving the position of the force is under consideration. During the past year the Frontier Police performed its work in a very satisfactory manner. Two of its members have been admitted to the Order of Merit for courage, fortitude, and judgment shown when a body of the force was surprised at the village of Jacopa.

The Lushais.

The inhabitants of the South Lushai Hills are divided into several clans, the members of which are in constant feud with each other. Every effort is being made to put a stop to these feuds, and Captain Shakespear, D. S. O., the Superintendent

intends assembling all the Chiefs at Lungleh in December 1891 with a view to persuading them to swear friendship with one another.

Trade.

Although 3,533 persons belonging to the transfrontier tribes resorted to the Demagri bazar, against 3,663 in the preceding year, the value of the articles bought was Rs. 1,000 greater than in 1889-90, thus showing an increase in the trade of the bazar.

Roads.

The road work in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was done, as in the previous year, by imported coolies from the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The line of communication from Demagri to Tregear was under the Military Department throughout the year, but since 1st April 1891 the charge of the road has been taken over by the Public Works Department of this Government.

HILL TIPPERAH.

General remarks.

Since the appointment in April 1890 of Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur as Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah, considerable improvement is reported to have taken place in the system of administration of the State.

Crops, public health, and material condition of the people.

During the year the rainfall was sufficient, and the outturn of crops, except cotton, was abundant. Public health was much better than in the previous year, and the condition of the people, the majority of whom are agriculturists, materially improved.

Trade and commerce.

The trade of the country is at present confined almost to Bengalis, but is likely to be extended on the opening out of new roads under construction.

Revenue administration.

The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 9,87,812, and the total expenditure was Rs. 9,27,226, thus showing a saving of Rs. 60,586.

Survey and settlement.

The Maharaja has decided to have a survey and settlement made of his zemindaries in British districts, and His Highness has been promised every help that lies in the power of this Government in the matter.

Boundary matters.

Nothing of importance occurred in regard to the boundary or frontier matters. The recent operations on the eastern frontier render it unnecessary to maintain a military force of any considerable strength in the State, and their number has accordingly been reduced from 349 to 294.

Education.

Education is making progress in the State. The number of schools has risen from 16 to 19, and the number of pupils has also considerably increased. The English school at Agartala has raised its standard up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

Miscellaneous.

There are four jails or lock-ups in the State. The health of the prisoners was not very satisfactory, but there was a diminution in the death-rate. The charitable dispensaries, four in number, continue to afford useful aid.

COOCH BEHAR.

The relations of this State with the British Government have continued to be friendly and satisfactory. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a loan to the Maharaja for the construction of a railway in his State, and at His Highness's request the work will be carried on under the supervision of the Government of Bengal.

SIKKIM.

Administration.

The appointment of a Political Agent at Guntuk to assist the Maharajah in Council with his advice in the administration of affairs, and the establishment of a Council for the conduct of ordinary Civil, Criminal, and Revenue work were noticed in last year's report. The Political Agent, Mr. J. C. White, and the Council have done good and useful work, and the condition of Sikkim under their management has been satisfactory. The work of surveying the waste land reclaimed by the new settlers has made good progress. The survey of the Rungpo Valley has been completed, and leases have been granted for most of the surveyed plots at an average rate of 4 annas per acre. The

land situated on the left bank of the Rongni river and the greater portion of Chedam and Namthong have also been surveyed. The settlements have worked well and have given satisfaction to all parties. The settlement of all monastery lands, with the exception of those of Pemionchi, has also worked well.

Weather, crops, and public health.

The rainfall was scanty during the early months, but from the first week of April the rains practically commenced, and were heavier than usual. The *bhuta* and rice crops were good and the others average. Some experiments in wheat culture were tried, but owing to the wheat having been received too late for sowing they were a failure. The local potatoes having very much deteriorated, a large quantity of Australian and English potatoes was distributed among the ryots, and a number of English fruit-trees have been planted at Guntuk. There was considerable sickness amongst the Paharias. The diseases most prevalent were dysentery and diarrhœa, and also a disease similar to influenza, which caused a good many deaths. A dispensary has been established at Guntuk, and it was well attended during the past year.

Mines and minerals.

Besides the few copper mines that are being worked in Sikkim, copper has also been found in Rhenok. Lime has also been found near Gnatong and below Rinchinpong. None of the newly-found copper, however, has been worked, as the veins were found to be too thin to be in paying quantities.

Crime.

With the exception of a few cases of dacoity and petty theft, there has been no crime in Sikkim during the past year. The dacoities have been committed chiefly by some Bhutias living in Pathing, and measures are being taken to bring them to justice.

Roads.

The principal works of public utility undertaken during the year were the roads to Tumlong and to the Teesta, and the bridges over the Dikchu and the Teesta rivers. More bridges are needed, and a loan of Rs. 10,000 was granted by Government to the Sikkim State for the purpose at the close of the past year.

Revenue administration.

There has been material improvement in the revenues of the country, due chiefly to increase in the rate of assessment in tracts in which surveys have been made. The gross receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 32,053 as against Rs. 22,335 for the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,164, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,889 at the close of the year.

Bhutan.

The relations with the Bhutan Government during the past year were undisturbed. The boundary between that territory and the Western Dooars was demarcated as the survey of the latter tract progressed. The Paro Penlow, however, seized the opportunity of renewing his claim to some land belonging to the Hope Tea Estate. The matter is under consideration. During the past year Loben Yunpo resigned his office of Deb Rajah. No measures were taken to elect a Deb Rajah in consequence of the year being considered unpropitious, and of the prolonged absence at Hlanbung of Chetzu Kuzhoo, who is the real ruler of Bhutan, and has the seals of office.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

THE following is an abstract statement of the progress made in, and the cost of, survey operations, connected either with settlement proceedings or with proceedings for the record of rights, in the Government, wards' and private estates in all parts of Bengal except the Sonthal Pergunnahs:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	Area in acres.	Area under professional survey.	Area under non-professional survey.	AREA SURVEYED— BY PROFESSIONAL PARTY— Up to 31st March 1890.	BY PROFESSIONAL PARTY— During the year ending 31st March 1891.	BY NON-PROFESSIONAL PARTY— Up to 31st March 1890.	BY NON-PROFESSIONAL PARTY— During the year ending 31st March 1891.	AVERAGE COST PER ACRE. Professional survey.	Non-professional survey.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government estates and temporarily-settled tracts ...	5,823,801	5,776,851	46,950	963,368	1,098,942	20,320	9,438	0 6 4	0 4 10
Wards' estates ...	1,583,616	1,528,482	55,134	1,024,691	227,589	55,134	...	0 6 11	0 5 10
Private ,, ...	85,806	...	85,806	...	...	63,543	29,407	...	0 4 6

Orissa.

In Orissa survey is at present being carried on in the districts of Pooree and Cuttack. In the year 1889-90, cadastral survey of 360 square miles was completed in Pooree. During the year 1890-91 the cadastral survey of 643 square miles has been completed. Up to date the records of 681 villages with an area of 362 square miles, containing 86,185 separate holdings, have been made over to the Settlement Officer, and are now ready for settlement. By the beginning of next cold weather the records of the whole area surveyed (1,003 square miles) will have been made over to the Settlement Officer. The traverse survey of 1,438 square miles has been completed. The expenditure on survey to the end of June 1891 is reported to be—on traverse survey Rs. 51,960, and on cadastral survey Rs. 1,16,006: total Rs. 1,67,966. Of this amount, Rs. 24,872 were expended in the year 1889-90 and Rs. 1,43,094 in 1890-91. The Deputy Superintendent of Survey in charge estimates that the cost rate of cadastral survey on 1,003 square miles completed to end of June 1891, inclusive of preparation of statistics and tracing of maps, will be Rs. 139 per square mile, but apparently this estimate omits the cost of the traverse survey.

Western Dooars.

To the end of the field season of 1889-90 it was reported that the traverse survey of 890 square miles and the cadastral survey of 525 square miles had been finished in the Western Dooars in Julpigoree. The expenditure on survey to the end of the year 1889-90 was Rs. 1,63,014. During the year 1890-91, 295·30 square miles were cadastrally surveyed. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,39,684, and the cost rate was 10 annas 8 pie per acre. An area of about 150 square miles of cultivation, intermixed with forest and jungle lands, remained to be surveyed at the end of the year.

Chittagong.

In the Sudder subdivision in Chittagong the total area surveyed up to the end of the field season 1889-90 was, according to the Deputy Superintendent's report,—

Sudder subdivision	Traverse ...	617	square miles.	
	Cadastral ...	375	„	„
During the year under report ...	Traverse ...	831	„	„
	Cadastral ...	488	„	„
Total ...	Traverse ...	1,448	„	„
	Cadastral ...	863	„	„

The actual expenditure up to the end of March 1890 on the survey of this subdivision is reported to be Rs. 34,128-8-10, and from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891, Rs. 1,21,195-8-1. The cost rate per acre in 1889-90 on traverse and cadastral survey was, according to the report of the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, 7 annas 9 pies. The high cost is mainly due to the smallness of the plots, which on an average measure only $\frac{1}{7}$th of an acre each; to the fact that all labour has to be paid for, and that wages in Chittagong are very high, amounting to Rs. 8 for each chainman; and to the complexity of tenures, which rendered it extremely difficult for the survey ameens to understand or to write up the khasrahs. With a view to reducing the cost of survey, the khasrah writing was, during the year under report, made over to the Settlement Department, the result being that 594·5 square miles or 308,840 acres were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 1,21,195, or an average of 5 annas and 4 pies per acre. The area remaining to be cadastrally surveyed in the next field season is estimated to be 320 square miles, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the end of March next. There are also 450 square miles of jungle-topographical survey to be done.

The survey of the town of Calcutta.

The Survey Party in Calcutta was employed throughout the year in surveying the boundaries of premises or holdings in Taluk Sootanuty which forms the northern part of the town and is held by the Sobhabazar Family under a grant in perpetuity made to their ancestor Maharaja Nobokissen in 1778, and in completing the fair sheets of the map of the survey. The boundaries of 3,728 holdings were surveyed during the year. The number of boundary disputes settled was 159 out of 246, including the 28 cases pending at the close of the previous year. Of the remaining cases, 20 were in course of investigation, and in 67 the parties concerned having put in no written claims, will be required by the provisions of the Act to have their claims adjudicated. The survey was commenced in November 1886, and will be finished in 1892. Delay has been caused by difficulty in getting the proprietors of holdings to attend and point out the boundaries, and by numerous disputes regarding boundaries. It has been necessary of late to institute prosecutions for non-attendance, and this has had a good effect in expediting the work.

There were altogether 30 applications for survey and record of rights under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, against 52 in the previous year. Of these, 6 related to Government estates and 24 to private estates.

Settlements.

THE work of settlement is being carried out on a large scale in three tracts under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture—Orissa, Chittagong, and the Julpigoree Dooars—and also in a portion of the Sonthal Pergunnahs which is not under Mr. Finucane or the Board of Revenue.

General survey and resettlement of Orissa.

Mr. H. R. Reily was appointed Settlement Officer in Orissa, and joined his appointment on the 9th February 1891. He is assisted by several Assistant Settlement Officers, who joined their appointments at various later dates. The Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers were engaged during the short interval that elapsed between the dates of joining their appointments and the close of the year in testing the *khanapuri*, in demarcating in advance for the traverse survey party, in attesting the areas of holdings, in recording rights and existing rents, and in making arrangements for utilising the canoongos, patwaris, and chowkidars of the country. Up to the end of the year, 11,734 holdings of tenants had been attested and the existing rents recorded. An area of over 300 square miles was surveyed in 1878 for the Canal Irrigation Department. The maps then prepared have been tested, and it has been found that they represent, with tolerable accuracy, the present state of things, so that a resurvey of this area will not be necessary. A revision-survey will be made, and the khasrahs and khatians of this area will be re-written during the next cold weather. It has been found that patwaris work slowly and measure only from 3 to 4 acres a day, but with further experience and training they should be able to survey 8 to 10 acres.

Settlement of the district of Chittagong.

In the district of Chittagong, survey and settlement have been going on in two parts—Old Thana Ramoo and the Sudder subdivision. In the former, where work was begun in 1888, the survey of the whole area of 156,390 acres was completed, as well as the attestation of all the holdings in the 50 villages under the direct management of Government. The draft records of 40 villages were published, and of 12 villages finally published, but the final publication of the records of the remaining villages could not be made pending orders of Government as to the status to be assigned to the noabad talukdars. This part of the settlement was under Babu Jogendro Kumar Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer, whose progress seems to have been satisfactory. The survey, which was finished before the close of the year 1889-90, cost annas 6-11 per acre, and the settlement has cost annas 1-3 so far as it has gone.

The main strength of the staff was thrown into the Sudder subdivision, under Mr. Slack as Settlement Officer, with a Covenanted Assistant, Mr. Allen, and three uncovenanted officers under him. The settlement staff were mainly engaged in completing the survey records of 195 villages, and in demarcation and settlement of boundary disputes; but, in addition to this, the rents and status of over 7,000 ryots were recorded during the year. The total cost of survey and settlement up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,99,768, and the settlement has been estimated to result in an increase of revenue of Rs. 1,20,000.

Western Dooars.

In the Western Dooars, the rents of 60 jotes in 11 taluks were settled, and the attestation of 763 jotes was completed during the year. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Sunder, submitted a report on proposed settlement rates, on which orders were passed

by Government, and he prepared the assessment in accordance with those orders, on the larger part of the jotes in the South Mynaguri pergunnah. He thinks that an increase in revenue of about Rs. 60,000 may be expected in the South Mynaguri tehsil alone, by the application of the rates approved by Government to the areas of jotes as ascertained by the present survey. The expenditure on settlement to the end of 1890 was Rs. 24,755, and during the year 1890-91 Rs. 21,547, making a total of Rs. 46,302. The Lieutenant-Governor personally inspected the operations in April last.

There were two large Government estates under settlement during the course of the year, Angul and Banki.

Angul.

The assessment in Angul was completed before the end of the year 1890-91, and the records were finally published. The khatians, or extracts relating to each holding, were explained to the ryots concerned, their objections were disposed of, and the signature of each ryot was obtained on his khatian. The only work that remained to be done at the end of the year was making fair copies of the khasrahs and khatians, and the taking from the sarbarakars of counterparts of leases, the exact conditions of which cannot be determined till the final report is submitted. The settlement has cost Rs. 53,030, the average cost per acre being 2 annas 1 pie. The average cost per acre for both survey and settlement is annas 6 and pie 1. The total cost of the operations has been Rs. 1,56,648, against an estimate of Rs. 2,50,000 originally sanctioned.

Banki.

In the Banki estate in Cuttack the entries in the khatians and the new rentals were explained to the ryots during the year and their signatures were taken. The survey and settlement of the estate, which comprises 76,800 acres, were completed during the year at an average cost of 7 annas 10 pies per acre, the only important work remaining to be done being the reorganization of the sarbarakari establishment. The assessed and cultivated area of the estate, exclusive of lands held rent-free and at nominal quit-rents, is reported to be 32,607 acres, assessed at a revenue of Rs. 32,932, less by Rs. 4,037 deducted on account of commission to the sarbarakars. The settlement has resulted in an increase of revenue of Rs. 7,474. It was made at existing rates, but inequalities of assessment were removed by raising the rents of land held at abnormally low rates to the prevailing rate of the village for lands of the same class. It takes effect from October 1890, and will run for fifteen years. Copies of the records have been supplied to the sarbarakars, who will be responsible for keeping them corrected up to date.

The following statement shows the financial results of the petty settlement operations conducted by the ordinary district staff during the year, in comparison with the year 1889-90:—

Year.	Original Settlements.		Resettlements.				Summary Settlements.				Settlements for disposal.	
	No.	Net revenue.	No.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1889-90 ...	163	17,506	381	1,33,375	28,717	6,177	118	82,062	3,060	1,333	1,273	4,10,886
1890-91 ...	126	10,639	324	1,70,780	36,381	3,320	141	96,866	3,106	499	1,523	3,87,057

There were concluded in all 591 settlements, but none of them call for special notice. Of the 1,523 pending cases, the greatest number was in the Rajshahye, Dacca, and Patna Divisions. In Rajshahye the cases relate chiefly to the jotes in Julpigoree, the settlement of which will, it is expected, be completed within the current year.

The sum assigned under this head was Rs. 71,018, of which Rs. 41,992 appear from the Accountant-General's report to have been expended. These figures are, however, liable to modification after the accounts for March 1891 have been finally closed.

The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the preparation of two settlement reports annually by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture—one, mainly financial and statistical, to cover the financial year; the other, the administration report, to show the results of the survey year, which runs from the 1st October to the 30th September. All officers in charge of settlement operations are in future to furnish half-yearly progress reports of their work.

Statement showing the Government estates and temporarily-

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed.		
						Up to 31st March 1890.	During the year ending 31st March 1891.	Total area surveyed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Bhetia	23	6,698	Non-professional...	6,698	...	6,698
		Kamina Chak	1	724	Ditto ...	724	...	724
Presidency ...	Nuddea	Khosalpore	...	476	Ditto ...	...	476	476
Rajshahye ...	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree Western Dooars ...	...	973,440	Professional ...	210,842	241,459	452,301
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Sudder subdivision	1,044	1,043,200	Ditto ...	64,542	308,480	373,022
		Old Thana Ramoo	50	156,390	Ditto ...	156,390	...	156,390
	Tipperah ...	Pergunnah Singergaon ...	73	3,649	Non-professional...	...	3,649	3,649
		Jowar Baluakandi	8	2,762	Ditto ...	2,762	...	2,762
		Maizurdi	5	523	Ditto ...	...	...	523
		Chur Peerbuksh	1	5,176	Ditto ...	5,176	...	5,176
	Noakhally ...	,, Fakira	...	1,981	Ditto ...	...	903	903
		,, Gazi	...	9,306	Ditto ...	...	4,410	4,410
	Backergunge ...	Madhupura	18	58,073	Professional ...	46,326	...	46,326
		Koralmara						
		Bhusan Lapta Madanpura ...						
		Lamchipata						
		Chur Joynagar						
		,, Umed						
		,, Bhoirab						
		,, Price						
		,, Lal Mohan						
		,, Lamchi Karalmara ...						
		,, Boiragia						
		,, Hardinge						
		,, Krishna Prasad						
		,, Kali						
		,, Goneshpura						
		,, Fasson						
		,, Drummond						
		,, Uday Kali						
		,, Lakhi	...	2,397				
		,, Sitaram	1	625	Non-professional...	625	...	625
		,, Kalachand	1	1,120	.....	...	...	...
		,, Golokepura	1	2,023				
Dacca ...		,, Shambhupura	1	2,559				
		,, Budna	1	283	.....	...	...	...
		,, Padma	1	1,937				
		Taluk Biswanath Thakurta ...	1	19	Non-professional	19	...	19
		Chur Jangla	1	420	Ditto ...	420	...	420
		,, Badura or Bhadai ...	1	426	Ditto ...	...	...	...
		,, Shachilapur Kristokali ...	1	194	Ditto ...	194	...	194
		,, Kapalberia	1	771	Ditto ...	771	...	771
		,, Chundrial	1	665	Ditto ...	665	...	665
	Dacca	Jowar Joymangal Tuppa Panch Bhagh.	1	1,199	Ditto ...	1,199	...	1,199
Patna ...	Shahabad	Dhan Chuban	...	1,067	Ditto ...	1,067	...	1,067
Orissa ...	.....	Orissa Settlement (Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore).	5,568	3,060,480	Professional ...	...	549,003	549,003
	Cuttack	Angul	...	‡ 408,468	Ditto ...	408,468	...	408,468
		Banki	144	76,800	Ditto ...	76,800	...	76,800

settled tracts under survey and settlement of revenue during the year 1890-91.

Cost— Up to 31st March 1890. Survey.	Cost— Up to 31st March 1890. Settlement.	Cost— During year ending 31st March 1891. Survey.	Cost— During year ending 31st March 1891. Settlement.	Cost— Total. Survey.	Cost— Total. Settlement.	Rate per Acre. Survey.	Rate per Acre. Settlement.	Increase of Revenue. Actually obtained.	Increase of Revenue. Expected.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,925	1,504	Nil	192	1,925	1,504	0 4 7	0 3 7	1,198	...	Settlement completed.
385	334	...	...	385	334	0 8 5	0 7 4	1,339	...	Ditto ditto.
...	...	137	...	137	...	0 4 7	...	Not known.		
1,63,014	24,755	1,39,684	21,547	3,02,698	46,302	0 10 8	...	...	60,000	From Mynaguri tehsil alone, the increase of revenue expected by the Settlement Officer is Rs. 60,000: the area in column 5 includes forest and jungle.
34,128	7,031	1,21,195	36,414	1,55,323	43,445	0 7 4	...	....	1,20,000	
67,400	1,495	306	10,480	67,706	11,975	0 6 11	0 1 3	1,224	32,000	Settlement nearly completed.
...	...	2,554	705	2,554	705	0 10 10	0 2 11	2,406	...	Ditto ditto.
...	...	1,447	...	1,447	...	0 8 4	...	1,206	...	Settlement completed.
...	...	180	...	180	...	0 5 6	...	...	500	
478	...	...	116	478	116	0 1 6	0 0 10	184	366	Being mostly uncultivated. Cost of survey is low.
...	...	179	...	179	...	0 3 2	...	...	...	Record of rights undertaken, because of undefined nature of rights of tenure-holders' estate undergoing diluvion: no increase of revenue expected.
...	...	1,132	...	1,132	...	0 4 1	...	...	...	
Not known. Expenditure mixed up with Dakhin Shahbazpore.		...	...	4,606	...	4,606	...	...	964	* 5,906	Most of these estates are churs under pasture or jungle land. A cadastral survey was made of only a few of them, the others being traverse survey. * This is expected on the fair rents that have been settled. This estate has been diluviated.
Work done by district staff. No expenditure.							...	...	375	...	Work completed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,203	...	2,203	...	...	...	7,707	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	36	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	...	...	139	26	139	...	...	181	...	
12	...	...	90	12	90	...	...	...	...	
60	190	...	...	60	190	0 0 5	0 2 0	...	...	
40	87	...	...	40	87	...	...	235	...	Ditto.
221	94	...	67	221	161	0 2 11	...	1,106	...	Settlement completed, but final report not received.
...	...	48	...	48	...	0 0 9	...	744	...	
† 24,872	...	† 1,43,094	...	† 1,67,966	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	† These are the figures shown by the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, and represent expenditure to end of June 1891. The figure of increase of revenue expected is purely conjectural.
1,02,357	40,363	1,261	12,667	1,03,618	53,030	0 4 0	0 2 1	§63,394	...	‡ Represents the area cadastrally surveyed. The figure given last year has been altered by the Settlement Officer, who says the area given last year was not correct.
24,674	8,018	423	4,580	25.097	12,598	0 5 2	0 2 8	7,474	...	§ This is progressive

Statement showing the Wards' Estates under survey

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed.		
						Up to 31st March 1890.	During the year ending 31st March 1891.	Total area surveyed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan Bhagulpore	Burdwan Bankoora Beerbhoom Midnapore Hooghly Bhagulpore Monghyr Purneah Maldah	Srinagar Baneli	650	444,800	Professional	444,800	...	444,800
Burdwan	Burdwan Bankoora Beerbhoom Midnapore Hooghly	Burdwan Raj Khas Mehals	Hukumapur 88 Sujamutha 72	15,586 28,889	Ditto Ditto	15,586 12,160	... 16,729	15,586 28,889
Presidency	Nuddea	Sunkerpore	868	157,802	Ditto	157,802	...	157,802
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Churaman	191	55,134	Non-professional	55,134	...	55,134
		Maldwar	295	98,405	Professional	98,405	...	98,405
Dacca	Backergunge	Dakhin Shahbazpore	51	83,616	Ditto	35,138	44,460	79,718
	Dacca	Talipabad						Work not
Chittagong	Tipperah	Serail Pargana	299	180,664	Professional	Not known.		180,664
Orissa	Cuttack	Kujong	462	236,480	Ditto	144,960	...	144,960
		Kanika	632	282,240	Ditto	115,840	166,400	282,240

Statement showing the Private estates under survey

Burdwan	Midnapore	Kesiari	41	5,120	Non-professional	5,120	...	5,120
		Bogri (Bachua, etc.)	4	593	Ditto	593	...	593
		Bogri (Kharikasali, etc.)	4	219	Ditto	219	...	219
		Gur Purusuthampur	1	492	Ditto	492	...	492
		Purbapitpur	2	679	Ditto	679	...	679
		Kodalia	1	218	Ditto	218	...	276
		Kripanundpur	1	276	Ditto	276	...	276
		Gur Moyna	1	407	Ditto	407	...	407
		Dakhin Moyna	1	468	Ditto	209	259	468
		Sudampur	1	145	Ditto	...	145	145
		Mouza Gur Safat	1	273	Ditto	...	273	273
		Mehal Chowrachak No. 363	1	550	Ditto	...	65	65
		Nemuck Mehal	8	3,924	Ditto	...	2,553	2,553
		Mehal Benagalsia						Work not
		Belabaria	6	821	Non-professional	...	821	821
		Srikanta Kalaganda						Work not
		Maguri						Ditto
	Beerbhoom	Mollarpore	88	26,680	Non-professional	10,550	16,130	26,680
Rajshahye	Rajshahye	Dubalhati	211	41,992	Ditto	41,992	...	41,992
Chittagong	Tipperah	Alakdia Durgapur	8	1,264	Ditto	1,264	...	1,264
Presidency	Nuddea	Mritikerpara	5	1,685	Ditto	1,524	161	1,685

and settlement of rents during the year 1890-91.

Cost —						Rate per Acre.		Increase of Rent.		Remarks.
Up to 31st March 1890.		During year ending 31st March 1891.		Total.						
Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Actually obtained.	Expected.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,32,625	1,00,840	...	47,165	1,32,625	1,48,005	0 4 9	0 5 5	25,140	...	
Nil	5,348	Nil	8,133	...	13,481	...	0 14 0	1,895	...	
...	...	...	10,252	...	10,252	...	0 5 8	...	...	Existing rents will be adhered to under terms of a compromise made by the Manager.
89,611	36,291	...	7,505	89,611	43,796	0 7 3	0 2 11	17,046	...	
20,206	13,397	...	220	20,206	13,617	0 5 11	0 3 10	141*	...	* Existing rents only were recorded.
35,900	19,350	213	5,288	36,113	24,638	0 5 8	0 2 9	4,508	...	
44,928	434	2,173	3,987	47,101	4,421	...	...	16	Not known	
commenced.										
30,969	420	90,329	8,356	1,21,298	8,776	0 8 0	..	1,626	25,000	
47,607	6,007	3,028	9,769	50,635	15,776	0 5 8	0 5 7	814	Not known.	
32 652	831	33,165	6,140	65,817	6,971	...	...	3,731	15,000†	† This is increase reported, obtained, and expected by the Settlement Officer, but the Board think the increase too large.

and settlement of rent during the year 1890-91.

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,146	2,061	...	4,030	3,146	6,091	0 9 7	1 3 0	578	...	
462	536	...	...	462	536	0 12 5	0 14 6	388	...	
162	79	...	158	162	237	0 11 10	1 1 4	117	...	
563	...	...	...	563	...	1 0 9	1 0 9	...	...	
222	475	...	419	222	894	...	...	598	...	
136	75	...	44	136	119	...	...	204	...	
168	64	...	14	168	78	...	...	...	...	
17	...	...	236	17	236	...	0 9 11	76	...	
12	...	...	225	12	225	...	0 11 1	11½	...	
...	...	...	104	...	104	...	0 11 6	9	...	
...	...	...	148	...	148	...	...	12½	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	104	69	104	69	...	...	...	...	
commenced.										
..	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	
commenced. ditto.										
2,469	...	4,656	2,191	7,125	2,191	0 4 7	0 1 3	...	...	
9,316	17,214	...	17,381	9,316	34,595	0 3 6	0 9 4	18,177	...	
857	...	...	...	857	...	0 2 11	...	...	700	
861	...	...	854	1,340	854	1 4 9	...	...	21	

Government Estates.

Balances in Government estates.

Government estates are divided into two classes—(*a*) estates under direct management, and (*b*) estates under farming leases. Out of a total demand of Rs. 30,35,421 in these estates, Rs. 24,56,155, or 80·91 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 24,167 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,55,099, against Rs. 6,12,716 of the previous year. If, however, the errors in demand and the payments not brought to account are considered, the true balance was only Rs. 4,49,789, and the percentage of collections was 83·91.

The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 82·2, against 79·47 in 1889-90, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand 75·5, against 78·24 in 1889-90. In the districts noted in the margin, the collections exceeded 90 per cent. of the total demand. With the exception of Rungpore, Maldah, and Tipperah, which have fallen out of the list, the districts mentioned in it in 1889-90 are again included, while Durbhunga, Hooghly, and Pooree have come on the list during the year under report. The changes in the demand and the collections caused by taking account of the figures representing the nominal balance which should have been excluded from the demand of the year, and the collections made within the year but not credited to the accounts of the year, would, however, bring Rungpore (100), Bogra (92·4), Noakhally (92), and Cuttack (91·5) on the list with the percentages indicated against each.

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Dinagepore ...	100	Beerbhoom ...	97·6
Chumparun ...	100	Lohardugga ...	92·99
Hazaribagh ...	99·76	Hooghly ...	92·02
Calcutta ...	98·9	Pooree ...	91·18
Darjeeling ...	98·36	Balasore ...	91·11
Durbhunga ...	97·78		

The percentages of the total collections on the total demand for the districts which did not reach the 90 per cent. standard are compared in the margin for the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91. Out of the 30 districts named, 8 show an improved percentage and 22 a falling off. As above stated, however, Rungpore, Bogra, Noakhally, and Cuttack should be on the list with percentages exceeding 90, and the percentages against the following districts are also increased by the figures referred to above, thus—

24-Pergunnahs to 78·3, Nuddea to 80·2, Furreedpore to 80, Chittagong to 88·7, Gya to 84·8, Shahabad to 80·2, Mozufferpore to 68·6, Monghyr to 49·3, and Purneah to 83·4.

Districts showing improved percentage:—	Percentage in 1889-90.	Percentage in 1890-91.
Bankoora ...	50·25	53·57
Sarun ...	53·83	54·97
Bhagulpore ...	60·84	67·13
Furreedpore ...	65·37	71·17
Cuttack ...	74·06	81·87
Bogra ...	83·04	86·99
Khoolna ...	83·81	87·15
Noakhally ...	83·77	89·44

Districts showing a falling off:—	Percentage in 1889-90.	Percentage in 1890-91.
Mozufferpore	45·82	27·28
Monghyr ...	59·49	46·51
Patna ...	65·45	58·65
Midnapore ...	61·52	60·81
Rungpore ...	100	60·93
Mymensingh...	74·31	61·23
Moorshedabad	71·48	62·63
Dacca ...	78·48	63·51
Burdwan ...	65·91	65·16
Pubna ...	77·59	73·14
24-Pergunnahs	77·76	73·68
Jessore ...	84·56	75·27
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	86·17	75·37
Rajshahye ...	86·43	77·87
Shahabad ...	84·06	78·53
Nuddea ...	79·45	79·02
Backergunge...	79·93	79·2
Gya ...	82·08	79·58
Chittagong ...	81·78	80·72
Purneah ...	82·12	80·76
Maldah ...	95·65	82·65
Tipperah ...	90·25	87·1

The following table compares the figures of demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same two years under the two divisions—(*a*) estates under direct management, and (*b*) estates under farming leases:—

	Years.	Demands.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Percentage of total uncollected balances on total demand.
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Under direct management.	1889-90	16,33,361	6,01,757	22,35,118	12,92,833	4,60,530	17,53,363	42,936	3,24,352	1,14,467	4,38,819	78·44	19·63
	1890-91	18,10,980	4,66,168	22,77,148	15,00,193	3,49,538	18,49,731	23,488	3,07,492	96,437	4,03,929	81·23	17·73
Under farming leases.	1889-90	6,98,978	2,08,092	9,07,070	5,60,679	1,73,121	7,33,800	3,792	1,38,084	31,394	1,69,478	80·89	18·69
	1890-91	6,11,725	1,46,548	7,58,273	4,93,062	1,13,362	6,06,424	679	1,18,663	32,507	1,51,170	79·97	19·93

Under the first head the total demand was larger than in the previous year, and so were the collections. Under the second head, with a smaller demand, the collections were also smaller, and the percentage of total collections on the total demand a little less than in 1889-90. The remissions under both heads were less than in the year previous. The balances under the first head were reduced at the close of the year from what they were at its commencement, while under the second head there was a slight increase. In the current collections against estates under direct management, the percentage was 82·8, against 79·1 in 1889-90, while the arrear collections on the arrear demand were 74·9 against 76·5. In estates under farming leases current collections show a percentage of 80·6 against 80·2, and arrear collections 77·3 against 83·2, so that there has been a falling off under both heads in the collection of arrears and an increase in the collection of the current demand.

Estates under direct management.

There were 2,029 estates under direct management, with an annual rental of Rs. 29,18,497. This shows an increase of about a lakh and a half upon the rental of 1889-90, due to addition of estates and revision of assessments. The cost of management was Rs. 1,97,538, or 6·7 per cent. on the rental.

The realizations on the gross demand showed an improvement on those of the previous year. The collections exceeded the current demand in the Burdwan, Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions, the highest percentage obtained being 118 in Orissa, and the lowest 89·5 in Bhagulpore. The attention of the Commissioners and Collectors has been drawn to the necessity for greater energy in realizing the good outstanding balances, the absolutely irrecoverable balances being written off after due investigation.

Agency and mode of management.

For the efficient administration of estates in Backergunge an additional establishment, including a Khas Tehsildar on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, who is to exercise the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, was sanctioned by Government, with effect from the commencement of the current financial year, the total cost of the entire establishment being raised from Rs. 6,808 to Rs. 11,608.

Miscellaneous works of improvement.

The following statement shows the expenditure on works of improvement in each Division:—

Divisions.	Amount expended—					
	In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	In drains and embankments.	In sundry works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	...	...	250	92	601	943
Presidency	...	919	...	1,540	1,603	4,062
Rajshahye	144	...	72	110	1,973	2,299
Dacca	550	...	...	...	2,058	2,608
Chittagong	330	...	35	...	164	529
Patna	1,465	9,414	300	2,135	826	14,140
Bhagulpore	50	...	...	...	622	672
Orissa	765	...	...	1,492	7,098	9,355
Chota Nagpore ...	...	2,265	...	...	...	2,265
Total ...	3,304	12,598	657	5,369	14,945	36,873

In addition to the above, Rs. 34,052 were expended on miscellaneous improvements in the Orphangunge market at Kidderpore in the 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 3,556 on repairs of grambheries and clearance of silt in the smaller drainage channels in the Majnamoota estate in Midnapore, and Rs. 6,144 (out of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund) on the clearance of jungle and drains, improvement of hâts, planting of trees, and maintenance of roads, dispensaries, and primary schools in Darjeeling. Much has been spent in recent years in the Orphangunge market in improving the existing accommodation for dealers, erecting new buildings, perfecting the drainage, and constructing a revetment wall along the bank of Tolly's Nullah, by which valuable land has been reclaimed and facilities have been given for discharging boats. The expenditure has been for the most part remunerative.

Cultivation of new staples.

Experiments in the cultivation of the potato were made in Gya, Chittagong, Cuttack, Furreedpore, and Julpigoree. The result was encouraging in Cuttack and Julpigoree, in Gya it was indifferent, and in the other two places bad. The cultivation of Buxar wheat in Pooree and Balasore was unsuccessful, while in Hooghly fair success was obtained. An attempt to grow groundnuts and *khaki* in Cuttack failed. In the Contai sub-division of Midnapore a fresh attempt was made to grow long-stemmed paddy, but the plants withered through drought, and the ryots are unwilling to repeat the experiment. In Chittagong and Furreedpore experiments in sugarcane resulted in failure. An attempt to grow barley in the Dinapore subdivision of Patna met with a similar result; but the land selected was unsuitable, and the experiment will be renewed in the Behar subdivision. In the Sasseram subdivision, in Shahabad, the Darjeeling potato was tried, but the plants were much injured by white-ants. Cocoanut plantation and cabbage and pea-gardens were tried in Chittagong, but were not successful. An experiment in poppy and tobacco was for the first time made in the Government villages Sakra and Dhamoul in Gya, but failed, owing partly to ignorance and want of skill on the part of the cultivators, and partly to hail.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

The sugarcane mill, wherever introduced, is appreciated by the ryots, and its use is largely extending. The Seebpore plough is also regarded with favour, but is said to be too dear for use generally. The method of manufacturing molasses with evaporating pans was explained to the ryots of the Banki estate in Cuttack, and the process is finding favour with them. A large number of sickles was supplied for distribution, at the price of one rupee each, in the Dooars; but as they cannot be repaired by the local blacksmiths if once broken, the ryots showed no willingness to purchase them.

Education.

Primary schools were maintained in Government estates in most districts, the largest expenditure being reported from Darjeeling (Rs. 5,895), Chittagong (Rs. 4,888), Julpigoree (Rs. 2,683), and the 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 1,721).

Roads and Communications.

The one and a half per cent. contribution from collections of Government estates was generally made over to the credit of the District Boards for the improvement of communications.

The largest expenditure incurred during the year under this head was Rs. 56,867 in Julpigoree. In Darjeeling important village roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,015 from the District Road Fund and Rs. 1,000 from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. Rupees 1,156 were expended by the District Board in the construction and repairs of roads in Hazaribagh, Rs. 2,011 in Lohardugga, Rs. 5,919 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Rs. 12,756 in Pooree, and Rs. 6,696 in Backergunge, in addition to a sum of Rs. 993 spent on the repairs of certain roads passing partly through Government and partly through private estates. In Pooree Rs. 3,362 and in Lohardugga Rs. 1,000 were expended out of the management and improvement grant.

Inspection of accounts.

The tehsil registers and accounts were as usual inspected and the ryots' receipts tested in many cases. The results of these inspections were in general satisfactory.

An embezzlement of Rs. 443 was committed by a khas tehsil mohurir of Chinsurah in Hooghly, but the amount was subsequently recovered. The case raised a question regarding the entry of several payments in single rent-receipts.

All officers have been instructed that when payments are made in the presence of a responsible officer, the practice of granting one receipt for the first payment, the subsequent payments being entered on its reverse, may continue, as it saves clerical labour; but, when collections are made by itinerant mohurirs from a scattered body of tenants, a separate receipt must be granted for each payment. In one circle of the Backergunge district the counterfoils of receipts were erased and a page of a register was abstracted by the tehsildar, with a view temporarily to misappropriate the Government money. The tehsildar was dismissed the service. In Rajshahye and Julpigoree some errors and irregularities were brought to light, and they were subsequently corrected and remedied. The ryots of estate Bonomalipore in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Pergunnahs preferred some complaints against a former gomastha, who was criminally prosecuted and sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment. In Noakhally an examination of some of the back accounts disclosed irregularities of a serious nature. Certain demands were improperly omitted by a tehsildar, who was dismissed and prosecuted for embezzlement.

CONDITION OF RYOTS.

Loss of crops from floods or insufficient or badly-distributed rainfall affected the condition of the ryots in many districts. In Burdwan some damage was done to the crops by the overflow of the Damooda. In Midnapore the ryots holding lands in the Argowal circuit reaped a poor harvest, owing to the defective drainage from which their crops have suffered for years. The ryots in Monghyr sustained losses from the floods caused by the overflow of the Ganges. Their *bhadoi* and *kalai* crops have also failed for two successive years. In Noakhally a large number of the peasantry were in bad circumstances owing to portions of their lands having diluviated or been inundated with salt water. The jute cultivators in Tipperah had a bad season owing to a sudden fall in the price of that staple. In Sarun, Rajshahye, and Pubna the ryots suffered more or less from inundation. The early rice crops in the Sudder and Goalundo subdivisions of the Furreedpore district were also destroyed by floods. The condition of the ryots is, however, reported to have since improved. The tenantry in the Deara estates in Patna suffered serious loss owing to the destruction of the *bhadoi* crop, the collapse of a large number of their dwelling-houses by inundation, and the destruction of the *rabi* crop by hail. In Gya also the *bhadoi* crop totally failed owing to heavy rains, and the poppy crop, from which the ryots used to pay a large portion of their rents, was much damaged by hail. In Lohardugga a short period of drought did much damage to the winter paddy. In some cases the ryots left their homes and holdings for good for the labour districts.

Management and improvement grant.

Rupees 2,36,206 were assigned by Government for the management of, and miscellaneous improvements in, Government estates, and were distributed by the Board according to the requirements of the different districts. Rupees 2,69,552 are reported by the Accountant-General to have been spent, but these figures are liable to modification after the accounts of March 1891 have been finally closed.

Wards' Estates.

Collections.

The number of private estates under the management of the Board has decreased from 147 in 1889-90 to 139 in the year under review. Of the 139, 69 were Wards' estates and 70 were attached, encumbered and trust estates. The arrear demand of the revenue and cesses due to Government amounted to only Rs. 19,816; the current demand was Rs. 52,67,747: of these amounts, Rs. 51,84,695 were paid during the year, and Rs. 74,691 after adjustment of accounts in the previous year. The balances (Rs. 28,177) were comparatively small, though higher than the previous year. Nearly half this amount, viz., Rs. 13,401, was due from the Syudpore Trust Estate in Khoolna. The collections of rent and cesses due to superior landlords, together with the remissions made, exceeded the current demand, and the balances on these accounts were less than last year. The figures for the past five years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Year.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	81,67,509	1,02,96,559	(*a*)96,80,751	94·0	3,00,426	84,84,423
1887-88	1,16,36,922	1,02,46,459	(*b*)99,81,714	97·4	2,15,827	1,16,96,615
1888-89	1,12,89,022	1,03,44,555	(*c*)97,18,391	93·9	10,70,426	1,08,42,802
1889-90	1,08,46,289	1,00,15,159	(*d*)1,02,89,887	102·7	24,52,188	81,84,669
1890-91	79,81,432	98,29,588	(*e*)96,35,714	98·0	7,57,403	74,24,535

(*a*) and (*b*) include advance collections of Rs. 10,775 and Rs. 1,532 respectively.
(*c*) excludes, after adjustment, advance collections of Rs. 1,958.
(*d*) includes advance collections of Rs. 65,296.
(*e*) includes advance collections of Rs. 6,632.

Of the enormous balances amounting to Rs. 74,24,535, some 16 lakhs of rupees are classified as irrecoverable, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs doubtful and disputed, over 4 lakhs doubtful but not disputed, and 50 lakhs, *i.e.*, about two-thirds of the total balances, are good and in process of recovery.

Management.

The actual cost of management, *i.e.*, including the managers' pay, establishment, travelling allowances, and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 7,36,616, or 7·4 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand of the estates. This is almost the same as the percentage of the previous two years. The total charges, including the amount spent on survey and settlement and the construction and repairs of cutcherry buildings, came to Rs. 8,91,547, or 9·0 per cent. on the same demand. The management charges proper are very high in the Dacca and Bhagulpore Divisions and have increased in Orissa. The survey and settlement charges were reduced, some of the principal operations having been completed. There was a slight excess of the charges of the year over the receipts, and the surplus to the credit of the general management rate stood at the end of the year at Rs. 79,607. Proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for the levy of a proper charge for the supervision of the Court of Wards' affairs, which take up a serious proportion of the time of the higher revenue authorities.

Financial results.

The main financial results of the year in all the estates taken collectively were as follows:—

			Rs.
	Cash balance at end of 1889-90		15,93,296
Receipts ...	Collections of rents and cesses		96,35,714
	Debts recovered		1,48,125
	Miscellaneous		17,24,189
	Suspense account		13,06,135
	Total ...		1,28,14,163
	GRAND TOTAL ...		1,44,07,459
Disbursements ...	Revenue and cesses paid to Government ...		51,84,695
	Management and treasury rates paid to Government		81,351
	Rent and cesses due to superior landlords ...		4,63,847
	Management of property		8,91,547
	Law expenses		2,69,762
	Maintenance of the ward and his family, ceremonies, &c. ...		11,78,088
	Education of the ward		45,748
	Subscriptions to schools		59,241
	Ditto to dispensaries		32,255
	Repairs and up-keep of buildings		2,13,178
	Improvement of the Wards' estates		58,404
	Other expenses		5,44,753
	Debts paid		15,94,281
	Investments		7,90,828
	Suspense account		12,22,718
	Total ...		1,26,30,696
Cash balance at end of 1890-91			17,76,763
	GRAND TOTAL ...		1,44,07,459

There were still debts outstanding to the amount of Rs. 37,16,022, and Government securities and railway debentures were held to the value of Rs. 44,25,722.

Survey and settlement operations.

A statement showing the progress made in the surveys and preparation of records of rights in Wards' estates is attached to the chapter dealing with settlements.

Certificate procedure.

During the year under report 10,975 certificates were filed, so that, inclusive of those pending from last year, there were 32,142 certificates for disposal. These numbers are the lowest for the last three years, and, as 18,438 were disposed of, the balance has been reduced to 13,704 cases pending.

Condition of the tenantry.

The condition of the tenantry in the various estates is generally satisfactory, and is described as follows:—

"In the Burdwan Division the harvest was generally well up to the average, and the condition of the tenants was good, except in one or two parts of Midnapore, where they are stated to have had short crops for several years. The relations of the ryots with the managing agencies were also satisfactory, save in the Soojamoota estate, where the long-standing dispute with the Burdwan Raj had not been settled. In the Presidency Division the crops were favourable, except in tracts which suffered from the floods due to the breach in the Bhagiruthee embankment. In the Rajshahye Division the tenants on the three estates in Dinagepore were well off. In Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Julpigoree, however, much damage was done by floods, and this affected the condition of most of the ryots on the Wards' estates. In the Dacca Division the tenants are everywhere prosperous, especially on the Dakhin Shahbazpore estate, where, as previously reported, the Collector thinks that there is not a poor man, and the harvests of the year were good, though probably somewhat less favourable than in the preceding year. The tenants are reported to be refractory in some villages, but with this exception there was no friction. In Chittagong the crops of the year are described as splendid. Few of the tenants are in debt. They sometimes borrow money, but repayment follows just after the harvest is gathered. Every encouragement is given to them to bring new lands under cultivation and to try new crops. In Noakhally also the tenants were prosperous. In the Patna Division the general condition of the tenants was one of

average prosperity. In certain estates there were, it is stated, adverse circumstances which affected their condition, and symptoms of a disposition to withhold payment of rent manifested themselves. In Patna the rice crop was good, but both the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops suffered, the former from inundation and the latter from rain and hailstorms in March. The tenantry throughout the district of Gya were in better circumstances than in the previous year, in consequence of more than ordinarily good outturn of the rice crop. In Tikari it is reported that the results of the expenditure on *gilandazi*, or works of irrigation, are showing themselves most markedly. Villages which had become almost depopulated are attracting settlers, and uncultivated wastes are giving place to well-irrigated and well-cultivated, richly productive areas. The tenants of the estate in the Chupra district, however, suffered severely from the destructive floods of the year. Collections had to be suspended and some relief has been given. In the Chumparun and Mozufferpore villages of the estate the tenants have shown disinclination to pay fair rents, and have combined with considerable success to prevent realisations under the certificate procedure. Measures have been taken to establish a better state of things in those villages. In Shahabad the condition of the tenants was tolerably good, but in one estate many of the higher castes having sublet their holdings at small profits are badly off, and are said to form a useless body of middlemen, whose existence is harmful to the estate and the sub-tenants. In the Bhagulpore Division the condition of the tenants was, on the whole, prosperous. The tenantry in the wards' and encumbered estates of the Chota Nagpore Division generally enjoyed a year of prosperity and contentment, the only exception being in parts of the Lohardugga district. Much friction existed in six estates of that district, owing to the conversion of a large number of tenants to Christianity. In Orissa the condition of the tenantry was good on all estates, except in certain villages of Kanika and Kujang, which were visited by storm-waves causing considerable damage to the crops."

Miscellaneous.

The following points of interest are noted in the narratives given of the estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards. In Burdwan the remissions amounted to the enormous sum of Rs. 38,86,501, of which Rs. 3,83,614 only were the principal debt, the remainder representing costs and interest. The entire amount was long since barred by limitation. This is a remarkable instance of the way in which old debts are kept on zemindars' books. The difficulties regarding the *abwabs* in the Tikari estate have several times come before Government. There is apparently nothing to be done until a final legal decision has been obtained. A special investigation has been made of the affairs of this estate, and it is hoped that the orders issued will result in a marked improvement in the collections during the next year; if not, a change of manager might be desirable. The accumulations in the Dighapatia estate amount now to $15\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs of rupees and are becoming too large, and some means should be devised for spending at least a portion of them for the permanent advantage of the estate. In the Cossimbazar estate the rent balances due to the estate exceeded the current demand, and were hardly reduced during the year; and while a sum of Rs. 1,74,985 was invested in Government securities, only Rs. 3,357 were spent on works of improvement. In the Narhan estate there is little time left for improvements, but anything that can be done should be expedited. Government are aware of the difficulties in the Bhowanipore estate, and observe that the irrecoverable balances are being cleared by extensive remissions. Between 3 or 4 lakhs are still outstanding, which should be scrutinized without delay. The Deo estate has received from Government a loan of 4 lakhs of rupees, by which, together with the sale of certain villages, the debt to the Maharaja of Durbhunga, its chief creditor, has been satisfied, and there will now be little difficulty in clearing off the remaining debts. The collections are greatly in arrear, and this is said to be mainly due to the fact that the estate was farmed to useless hangers-on of the Raja's family with no property. An extensive settlement has been going on in the Dhalbhoom Pergunnah of Singbhoom, involving the complicated question of ghatwali tenures; a special report on the progress and character of this work has lately been received. In the Silli estate, also released, a settlement had been made with the ryots by Mr. F. A. Slack, C.S., acting as Manager of the estate: it is unfortunate that the powers conferred upon him did not enable him to carry it out in such a way as to avoid the disputes which are said now to have risen, and to require cautious and conciliatory treatment at the hands of the proprietors. It is very unsatisfactory that during the entire period of Government management only 64 per cent. of the demand was collected in the Satrakhani estate. Here as in Dhalbhoom, Silli, and elsewhere, special difficulties have arisen out of attempts to settle ghatwali tenures.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

DURING the year 1890-91 the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under consideration two Bills. Both of these were passed, viz., Act No. I of 1891, an Act to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880, and Act No. II of 1891, the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act. Both have received the assent of the Governor-General.

Act No. I of 1891, an Act to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1891. The Bill was introduced, read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 7th March 1891, and was passed on the 14th idem. The object of the measure was to allow Collectors, as distinguished from Collectors of districts, to make certificates under section 7 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880, and to validate all certificates made by Collectors before the passing of the Act.

Act No. II of 1891, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Hackney Carriages and Palanquins in Calcutta.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th September 1891. The Bill was introduced, read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 18th April 1891, and was passed on the 5th August 1891. One of the most important objects which the Legislature had in view was the protection of weak, lame, and sickly horses and ponies. The working of the Act is confided to a registering officer subject to the control of the Chairman of the Corporation. First-class carriages are for the first time allowed to ply for hire in the same way as second and third class carriages. Further details are required in the register and license than formerly in order to strengthen the control over hackney-carriages. Power is given to the Local Government to extend the operation of the Act beyond Calcutta, as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, or to limit the operation of the Act to an area less in extent than Calcutta. Large powers of making bye-laws are conferred upon the Municipal Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Local Government. Rates of fares have been somewhat altered.

Police.

Sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

INCLUDING the Railway Police, the sanctioned force in 1890 was 76 superior officers, 3,549 inferior officers, and 18,503 constables; but at the close of the year the subordinate officers were 59 and the constables were 34 below the sanctioned strength. The sanctioned strength for 1890 varied from that of the previous year in the addition of one District Superintendent and one Sub-Inspector, and in the decrease of 7 head-constables and 1,274 constables: in place of the decrease in constables, 1,235 town chowkidars were sanctioned. The Police Budget grant was Rs. 41,59,000, but the actual expenditure only came to Rs. 40,19,887, against Rs. 41,81,342 of the year before. The following table shows the proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population:—

PROVINCE.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal Proper (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts).	12,527	70,956	38,020,611*	1 to 5·6	1 to 3,035
Behar (including Chota Nagpore).	7,222	71,105	28,929,933*	1 to 9·8	1 to 4,005
Orissa	1,447	9,762	3,865,106*	1 to 6·7	1 to 2,671
Total ...	21,196	151,823	70,815,650*	1 to 7·2	1 to 3,340

* These figures are the rough totals of the census of 1891, which may be taken as approximately correct.

Town Police.

A large number of the town police have been replaced by town chowkidars. As this is a new measure, several District Officers have hesitated to pronounce an opinion upon its working at present; others seem satisfied. The town police are variously reported upon. They did not work well in the 24-Pergunnahs, Serajgunge, Chupra, Patna, Cuttack, and Pooree. Street-lighting, which is essential to efficient watch and ward at night, has not made very much progress throughout these Provinces. Not a single street in the Motihari, Maldah, English Bazar, and Chyebassa towns is lighted at night. That the people themselves feel the want of street-lights is shown by a quaint petition received by the Lieutenant-Governor on his recent tour from some residents of Furreedpore, who ask for "sufficient light in the bazar to escape fear of robbers, and to avoid mistakes committed by constables thinking customers as thieves in the dark." His Honour has desired Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers to bring to the notice of the municipalities with which they are concerned the necessity of supplying adequate lighting.

The Village Police.

The following statement gives the number of chowkidars in the Province:—

Under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	90,790
Under Regulation XX of 1817	36,407
Maintained on chakran and service lands and not under either of the above laws	43,638
	170,835

Of the 43,638 chowkidars not under either Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 or Regulation XX of 1817, 31,214 were in the Burdwan Division: many of these were reported to be very inefficient. Mr. Henry, when on special duty, before joining his present appointment, made enquiries into matters connected with these chowkidars, and the Police Commission have made recommendations upon the subject. Government is now endeavouring, in consultation with Mr. Veasey, Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, to reduce the number of such chowkidars and to bring the remainder under the Act as soon as possible. In dealing with the working of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, the Officiating Inspector-General points out that many of the chowkidars were not paid regularly: thus in Jessore 1,042 men, most of whom belonged to the Bongong subdivision, were at the end of the year in arrears of pay for six months or more; in Rungpore also payments were most irregular, though an improvement is reported since the close of the year. In Chota Nagpore, where, under Act V of 1887, payments are made through the District Superintendent, the men are reported to receive their salaries regularly. Provision has been made in the draft Chowkidari Bill, which has been based on the recommendations of the Police Committee, for the collection of the tax by an officer appointed by Government, and for the payment of all chowkidars under the Act through the Police. Mr. Henry also brings to notice the very general complaint that the Act VI chowkidars are underpaid, especially in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions; but the Lieutenant-Governor by no means accepts this complaint as proved. The chowkidars of the Dacca Division, whom he has lately seen, are a fine well set up body of men, especially those of the Backergunge district, who could hardly be improved upon, and whose condition reflects credit on Mr. Schurr, the District Superintendent of Police. Provision has been made in the draft Bill for the rate of wages of the chowkidars to be fixed by the District Magistrate between the limits of Rs. 3 and Rs. 6, and all District Officers have been called upon to report for each thana the rate which should be fixed. In the Report under review a suggestion by Mr. Hare, District Magistrate of Dacca, to divide the districts into circles or chowkies for chowkidari purposes, is noticed. This had been anticipated, and is already provided for in the draft Bill. Mr. Henry, in describing the chowkidars in Orissa, none of whom are under the Act, quotes several of the irregularities set out by the Police Committee. Government is aware that the state of things in that Division is unsatisfactory, and is considering the alternative recommendations made by the Committee.

Additional Police.

Under section 15 of Act V of 1861, the Inspector-General of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, may direct additional police to be quartered in any part of the general police district which is in a disturbed and dangerous state, the cost being assessed upon the inhabitants concerned. There have been three such parties stationed in different parts of the Backergunge district for several years. During 1890 a fourth party, consisting of one head-constable and six constables, was sanctioned for one year for another part of the same district. A force of one head-constable and four constables was also appointed in the Bhagulpore district for one year. Three hundred and thirteen special constables were appointed under section 17 of Act V of 1861 in the districts of Bankoora, Durbhunga, Shahabad, Patna, Sarun, Khoolna, Backergunge, and Sonthal Pergunnahs. Of these, 140 were appointed in Bankoora for six days only in consequence of the anti-missionary riots. A portion of the Inspector-General's special reserve, consisting of one subadar, six havildars, and 49 sepoys, was on duty in the Jessore district from 22nd April to 18th June on account of the anti-indigo riots.

Charges of torture against the Police.

Two Sub-Inspectors of the Lohardugga district were convicted and sentenced to six and three months' rigorous imprisonment for maltreating several persons during an investigation: one, however, was acquitted on appeal and has been reinstated by the Commissioner. A head-constable in the Rajshahye district was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court for conniving at the ill-usage of an accused person during an investigation. Two constables of the Darjeeling district were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment each for maltreating a drunken prisoner in their custody, and another case in this district, which occurred just at the close of the year and was brought to light in 1891, has been visited with severe punishment.

A constable in the Lohardugga district was dismissed for a similar offence, but there was not sufficient evidence to prosecute him. In Bogra a Sub-Inspector was dismissed for striking a European prisoner with a cane. Several charges of torture were found to be false, but there was not sufficient evidence on which to prosecute the accusers. Eight cases of extortion by the Police are reported, but no details are given. The Officiating Inspector-General says that these cases were of minor importance. He has been asked to furnish details of all such cases in future.

Punishments.

The returns show that 1·1 per cent. of the officers and 1·5 of the men were punished during the year judicially for offences against the Penal Code; that ·2 of the officers and ·7 per cent. of the men were convicted under Act V of 1861, and that 46·0 of the officers and 16·2 of the men were departmentally punished. The figures for departmental punishments have decreased somewhat during the last three years, but are still exceedingly high. Mr. Henry makes no remarks upon the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to repeat the remarks of Sir Steuart Bayley in last year's Resolution, that District Superintendents, when inflicting punishments upon their higher subordinates, should not lose sight of the necessity of preserving the dignity of the latter in the eyes of policemen of the lower ranks, and should remember that injudicious severity may deter persons of respectability from offering themselves as recruits.

Rewards.

There was an increase of 146 in the total number of men wearing good-conduct stripes. Money rewards were given to 1,657 officers and men, and 39 men were specially promoted for good work. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the list of 39 names including those of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, head-constables, and constables who are found deserving of special commendation. The list given does not, however, include the name of writer-constable Mahomed Syed, who in another part of the Report is described as having most gallantly effected the capture of two of a band of Nepali dacoits.

Cognizable cases in Bengal.

The following statement shows the proportion of cognizable crime to population and police in the various provinces in India:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PROVINCE.	Police.	Population.	Crime, cognizable.	Proportion of police to population.	Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).	Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.
				Policeman. to Persons.	Policeman. to Cases.	Cases. Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1889.	32,683	43,323,599	205,574	1 to 1,328	1 to 6·2	1 to ·211
Punjab, 1889	20,175	18,842,264	79,553	1 to 933	1 to 3·9	1 to 238
Central Provinces, 1889	8,768	9,838,791	26,150	1 to 1,122	1 to 2·9	1 to 376
Bombay, including Sind, 1889 ...	18,977	15,676,446	40,463	1 to 826	1 to 2·1	1 to 387
Madras, 1889...	21,142	33,646,666	134,687	1 to 1,591	1 to 6·3	1 to 249
Assam, including Frontier Police, 1889.	4,663	6,173,846	11,555	1 to 1,324	1 to 2·4	1 to 534
Bengal (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts), 1889.	23,381	65,964,160	121,052	1 to 2,821	1 to 5·1	1 to 544
Bengal (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts), 1890.	*21,196**	*70,815,650†*	*119,230*	*1 to 3,340*	*1 to 5·6*	*1 to 594*

* Number of men employed on purely police work.
† These figures are the rough totals of the census of 1891, and may be taken as approximately correct.

The following table shows the incidences of crime and police in Bengal arranged by divisions:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DIVISION.	Total Police.	Population.	Crime, cognizable.	Proportion of police to population.	Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).	Proportion of crime (cognisable) to population.
Burdwan	3,593	7,660,099	15,880	1 to 2,131	1 to 4·4	1 to 482
Presidency	3,508	8,498,973	14,945	1 ,, 2,422	1 ,, 4·2	1 ,, 568
Rajshahye	2,485	8,003,751	12,534	1 ,, 3,220	1 ,, 5·0	1 ,, 638
Dacca	2,222	9,790,655	13,421	1 ,, 4,406	1 ,, 6·0	1 ,, 729
Chittagong	1,723	4,067,133	4,868	1 ,, 2,360	1 ,, 2·8	1 ,, 835
Patna	4,294	15,738,510	29,137	1 ,, 3,665	1 ,, 6·7	1 ,, 540
Bhagulpore	2,132	8,545,836	14,515	1 ,, 4,008	1 ,, 6·8	1 ,, 588
Orissa	1,521	3,865,106	7,083	1 ,, 2,541	1 ,, 4·6	1 ,, 545
Chota Nagpore ...	1,476	4,645,587	6,847	1 ,, 3,147	1 ,, 4·6	1 ,, 678

In these tables column 4 includes cases reported to have been committed in the previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.

Comparing columns 5 and 6, it appears that the Patna Division is undermanned, whilst Chittagong is overmanned.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

The following figures show the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported for the last two years :—

	1889.	1890.	Decrease.
Cognizable	119,656	117,443	2,213
Non-cognizable	117,407	116,554	853
Total ...	237,063	233,997	3,066

The decrease in cognizable cases is chiefly under the head "Offences against property." It was under this head that the increases in 1887 and 1888 were chiefly observed. Behar showed the largest fall in crime in 1890, viz., 1,363 cases; then followed Orissa with 1,016 cases less than in 1889. Bengal and Chota Nagpore had only 535 and 152 cases less respectively. These results doubtless were due to food-grains having been more plentiful.

False cases.

The provincial percentage of cases declared false decreased somewhat, the figures for 1888, 1889, and 1890 being 6·0, 5·8, and 5·4 respectively. The divisional percentages varied from 6·6 in Chittagong to 3·6 in Orissa. There are considerable variations in the district percentages when compared with one another and with those of the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Officiating Inspector-General that the disturbing cause of these variations is the system of classification adopted, which depends upon the views of individual Magistrates. The following remarks quoted from the report of the late Mr. Boxwell, Commissioner of Dacca, seem to His Honour to explain the subject clearly :—

"The mistakes we make as to what are and what are not false cases will be greater than the fluctuations in false cases from year to year. When a Magistrate and the High Court with the same facts or representation of the same facts before them, and without differing as to the truth or falsehood of any one of the series of alleged facts, do not agree whether the case is false or not, it is unlikely that district and divisional returns will show much consistence."

Sir Charles Elliott agrees with the view taken by some officers that many of the so-called false cases merely reflect the innate habits of exaggeration of the people and their desire to drag civil cases into the criminal courts. He believes that it is very seldom that charges are deliberately and malignantly false, but many are magnified from proneness to exaggerate, to look at things perversely, and to be blinded by anger or self-interest. Such habits there is little hope of eradicating from the people, and prosecutions in these cases do little good. The percentage of prosecutions to cases declared false rose from 15·7 in 1889 to 18·9 in 1890, while the percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 32·3, against 27·2 last year. Most of the punishments awarded were slight. The Lieutenant-Governor has examined the records of a great number of these cases, and has found that they entail a great deal of useless and unremunerative work on the Deputy Magistrates. He considers that prosecutions should only be instituted where cases are deliberately and malignantly false, but that, when such cases are proved, severe punishment should be inflicted. The recent amendment of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, which allows compensation up to Rs. 50 to be given in all cases where frivolous or vexatious charges are made, should meet all the more venial cases.

Cases enquired into by the Police.

The number of cognizable cases reported either to Magistrates or to the Police in 1890 was 117,443, and in addition 1,787 cases of the previous year were brought under enquiry, making a total of 119,230. Of these the Police investigated 81·4 per cent. The percentage of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the Police, in which enquiry was refused, was 4·4, against 5·7 for 1889 and 5·4 for 1888. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the orders of Mr. R. M. Waller, late District Magistrate of Monghyr, who directed the Police to refuse enquiry in all cases of attempts at house-breaking where the criminal was reported to be unknown. His Honour thinks that in cases of house-breaking to commit theft and attempts at the same, where

nothing is stolen, and where there is no clue given, enquiry should be refused by the Police. Similarly, in cases of theft of sums below Rs. 5, where there is no clue, in cases which are purely of a civil nature, and in embroidered charges of assault, where the embroidery is doubtful, enquiry should be refused. To fix a maximum percentage beyond which cases should not be refused by the Police, as was done in Gya, is objectionable, because the Police are likely to take the percentage as a figure to be worked up to, regardless of the facts of the cases. Again, it is reported that in one district the Police were uselessly employed to investigate cases which were either not offences or not cognizable, their action being due, in the opinion of the District Officer, not to errors of judgment, but to dishonest motives. Enquiry is being made by the Commissioner into this charge, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that there are few districts in which an assertion so discreditable to the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police can be supported. The whole subject is one that demands much attention from both District Magistrates and District Superintendents.

Results of Police enquiry.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* in 1890 was 85,989, of whom 60,780, or 70·6 per cent. (against 69·4 in 1889), were afterwards convicted. The number of cases afterwards found by the Magistrates to be true in which the Police enquired was 97,132; the percentage of convictions in these cases was 43·4.

Sessions trials.

The numbers of persons tried at the Sessions, and not the numbers of cases only, have been given. The following table shows the number convicted and acquitted for 1890 and for 1889:—

Year.	Persons convicted by Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted after Commitment.							Percentage of convictions.
		Class I—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	Class II—Serious offences against the person.	Class III—Serious offences against property.	Class IV—Minor offences against the person.	Class V—Minor offences against property.	Class VI—Other offences.	Total of persons acquitted.	
1889 ...	1,318	151	577	494	8	131	4	1,365	49·1
1890 ...	1,230	110	546	297	...	87	1	1,041	54·1

The numbers and percentages for each district in 1890 are as follows:—

Districts.	Persons convicted by the Sessions or High Court.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to the number tried at the Sessions.	Districts.	Persons convicted by the Sessions or High Court.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to the number tried at the Sessions.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	40	...	100	Midnapore	48	39	55·1
Singbhoom	9	1	90	Hooghly*	37	31	54·4
Rajshahye	47	7	87	Chumparun	25	21	54·3
Howrah*	28	5	84·8	Julpigoree	14	13	51·8
Bhagulpore	22	6	78·5	Gurjhals	8	8	50·0
Durbhunga	20	6	76·9	Furreedpore	32	34	48·4
Balasore	26	9	74·2	Lohardugga	20	22	47·6
Cuttack	31	11	73·8	Patna*	40	46	46·5
Rungpore	42	18	70	24-Pergunnahs* ...	42	53	44·6
Hazaribagh	16	7	69·5	Purneah	10	13	43·4
Noakhally	9	4	69·2	Tipperah	21	28	42·8
Chittagong	26	12	68·4	Moorshedabad* ...	12	17	41·3
Mymensingh	71	33	68·2	Mozufferpore	25	37	40·3
Backergunge	75	36	67·5	Jessore	21	39	35·0
Darjeeling	8	4	66·6	Pinagepore	22	45	32·8
Monghyr	31	16	65·9	Bankoora	12	27	30·7
Maldah	37	20	64·9	Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	14	30·0
Dacca*	53	29	64·1	Bogra	9	22	29·0
Nuddea*	40	24	62·5	Palamow	4	10	28·5
Beerbhoom	9	6	60·0	Khoolna	22	57	27·8
Manbhoom	11	8	57·8	Pooree	9	27	25·0
Shahabad	35	26	57·3	Pabna	10	38	20·8
Gya	35	28	55·5	Burdwan*	10	44	18·5
Sarun	51	41	55·4				

* The jury districts are designated by asterisks; their total percentage is 52·0, against 54·1 for all the districts.

The results of Sessions trials, though better than last year's, were far from satisfactory. The returns for England show that about 75 per cent. of the persons committed for trial are usually convicted. The poorness of the figures for Bengal is due, among other things, to wrong commitments being made by Magistrates; but, as the Officiating Inspector-General of Police points out, it is also due to the bad work done by investigating officers, and to the want of interest of the Police generally in Sessions trials. When District Superintendents were required to conduct all important cases before the Sessions, such cases were more carefully

looked after. Since 1882 Government has relieved District Superintendents of this duty on account of the increase in their ordinary work. Sir Charles Elliott, however, has directed that in districts where there are Assistant Superintendents of Police, these officers should be employed in watching Sessions cases both before the committing Magistrates and before the Sessions. The Lieutenant-Governor has also under consideration the recommendations of the Police Committee upon this subject. He is endeavouring, in communication with the High Court, to secure Sessions being held at shorter intervals, and he is about to limit the power of commitments by Magistrates of the second class to specially selected officers.

The working of the Jury system in Bengal was much discussed during the year under review, and the conclusions of the Lieutenant-Governor have been submitted to the Government of India since its close.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

1890	...	...	2,874
1889	...	...	2,818
1888	...	...	2,872

The increase this year just balances the decrease of last year. The cases of coining were few and generally petty. There was an increase in 1890 of 53 in the total number of riot-cases found to be true. The Dacca and Presidency Divisions showed considerable increases of 101 and 94 true cases respectively. The Burdwan and Rajshahye Divisions showed marked decreases. The increase in the Dacca Division occurred chiefly in the Furreedpore district, but in all districts of this division the offence is common. For the increase in rioting in the Presidency Division, the Jhenidah and Magoorah subdivisions of the Jessore district are responsible: in 1889 there were in Jhenidah 14 cases, in which 27 persons were sent up for trial, and in Magoorah 9 cases with 51 persons; for 1890 the figures were—in Jhenidah, 65 cases and 418 persons; Magoorah, 86 cases and 624 persons. This serious increase of rioting was due to the strike against indigo cultivation. His Honour was glad to learn during his recent visit to Jessore that the relations between the indigo planters and the cultivators have since become friendly again. The rupture was to a great extent due to the injudicious interference of outside agitators.

Serious offences against the person.

1890	...	...	4,340
1889	...	...	4,702
1888	...	...	4,622

There has been a net decrease of 362 cases, the numbers being 4,340 against 4,702. Cases of murder increased by 3 only, but the figures are higher than any of the previous years since 1883. The figures are shown thus:—

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
266	288	278	250	268	316	319

The percentages of convictions, both in cases and persons, were greater than in any of the previous years mentioned.

In one of the cases of murder, the jury at Hooghly acquitted a woman accused of murdering a child for the sake of her ornaments; but the High Court, on a reference being made by the Judge, set aside the finding, and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

In the other cases under this head the chief fluctuations were a decrease of 126 under "Criminal force to public servants, &c.," and a decrease of 54 under "Grievous hurt."

Serious offences against property.

1890	...	...	25,085
1889	...	...	27,824
1888	...	...	25,247

The decrease of 2,739 cases under this head was almost entirely in lurking house-trespass and house-breaking cases (2,377), and the cause was no doubt the more prosperous agricultural season. Dacoity cases decreased from 172 to 130. There were only 2 cases of dacoity in Midnapore, against 11 in the previous year. During the last two years 105 dacoits and their receivers in this district had been consigned to jail and the district now has rest. The Commissioner and the Officiating Inspector-General of Police agree that great credit is due to Mr. Munro, the District Superintendent, and his subordinates. Sir Charles Elliott also desires to acknowledge such good work. His Honour observes in one false charge of dacoity in Midnapore the complainant was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment under section 211, Indian Penal Code. There was a decrease of 10 in dacoities in the Dacca Division, and none at all are reported from the Chittagong Division; this is attributed to the breaking up of a gang on the Tipperah-Noakhally frontier. There was a reduction from

36 to 20 in the dacoities reported from the Patna Division, but the Officiating Inspector-General of Police does not offer any explanation of this; his observations on the subject are confined to criticisms on the judicial results of the cases sent up for trial. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with pleasure the creditable conduct of Baboo Rash Behary Naik, Deputy Magistrate, who unravelled a difficult case of dacoity at Cuttack, five months after the occurrence and after two Sub-Inspectors and an Inspector had been unable to find any clue. Cases of mischief by fire fell from 501 to 392, and 19 persons only were convicted. This is in all countries, especially in India, a most difficult crime to bring home. The number of robberies reported was 125, which was considerably below the average of the previous four years.

The total number of cases under this class was 2,210 against 2,334. The two principal offences covered by these figures are wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.

Minor offences against the person.

The total number of cases for the last three years is shown in the margin. Mr. Henry does not attach much importance to the explanation that these cases vary with prosperous or bad harvests; and he is not satisfied that the decrease shown in the return is altogether real, as he is of opinion that a good deal of such crime goes unreported in Behar. He has compared the figures of 1890 for the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions with those for 1889 from the whole of the North-Western Provinces, and from the comparison apparently draws the conclusion that crime is much better reported in those Provinces than it is in Behar. The comparison would have been more effective if the Patna Division in this Province had been compared with its neighbour, the Benares Division in the North-Western Provinces. The latter division, with about ten millions population, had in 1889 14,500 burglaries and 15,800 thefts reported; while Patna, with about 15 millions population, had in 1890, 7,200 burglaries and 5,500 thefts reported. This certainly shows some difference either as to criminality or as to the registration of crime which requires further investigation.

Minor offences against property.

1890	38,078
1889	41,032
1888	38,381

Including public and local nuisances, the total number of cases was 76,878, which shows an increase of 4,489. Excluding these the figures are as in the margin. Prosecutions for nuisances, which have steadily increased of late years, showed an excess over last year's figures of 2,794, and over the figures of 1888 of 6,752.

Other offences not specified above.

1890	38,439
1889	33,950
1888	30,159

What are known to the Police as "bad livelihood" cases, viz., cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, showed an increase of 285 with more favourable judicial results. The total number of cases instituted on report by the Police was 2,359, and conviction was obtained in 1,436; 1,115 were tried in the villages of the accused. The delay in some cases was quite phenomenal. In Durbhunga one case is shown as having lasted 1,073 days up to 31st December 1890, since the report was first made to the Magistrate. The Officiating Inspector-General suggests that it might now be struck off, as the accused has absconded to Nepal. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it might have been struck off before. One case in Noakhally lasted 350 days after process was issued by the Magistrate, one in Dacca lasted 257 days, and one in Dinagepore lasted 222 days. Special reports explaining the delays in these cases will be submitted by the officers concerned. As the necessity for holding a local enquiry was often pleaded as explanation of the delay in such cases, the Lieutenant-Governor has modified the previous orders of 1877, which insisted upon enquiries being held on the spot. His Honour leaves the discretion to the trying Magistrate, and does so because he prefers a speedy decision in Court to a long deferred one on the spot, but he desires that, as far as possible, such cases shall be tried in or near the villages where the accused persons reside. These orders should have the effect of reducing the enormous average duration of these cases which are returned for some districts, but it is evident that there are other reasons for the delays shown. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that reports are often made by the Police upon insufficient facts; these reports are generally acted upon by the Magistrates, and when the Police find out that the evidence is weak, they apply for adjournments to get further witnesses. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that no report of this

nature should be ordinarily sent to the Magistrate until the District Superintendent has recorded his reasons for thinking that a prosecution will be successful. It is one of the District Superintendent's duties to watch these cases carefully through every stage, and Sir Charles Elliott doubts whether this duty is adequately performed in many districts.

Crime maps.

The system of maintaining crime maps is an excellent one, and was praised in the Resolution of this Government for 1888; but the Lieutenant-Governor finds that there are many districts in which no such maps exist. Their preparation should be enjoined on every District Superintendent of Police, and they should be included in the Inspection Manual as a record to be produced before every inspecting officer.

Police surveillance.

The number of persons under Police surveillance amounted to 44,043, which is three times the jail population of the Province. These figures show an increase of 1,231 over those of last year. It is obvious, as the Officiating Inspector-General reports, that the Police are only able to look after a certain portion of this number. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that very much more discrimination in placing persons under surveillance is needed. The orders under which a criminal is placed under supervision are passed by the Magistrates, but besides these there is a system of "Police Registration" which is in the hands of the District Superintendent, and to which the Lieutenant-Governor has lately taken exception. The question is now under consideration.

Miscellaneous cases.

Excise cases show an increase of 444. Salt cases decreased from 1,713 to 1,448. The numbers of prosecutions under the Arms Act, 1879, for the last three years are 1,436, 1,335, and 1,470 respectively.

Railway Police work.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable Railway cases reported during the year was 3,116, against 3,373 in the preceding year, the decrease being chiefly among non-cognizable cases. There were 172 accidents resulting in the death of 121 persons. The Officiating Inspector-General has included in these figures 15 cases of suicide. There were 27 cases of obstruction, for which 18 persons were convicted. No accident was caused, nor was any serious damage done by the obstructions, which are said as a rule to have been placed on the lines either by discontented railway coolies, or by villagers who had some quarrel with the gate-keepers about passing cattle or carts, the object being to get some one into trouble and not really to upset trains.

Non-cognizable crime.

The following table shows a net decrease of 853 cases throughout these Provinces:—

	Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
Class I—Offences against the State and public tranquillity ...	8,581	8,175	...	406
„ II—Serious offences against the person	33	29	...	4
„ III—Serious offences against property	848	857	9	...
„ IV—Minor offences against the person	56,535	56,333	...	202
„ V—Minor offences against property	9,730	10,115	385	...
„ VI—Other offences	11,356	11,284	...	72
Special laws	30,324	29,761	...	563
Total ...	117,407	116,554	394	1,247
Net decrease ...	...	...	853	

There was an increase of 623 cases under Public Nuisances, which fall under Class VI. In 550 cases less than last year it was found necessary to bind persons down to keep the peace on conviction. There was a decrease of 1,732 cases under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884; of 733 under the Salt Act; and of 344 for failure to register births and deaths. These were only partially counterbalanced by an increase of 710 cases under the Cattle-Trespass Act I (B.C.) of 1871, and of 964 "Miscellaneous" cases. Process was issued in 75·7 of all non-cognizable cases. The percentage of non-cognizable cases investigated by the Police was 5·2, against 5·3 of the previous year; 47,393 persons were convicted, and 31,052 were acquitted or discharged in non-cognizable cases.

Remands.

The number of A Forms sent up by Police was 37,134, against 38,605 in 1889. The percentage of A Forms decided in the first two hearings was only 54·7. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with much concern that 2,571, or 6·9 per cent., were remanded four times after the first hearing; 1,580, or 4·3 per cent., five times; 987, or 2·6 per cent., six times; and 2,032, or 5·5, more than six times. These numerous delays are unexplained. It seems scarcely credible that the percentages of A Forms in the following districts, which were remanded more than six times after the first hearing, should be as the figures below represent:—

Furreedpore	...	...	...	15·5
Khoolna	...	...	...	14·6
Dinagepore	...	...	...	13·0
Julpigoree	...	...	...	12·4
Pubna	...	...	...	12·0

The Lieutenant-Governor has already laid down rules for the closer supervision of their subordinate Magistrates by District Magistrates. He has directed the record of every case remanded more than three times to be examined by the District Officer when inspecting, and he has prescribed a form to be submitted fortnightly with explanations showing the number of prisoners in hajat on each Magistrate's file. District Officers should insist upon having clear explanations of all cases remanded more than three times. Sir Charles Elliott has found many cases of adjournments by subordinate Magistrates on slight or no reasons. These would have been obviated if the District Magistrates had exercised closer supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor holds District Officers directly responsible for delays which are not satisfactorily explained, and is of opinion that the figures quoted in this paragraph are not creditable to the officers concerned.

Reconvictions.

The number of offenders against whom previous convictions were proved was only 1,824, which shows a decrease of about 5 per cent. from last year's figures. Arrangements have been made to introduce the Bertillon system of anthropometrical measurements into several jails with a view to the better identification of previous convicts. The system is reported to have succeeded in Paris, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be successfully introduced into all the jails of these Provinces.

Criminal tribes.

The only tribe mentioned by Mr. Henry is the Maghaya Domes of Behar, who are now settled in several places in the Chumparun and Sarun districts under the supervision of Government officers. For want of legal authority, the surveillance over this tribe has been weak, and the management of the settlements has not been successful. This Government has reported to the Government of India that the Punjab Draft Bill, which was circulated for opinion, would suit the requirements of these Provinces.

Absconders.

The number of absconded offenders at the close of the previous year was 2,831, and the number entered during the year under report was 3,887, making a total of 6,718. Of this number 750 gave themselves up, 1,263 were caught, and 1,587 struck off the list.

General remarks.

Since the close of the year under report, the Lieutenant-Governor has received the Report of the Committee appointed by this Government to enquire into the reform of the Police of these Provinces. A number of these recommendations have already been considered and adopted in whole or with modifications. The Government of India have, at the instance of this Government, sanctioned the improvements recommended in the pay and allowance of constables, involving a cost of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs per annum. A Draft Bill to amend the Village Police has been submitted for the consideration of the Imperial Government, and is before local officers for report. Arrangements are now being made to improve the investigation of offences by the Police, and to distribute investigating officers more in accordance with the criminal wants of the districts. Sir Charles Elliott hopes that most of the changes under consideration will be determined before the expiry of the present year, and that future reports will show that they have resulted in the increased efficiency of the Bengal Police.

Crime and Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The following table shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta during 1890 and the preceding year:—

	Town.		Suburbs.		Total.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Cognizable	25,787	26,858	7,277	8,173	33,064	35,031
Non-cognizable	24,510	22,015	2,809	4,496	27,319	26,511
Total ...	50,297	48,873	10,086	12,669	60,383	61,542

The increase in cognizable cases in both the Town and Suburbs occurred mainly under the heads of Stage Carriage Act, Public and Local Nuisances, and Cruelty to Animals. The decrease in non-cognizable cases in the Town was chiefly in offences against the Conservancy Acts. The increase in non-cognizable cases in the Suburbs was in the same class of offences.

The following table compares the number of persons arrested or summoned and the number of persons convicted in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1890 and the preceding year:—

	Persons arrested or summoned.						Persons convicted.					
	Town.		Suburbs.		Total.		Town.		Suburbs.		Total.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
In cognizable cases	34,282	36,301	7,987	8,698	42,269	44,999	31,881	33,738	7,558	8,172	39,439	41,910
In non-cognizable cases	11,891	11,585	2,602	3,558	14,493	15,143	7,943	6,874	1,621	2,566	9,564	9,440
Total ...	46,173	47,886	10,589	12,256	56,762	60,142	39,824	40,612	9,179	10,738	49,003	51,350

The percentage of convictions for cognizable offences remained the same in 1890 as in the previous year, namely 93, and for non-cognizable offences it fell from 66·21 to 62·33.

There were only 43 cases declared false out of a total of 48,873 cases reported in the Town, and only 18 out of 12,669 reported in the Suburbs. Prosecutions for false complaints were instituted in 21 cases in the Town, and in 13 cases in the Suburbs, convictions resulting in 8 and in 6 cases respectively.

The value of property stolen in the Town and Suburbs was estimated at Rs. 1,53,957, against Rs. 1,51,267 in 1889, and that of property recovered Rs. 89,019, against Rs. 69,199 in 1889. The percentage of property recovered rose from 49·02 to 56·94 in the Town, and from 35·06 to 66·34 in the Suburbs.

The ratio of proved cognizable crime, and of convictions in all cases, to population was as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Percentage of crime prosecuted to conviction to population.	Percentage of persons convicted to population.
Town ...	7·8	433,219	5·4	9·4
Suburbs ...	23	251,439	3	4·3

Cognizable crime in the Town.

The following statement shows the number of cognizable cases returned as true within the Town during the past two years:—

Crime.	1889.	1890.
Abetment of offence not committed	1	...
Class I—Offences against the State	32	51
„ II—Serious offences against the person	186	175
„ III—Serious offences against person and property ...	189	143
„ IV—Minor offences against the person	53	59
„ V—Minor offences against person and property ...	2,309	2,144
„ VI—Other offences not specified above	6,891	7,906
Special and Local Laws—		
Miscellaneous offences in the street	10,059	9,806
Cruelty to animals	2,922	3,339
Offences under Port Acts	2,286	2,342
Other offences	807	867
Total ...	25,735	26,832

In classes III and V the decrease occurred mainly in cases of burglaries and thefts.

There was an increase in offences relating to Coin and Stamps. The number of cases reported was 15, against 5 in 1889. Thirteen cases were tried summarily by the Magistrate, 11 persons being convicted and 1 discharged; and 2 cases were committed to the Sessions, in which 5 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to seven years.

There were only 3 cases of murder, against 4 in 1889. In one of these cases the accused was sentenced to be hanged, but on appeal this sentence was commuted to one of transportation for life. The second case was pending at the close of the year, but at the February Sessions the accused was discharged. In the remaining case it is reported that all efforts to trace the murderer have failed. There was one other case in which a Hindu charged with murder in Mozufferpore was arrested by the Calcutta Police and was transferred to the mofussil. Cases of culpable homicide rose from a five years' average of 1 to 4. In one of these cases a number of Cabuli traders belonging to the tribes of Khyrotis and Suleiman Kheyls came into conflict and fell to blows, using sticks and stones freely. One of the men died in hospital from fracture of the skull. Men of both parties were committed for trial and 5 of them were convicted. There were 3 cases of attempts to murder, against 4, the average of the previous five years. In 2 of these cases the accused were sentenced to 3 and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. In the third case the accused was acquitted. Cases of grievous hurt rose from 17 in 1889 to 27, the average of the five preceding years being 27. Eight out of the 27 cases were private prosecutions in which the police were not employed; 45 persons appeared before the courts, of whom 13 were convicted, 3 were otherwise disposed of, 13 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, and 16 were discharged. There were 40 cases of hurt by dangerous weapon, against 33 in 1889. There was only one case of kidnapping with theft, though the Commissioner of Police reports that during the year 551 children wearing ornaments went astray in the Town and Suburbs, and were restored to their parents with the ornaments intact. There were five cases of rash and negligent acts causing death or grievous hurt, against an equal number in 1889. The prosecution and conviction of a Hindu for causing the death of his immature child-wife has led to an important change in the criminal law.

There was only 1 case of robbery with hurt in 1890, and 1 case of highway robbery (against 6 in 1889). The number of other robberies fell from 10 in 1889 to 2. True cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass fell from 179 to 154, and the number of convictions from 119 to 94. The percentage of property recovered, however, rose from 32·15 to 54·48. This shows an improvement in dealing with this offence. Cases of thefts also fell from 1,855 to 1,549, and the number of convictions from 981 to 901. It is stated that the decrease in the number of cases during the year occurred chiefly in petty house thefts in the second division of the Town. The percentage of cases detected was 53·06, against 48·94 in 1889, and that of property recovered was 56·43.

There were 318 cases of criminal breach of trust, against 261 in 1889. One of these cases, in which the late cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was acquitted, excited much attention. Fourteen cases of criminal breach of trust committed by drivers of carts were successfully prosecuted, but the offenders were all tried summarily by the Magistrates and punished for theft. Out of 583 persons charged under the Gambling Act, 564 or 96 per cent., were convicted. In one case the keeper of a gaming-house was sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine. Under the Stage Carriage Act there were 2,629 cases and 2,469 convictions, against 2,079 cases and 2,032 convictions in the preceding year. The increase in the number of prosecutions occurred mainly for cases of loitering for hire off stand and driving without neck-tickets. Offences under the Police Act (street offences) fell from 10,059 to 9,806 in 1890, and out of 12,297 persons placed before the Magistrate, 12,189, or 99·12 per cent., were convicted. There was an increase of 56 cases under the Ports Act as compared with the previous year. There was an increase of 280 in the cases under Act I (B.C.) of 1869, prosecutions in which were generally instituted on action taken by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Out of 4,820 persons arrested during the year, 4,717, or over 97 per cent., were convicted. Act XI of 1890 has recently been extended

to Calcutta, and it is hoped that additional acts of cruelty made punishable in that Act will result in more effectual prevention of the inhuman torture of animals. Cognizable riots and unlawful assemblies in the Town rose from 12 to 21.

Cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

The following is a comparative statement of cognizable cases returned as true in the Suburbs during the past two years:—

	1889.	1890.
Class I—Offences against the State	15	18
„ II—Serious offences against the person ...	75	36
„ III—Serious offences against person and property ...	151	122
„ IV—Minor offences against the person ...	21	32
„ V—Minor offences against property	680	547
„ VI—Other offences not specified above	651	742
Special and local laws—		
Cruelty to animals	3,156	3,975
Miscellaneous offences in the street	2,484	2,071
Other offences	22	612
Total ...	7,255	8,155

There were 7 cases of offences relating to Coin. In three cases 3 persons were convicted by the Magistrate; two cases were committed to the Sessions, and the offenders were sentenced—one to three years' and the other to five years' rigorous imprisonment. One case was pending at the close of the year, and in the remaining case the accused was not placed on trial for want of evidence.

There were three cases of murder, against an equal number in the previous year. In two cases the offenders were transported for life. In the third case the charge against the accused was withdrawn in the Court of Sessions. There were two cases of culpable homicide, against three in 1889. In one case the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and in the other to five years. There were only 7 cases of grievous hurt, against 16 in the preceding year. In five cases 8 persons were convicted, 3 of whom were policemen, who were sentenced by the Sessions Court—1 to three years' and 2 to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons fell from 19 in 1889 to 8. Of these five were withdrawn in Court, and in the remaining three cases the accused were convicted. There were 6 cases of kidnapping, against 11 in 1889. In four of these cases the offenders were convicted, one of whom was sentenced by the Sessions Court to seven years' transportation.

While there was a decrease in the number of burglaries in 1890, the proportion of cases detected and persons convicted was higher than in 1889 or in any of the four preceding years. The percentage of property recovered was 52·80, against 26·30 in 1889. The ratio of cases detected and persons convicted under the head of theft shows an improvement on the results of the previous year. The percentage of property recovered also compares favourably with that for the preceding year.

Non-cognizable crime in the Town.

The following table shows the cases under chief heads of non-cognizable crime for the Town reported as true:—

	1889.	1890.
Conservancy Act IV (B.C.) of 1876	19,577	16,820
Criminal force; sections 352, 355 and 358, Indian Penal Code	2,119	2,106
Intimidation and assault; sections 504, 506, 510, Indian Penal Code	528	748
Hurt; section 323, Indian Penal Code ...	598	678
Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray; sections 154, 155, 156 and 160, Indian Penal Code ...	230	264

There was a decrease in the total number of cases from 24,510 to 22,015. The decrease occurred almost wholly in conservancy cases. There was an increase in cases of causing hurt and of rioting, unlawful assembly and affray. There were 16 cases of forgery, against 4 in 1889. Convictions were obtained in four cases. In one of these the managing clerk of a local firm obtained large advances from the Bank of Bengal and the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank,

involving serious loss to both Banks by means of forged opium passes. As the forged documents bore the names of officials in the Board of Revenue, the prosecution was conducted by Government. In the case of the Hong-Kong Bank the accused having been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, it was decided not to proceed with the other case. Cases of extortion fell from 15 to 10. In one case committed to the Sessions, two offenders were sentenced to seven and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. No member of the force was convicted during the year of this offence. Cases of rioting, hurt, criminal force, intimidation, and assault increased chiefly in the Northern Division of the Town.

Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

The following table shows the cases under the same heads as in the last paragraph of non-cognizable crime reported as true in the Suburbs:—

	1889.	1890.
Conservancy Act	1,114	2,529
Criminal force	827	514
Intimidation and assault	54	80
Hurt	388	347
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	Nil.	Nil.

There was a total increase of 1,687 in non-cognizable cases as compared with the preceding year, which occurred mainly in conservancy prosecutions. These more than doubled, but no reason is assigned. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with surprise that no cases of non-cognizable rioting, &c., were reported from the Suburbs for either 1889 or 1890.

Old offenders.

Two hundred and eighty-nine old offenders were convicted in the Town, against 278 in 1889. Of these, 76 had been convicted more than three times, against 80 in the previous year. In the Suburbs the corresponding figures were 94 and 14, against 83 and 16. Eighty-one notorious offenders were photographed on their release from jail and their names registered by the Detective Department.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The number of cases of suicide in the Town and Suburbs was 85, against 83 in 1889. Thirty-seven per cent. of the cases were caused by hanging and 31 per cent. by opium poisoning. Over 70 per cent. of the suicides occurred among Hindus.

There were 301 accidental deaths in 1890, against 292 in 1889. Thirty-six were caused by falls from trees and buildings, 30 by carriages and horses. There were 4 deaths from snake-bite. Out of 121 drivers of public and private carriages prosecuted for rash and furious driving, 101 were convicted.

Arms Act.

The importation of firearms decreased from 2,655 pieces in 1889 to 2,449 in 1890, but there was an increase of 207 in the number of firearms purchased by Calcutta merchants in this country during the year. The imports of percussion caps fell from 23,384,000 in 1889 to 19,013,000 in 1890, and this decrease is stated to be due to the fact that the surplus stock in hand at the commencement of the year was much more than it was at the commencement of 1889. Out of 2,449 firearms imported during 1890, 2,017 were imported by European firms. The number of firearms sold during 1890 was 2,852 against 2,720. These figures include guns of native manufacture imported into the Town of Calcutta from Monghyr. The number so imported was 980, against 957 in 1889. There were 5 prosecutions under the Act, against 7 in the previous year. Six persons were convicted, all for petty offences.

European Vagrancy Act.

Thirty-five vagrants were admitted into the Workhouse under section 5 of the Act. Two persons were deported, 1 to London and the other to Madras, 16 were shipped away as seamen, 11 were provided with employment of various kinds, and 5 were released. Ten other persons of European extraction, who were not admitted into the Workhouse, entered into agreement under section 17 of the Act and were deported from India.

Alms-house.

Out of 66 seamen who found refuge in the Alms-house during the year, employment on ships was found for 51.

Fire Brigade Act.

Thirteen large fires occurred in the Town and River, 26 in the Suburbs, and 8 at Howrah, at all of which steam fire-engines rendered effective assistance. Thirteen other small fires were also reported to have occurred at which manual engines attended. The loss of property was estimated at Rs. 4,66,480, against Rs. 1,38,490 in 1889. The most serious fire in the Town occurred at Jorabagan, in which property worth Rs. 93,000 was destroyed, and that in the Suburbs occurred at the Bengal Hydraulic Jute Press at Chitpore. The loss in this case was said to be Rs. 2,70,000.

Miscellaneous.

Four hundred and seventy-five certificates were granted for hotels, shops for the sale of exciseable articles, and native eating houses in the Town, and 197 in the Suburbs, against 268 and 52 respectively in 1889. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,032, against Rs. 822 in the Town, and to Rs. 448 against Rs. 235 in the Suburbs. The increase in fees is chiefly accounted for by the fact that licenses for liquor shops which were granted in 1887 under the triennial system were renewed during 1890. Property to the value of Rs. 4,787 was picked up and brought to the Police Office, and over 69 per cent. of the amount was restored to the owners.

Strength and cost of the Police Force.

The actual strength of the Police employed in the Town and Suburbs is shown below:—

	Town Police.	Suburban Police.	Detective Department.	Government Guard.	Fort Police.	Lock-up Guard.	Salt Pass Establishment.	River Police	Additional Constables.	Total.
Superintendents ...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Inspectors	28	12	...	4	1	...	...	3	1	49
Sub-Inspectors ..	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
European Sergeants and Constables.	48	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	52
Daroghas	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sergeants	33	16	7	9	1	1	4	3	2	76
Corporals	72	26	...	27	1	1	2	16	20	165
Special Constables ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Constables	1,206	620	...	213	18	8	17	158	179	2,419
Mounted Police ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total ...	1,473	682	11	257	21	10	23	181	202	2,860

The ratio of this force to population was 1 to 239·39 inhabitants, and to area 1 to ·010 square miles.

The percentage of casualties in the Force was 11·32, against 9·74 in the previous year; 14 members of the Force were punished judicially during the year, against 15 in 1889. Seventy-two men were dismissed, against 56 in 1889, 3 men deserted, 144 resigned or were discharged, with or without pension, and 33 died; the rate of mortality being 11·5 per mille. Altogether 15 officers and 25 constables were reduced, 17 officers and 43 constables were suspended, 28 officers and 210 constables were fined. The number of vacancies of all kinds was 324, against 288 in 1889.

The total cost of the Town and Suburban Police was Rs. 6,14,634, the budget grant for 1890-91 being Rs. 6,17,000. The sanctioned strength was reduced by 51 constables from the 1st April 1890.

Destruction by and of noxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

One thousand three hundred and twenty-one persons are reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1890. The figures for last year are compared with those for the two previous years in the subjoined table:—

	Number of Persons killed by—							
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.
1888 ...	26	522	81	38	48	12	608	1,335
1889 ...	34	530	113	53	85	18	727	1,560
1890 ...	32	350	71	38	63	11	756	1,321

The following list shows a decrease in the number of human beings killed in all the divisions in Bengal, except Orissa, Rajshahye, and Chittagong:—

Divisions.	Number of persons killed by wild animals in—	
	1889.	1890.
Burdwan	65	57
Presidency	331	239
Rajshahye	190	191
Dacca	205	184
Chittagong	48	48
Patna ...	188	99
Bhagalpore	119	88
Orissa	126	134
Chota Nagpore	288	281
Total ...	1,560	1,321

The report of only 350 persons killed by tigers in 1890, against 530 in 1889, is satisfactory. A considerable decrease in the number of deaths caused by tigers in the district of Monghyr is said to have been due to the capture of a notorious man-eating tiger by the Raja of Khoira, in the subdivision of Jamooee. The returns show a decrease during 1890 also in the number of persons killed by leopards and panthers, mainly in the Presidency, Dacca, and Patna Divisions. The Dacca Division showed in 1890 a marked increase in the number of persons destroyed by wolves. It is, however, satisfactory that a diminution is reported in the number of persons killed by wolves in the whole Province, and that it was due to a marked falling off in the number of deaths in the Patna Division, especially in the district of Durbhunga, which, in the preceding year was said to have greatly suffered from their depredations. A large increase is shown in 1890 in the number of persons killed by "Other animals" in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions, the former continuing to show an enormous loss of human life from alligators. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths of human beings caused by "Other animals," especially jackals, in the Presidency Division.

From the following table it would appear that there was a decrease during the year under review in the total number of the larger species of cattle killed by wild animals:—

	Number of Cattle (*i.e.*, Buffaloes, Oxen, and Horses) killed by—							
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.
1888 ...	15	8,449	11,279	111	1,038	2,372	352	23,616
1889 ...	4	8,780	10,308	39	791	2,141	821	22,884
1890 ...	7	8,042	8,972	258	1,015	2,407	906	21,607

These statistics, however, are so incomplete and untrustworthy that it is useless to draw any conclusions from them.

The number of wild animals reported to have been destroyed in the whole Province fell from 6,807 in 1889 to 5,160 in 1890, there being a decrease under all the specified heads, except elephants, and a decrease in all the divisions except Burdwan and Dacca. Considering the vast area of the Province, and the destruction to human and animal life reported, the number of kills seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be smaller than it should be, as gun licenses are freely given in all districts.

The total number of tigers killed fell from 318 in 1889 to 275 in 1890. Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions showed a decrease, and the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions an

increase, in the number destroyed. The district of Monghyr, in which no tigers are shown to have been destroyed in 1890, against 50 in 1889, was alone responsible for the decrease observed in the Bhagulpore Division. But, as noted above, one notorious man-eating tiger was captured in this district. The increase in Backergunge is attributed to the clearance of jungle, which rendered the haunts of tigers more accessible to the shikaries. The Rajshahye, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions showed, during the year under review, an increased number of leopards and panthers destroyed. There appears to have been an increase in 1890 in the number of wolves destroyed in the Bhagulpore and Orissa Divisions, and a decrease in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Chota Nagpore, and Patna Divisions. In the last-named division, the district of Shahabad showed no wolves destroyed in 1890, against 337 in 1889. This great variation was, it is said, due to the fact that in 1890 a number of cubs killed, for which rewards were claimed by shikaries, were found to be young jackals, in consequence of which rewards were stopped.

The amount of rewards paid in the whole Province for the destruction of wild animals fell from Rs. 16,011 in 1889 to Rs. 12,811 in 1890. The following table shows that, compared with 1889, there was an increase in the sum paid in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions, and a decrease in that paid in the rest of the divisions:—

Divisions.	Animals killed.		Amount of rewards.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Burdwan ...	134	223	40 0	112 12
Presidency ...	365	324	594 0	717 8
Rajshahye ...	1,358	1,155	1,622 8	1,760 8
Dacca ...	84	162	855 8	1,436 0
Chittagong ...	158	128	871 6	630 0
Patna ...	814	662	2,913 0	1,701 3
Bhagulpore ...	430	427	1,368 0	532 14
Orissa ...	1,771	960	916 11	731 4
Chota Nagpore ...	1,297	943	5,767 6	4,665 12

In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong some muskets were distributed to villagers to protect themselves from the attacks of wild animals. In the Chittagong district rewards of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 were offered, respectively, for the destruction of a man-eating tiger and a man-eating leopard. The Commissioner of Patna has recently increased the rate of reward for killing tigers in the district of Gya. In Pubna a few villagers were reported to have set traps with some success for the capture of leopards. A zemindar of the Bogra district was reported to have taken some interest in the matter of destruction of wild animals.

Ten thousand five hundred and thirty-four persons and five hundred and thirty-eight of the larger species of cattle were reported to have been killed by snakes in 1890, against 10,681 and 480 respectively in 1889. Compared with 1889, the Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions showed an increase, and the rest of the divisions a decrease, in the mortality of human beings from snake-bite. The increase noticed in the Presidency Division was shared by all the districts in the division, and was attributed to floods, which, it is said, drove the reptiles to high lands occupied by human beings, and enabled them to approach houses and villages without being observed. The increase in several other districts of Bengal was also ascribed to high floods. In the district of Pooree, in which 119 persons are said to have died of snake-bite in 1890, against 81 in the preceding year, the religious prejudice of the people against killing snakes was reported to be strong.

The number of snakes killed in the Province fell from 41,189 in 1889 to 41,115 in 1890, but the amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes rose from Rs. 3,439 in 1889 to Rs. 3,742 in 1890. The Burdwan, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions showed a smaller number of snakes killed during 1890, but a larger amount of rewards paid for their destruction. In the Dacca Division a larger number of snakes is reported to have been killed, but a smaller amount of rewards was paid. The Chittagong, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions showed an increase, and the Chota Nagpore and Rajshahye Divisions

a decrease both in the number of snakes killed and in the amounts of rewards paid. The decrease which occurred in the Presidency Division was shared by all the districts except Nuddea. That in the 24-Pergunnahs was attributed to the reduction of the rate of reward from annas 4 to annas 2 per snake, but the Magistrate was doubtful whether this was the only cause. The decrease observed in the number killed in the Chota Nagpore Division was said to be chiefly owing to the return of no snakes killed in Manbhoom, as the practice of giving rewards for the destruction of snakes was stopped during 1890 by the Deputy Commissioner.

Five thousand four hundred and eighty-seven licenses in Form XI were issued in 1890 for arms for the destruction of wild animals or protection of crops, against 5,978 in 1889. Compared with 1889, the Rajshahye, Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions showed, during the year under review, an increase, and the Presidency, Dacca, and Bhagulpore Divisions a considerable decrease, in the number of licenses issued. Burdwan showed no licenses issued in 1890, against 7 in 1889.

In December 1890 the Government of India suggested that, with due precautions, all possible facilities should be afforded to those who kill wild animals for obtaining the authorized rewards, and shooting parties should be encouraged for the destruction of tigers and other dangerous *carnivora* in reserved forests; that more liberal rewards and assistance on the part of district and forest officials should be offered for the destruction of man-eating tigers and leopards; that native hunters should be entertained on liberal terms to exterminate packs of wolves that had made themselves dangerous; that licenses under the Arms Act should be granted freely to agriculturists located in the neighbourhood of forests for the protection of themselves and their cattle; and that the villages in which the mortality from snake-bite is great, and their neighbourhood, should be kept clear of jungle. The attention of the local officers was drawn to those suggestions, and they were asked to carry out the proposed measures. The results will be shown in the reports submitted by them for the current year.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS POLICE.

The Frontier Police was considerably scattered owing to the unsettled state of the frontier, which was mainly due to the extension of our eastern boundary to a site called Fort Tregear, about 45 miles distant from Lungleh, and to the adoption of the new policy of controlling the subjugated hill tribes from within. As the force was for the most part engaged in expeditions against the Lushais and in making a reconnaissance of the country inhabited by these tribes, very little work was done by it in the Chittagong Hill Tracts proper. Three of the southern sanctioned outposts in these tracts had to be abandoned, and the Sungoo subdivision was consequently without a guard from December 1890. Towards the close of the year the force, 539 in number, was formally transferred to the new district, the South Lushai Hills, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts was left to be manned by the Civil Police, the sanctioned strength of which was raised from 109 to 203. A scheme for improving the position of the Frontier Police by approximating it to that of the Burma Military Police as regards enlistment, grant of leave, leave allowance, and free passage, &c., is under consideration. The force will henceforth form a portion of the Bengal Military Police, the members whereof will be recruited under an Act, the draft of which has been submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

The Frontier Police continued to maintain its reputation as a thoroughly efficient body. In the performance of their arduous and responsible duties the men have always shown an amount of zeal and earnestness which is commendable. They have come out successful in whatever undertaking it has been found necessary to engage them, and two of them—a Havildar-Major and a sepoy—have been admitted to the Order of Merit not only for their valour, but for the excellent conduct and judgment shown by them in the most difficult and trying circumstances.

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General and Original Jurisdiction.

THERE were 138 cases pending trial in 1890 before the High Court in its original and general jurisdiction. Of these 112 were decided, as against 96 in 1889. There were 200 persons under trial, of whom 39 were acquitted or discharged, 105 were convicted, and 56 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 25 were sentenced to death, 19 to transportation, 55 to rigorous imprisonment, and 6 to pay fines.

High Court—Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

Inclusive of 94 cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417, Criminal Procedure Code, from judgment of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with under section 435, was 3,622, as compared with 3,504 in 1889. The results of these appeals and references are as shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	1,529
Sentences or orders confirmed	918
Ditto modified	278
Ditto reversed	609
Ditto enhanced	25
Proceedings quashed	1
New trials or further enquiries ordered	137
Died, escaped, or transferred	2
Number of persons whose cases remained undecided at the end of the year	123
Total ...	3,622

Courts subordinate to High Court.

The number of stipendiary Magistrates in Calcutta and of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates outside the Presidency town remained unaltered. The number of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was 95, as against 106 in 1889. The total number of benches of Honorary Magistrates inclusive of those in Calcutta was 219, as against 204 in the preceding year, and the number of Magistrates of each class at the close of each of the years 1889 and 1890, respectively, was as follows:—

	1889.		1890.	
	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.
Stipendiary ...	2	393	2	396
Honorary ...	106	1,673	95	1,889

Of the stipendiary Magistrates outside Calcutta, 271 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, 45 of the 2nd class, and 80 of the 3rd class, as compared with 262, 60, and 71, respectively, employed at the close of 1889. There was an increase in the number of benches and an addition to the staff of Honorary Magistrates.

Courts of Sessions—Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases before the Sessions Courts in their original criminal jurisdiction was 1,535, of which 1,518 were decided, as against 1,580 in 1889. There were 3,250 persons under trial, against 3,558 in 1889. Of these 20 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred, 1,134 were acquitted or discharged, 1,521 were convicted, 74 were committed or had their cases transferred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 501 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted 192 were sentenced to transportation, 1,295 to imprisonment, and the rest to whipping or to pay fines.

Jury trials.

The districts in which trials by jury were held and the offences which were so triable remained as in previous years. The number of such trials during 1890 was 285, as compared with 286 in the preceding year. Of the cases so tried during the year, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 230 cases, and disapproved of it wholly in 33 cases and partly in 22 cases. In 20 cases in which the Sessions Judge disagreed references were made to the High Court. Nineteen of these references were heard and determined, with the result that in 13 the verdict of the jury was reversed and in 6 it was upheld.

Courts of Sessions—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases for disposal on the appellate and revisional side of the Courts was 9,635, of which 9,284 were decided, as against 9,426 in 1889. The number of appellants and applicants, including those whose cases were pending at the commencement of the year, was 15,138 as compared with 13,282 in 1889. Of these the appeals and applications of 5,756 persons were rejected. The original sentences and orders were confirmed regarding 5,451 persons, modified regarding 1,563, and reversed regarding 2,166 persons, while in the cases of 620 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered. Proceedings in the cases of 8 persons were quashed. The cases of 474 persons were referred to the High Court for revision. The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 16,038. The cases of 656 persons remained pending at the end of the year and of 24 persons were shown under the head died, escaped, or transferred.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, was 143,969, and 143,973 cases were decided, as against 141,431 in 1889. Benches of Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly assisted very materially in disposing of the extra works by dealing with 40,748 cases, as compared with 37,139 in the preceding year. The number of persons who were concerned in the above cases and the results of the trials are shown below :—

Number of persons under trial	... ...	206,238
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	71,991
Ditto	convicted	124,450
Ditto	committed or referred	2,957
Ditto	who died, escaped or were transferred ...	279
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year	6,561

The percentage of convictions was 63·3, as against 62·7 in 1889.

The following statement furnishes details as to the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside the Presidency town :—

Fine ...	With imprisonment		4,082
	Without ditto		92,157
Whipping ...	Sole punishment		1,022
	Additional ditto		137
Imprisonment ...	Rigorous		23,418
	Simple		879

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified:—

Not exceeding	15 days	...	...	4,961
Ditto	6 months	...	...	15,679
Ditto	2 years	...	...	4,851
Exceeding	2 years	...	...	56

Ninety-eight juveniles were sentenced to detention in a reformatory school during the year, as against 116 in 1889. These sentences were passed in only 25 districts, including Calcutta, the largest number being reported from Calcutta (16), the 24-Pergunnahs (14), Gya (7), and Patna (6). Eighty juveniles were so sentenced by Magistrates in the mofussil, 16 by Presidency Magistrates, and 2 by the Sessions Judge of Jessore and the Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs respectively.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

There were 34,998 cases brought to trial before the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the year, of which 34,981 were decided, as against 33,768 in 1889. Stipendiary Magistrates decided 25,844 cases, Presidency Magistrates sitting singly 8,430, and Benches of Magistrates disposed of 707 cases. The number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 46,501, as compared with 44,883 in the previous year. Of the persons under trial, 5,908 were either acquitted or discharged, 40,460 were convicted, 18 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred to other Courts, and 115 were committed to Sessions. The percentage of convictions was 87·2 of the persons whose cases were decided. Of those convicted, 1,456 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 63 to whipping, and 37,161 to pay fines. Eighteen of those sentenced to fine and one of those sentenced to whipping were so sentenced in addition to some additional punishment; and of the 1,456 persons sentenced to imprisonment, the sentence was, in the case of 16 juveniles, commuted to detention in a reformatory school. In addition to the 1,456 persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment, 13 persons were rigorously imprisoned for terms not exceeding one year on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year 214 European British subjects, concerned in 155 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts, as compared with 255 in 179 cases in 1889, and of these 142 were convicted and 70 acquitted, while the cases of 2 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 153 cases decided, 150 were tried by European Magistrates and 1 by a native Magistrate, the accused not having objected to his trial by this officer. The remaining 2 cases were tried by the High Court. The most numerous trials were held in Chittagong, where 124 European British subjects were tried, and in Darjeeling, where 20 such subjects were tried.

The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were breaches of local and special laws (under which 129 persons were charged in 8 districts) and criminal force and assault (under which 46 persons were charged in 11 districts, Chittagong contributing 13, Darjeeling 10, and Howrah 7). Besides these, 8 persons (7 in Chittagong and 1 in Burdwan) were tried for criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, and 3 were tried for offences affecting life. Only one of the persons tried during the year claimed a mixed jury, and none claimed trial by assessors of special nationalities.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 451,982, as against 449,740 in 1889. Of this number 439,559 were examined by Magistrates, 12,015 by Courts of Sessions, and 408 by the High Court.

Whipping.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,250 in 1890, as compared with 1,350 in the preceding year. The figures for the four preceding years are given below:—

1885	...	1,965
1886	...	1,652
1887	...	1,267
1888	...	953

Statistics of offences and offenders.

The statistics of offences and offenders are fully discussed in the chapters on Police and Prisons.

Criminal justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the result of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	6,433
Ditto convicted	2,892
Ditto discharged or acquitted	3,106
Ditto committed or referred	94
Ditto who died, escaped, or were transferred ...	19
Pending for trial at the end of the year	322

Of the 2,892 persons convicted, 752 were sentenced to imprisonment, 2,015 to pay fines, and the remainder to whipping or to furnish security for good behaviour, or to keep the peace.

The results of the appeals preferred and of the application for revision made are shown below:—

Appeals or application rejected ...	84
Sentence or order confirmed	237
Ditto modified	54
Ditto reversed	56
First trial ordered	35
Referred for revision to the High Court ...	3
Proceedings quashed	1
Remaining at the end of the year ...	13

Prisons.

Prison population.

THE following table gives a general summary of all classes of prisoners confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the last ten years:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Number of prisoners in jail on the last day of the previous year.	17,305	16,367	15,595	14,718	15,354	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048
Total number admitted during the year.	77,704	77,981	74,643	80,852	80,853	77,966	75,664	81,136	84,639	80,959
Total ...	95,009	94,348	90,238	95,570	96,207	93,042	90,293	94,346	98,624	96,007
Total number discharged during the year.	78,642	78,753	75,520	80,216	81,131	78,413	77,083	80,361	83,576	80,800
Balance at the end of the year.	16,367	15,595	14,718	15,354	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,207
Daily average number of prisoners.	16,747	16,155	15,026	15,101	15,177	14,806	12,250	13,731	15,026	14,777

There was a slight falling off in the daily average population, and the decrease is due to fewer admissions, both of convicts and of under-trial prisoners. The average number of civil prisoners increased from 54 to 71. The following table compares the figures for convicts only for the last ten years:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Number of convicted prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year.	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465	11,950	12,821	13,876
Admitted direct during the year.	31,465	31,710	29,763	32,034	31,530	30,675	29,942	30,995	33,542	32,886
Total ...	47,749	46,941	44,140	45,451	45,581	44,496	43,407	42,945	46,363	46,762
Admitted by transfer ...	17,094	15,760	15,499	16,660	17,265	17,372	16,427	20,185	20,053	19,691
Total ...	64,843	62,701	59,639	62,111	62,846	61,868	59,834	63,130	66,416	66,453
Deduct transferred ...	16,810	15,548	15,274	16,610	17,360	17,163	16,725	19,798	19,583	19,769
,, released ...	31,664	31,701	30,173	30,707	30,791	30,696	30,760	29,905	32,310	32,172
,, escaped ...	14	6	12	9	3	11	6	14	4	3
,, died ...	1,065	1,034	728	691	838	516	363	571	626	447
,, executed ...	59	35	35	43	33	17	30	21	17	26
Total discharged ...	49,612	48,324	46,222	48,060	49,025	48,403	47,884	50,309	52,540	52,417
Balance at the end of the year	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465	11,950	12,821	13,876	14,036
Daily average number of prisoners.	15,506	14,801	13,711	13,697	13,757	13,504	10,908	12,378	13,591	13,447

Of the 45 districts in Bengal, 44 have jails, and one, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, has none. Of these 44 districts, 22 showed an increase in the number of direct admissions during the past year: the other 22 showed a decrease. The decrease chiefly occurs in the districts which were affected by scarcity during the previous year, and may therefore be accounted for by the better harvests of the past year. Among the districts which show an increase in the number of admissions, Jessore and Nuddea are prominent. It appears from the quarterly reports on serious crime for the past year, submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, that there were 117 cases of riot ascertained to be true in the district of Jessore, against 52 in the previous year, the majority of which were connected with the indigo disputes which attracted the serious attention of Government during the past year. The adjoining district of Nuddea returned last year a larger number of cases of burglary and riot than in the preceding year.

The percentage of convicts confined in central jails rose from 53·68 in 1889 to 54·38 in 1890: it fell in district and intermediate jails from 43·68 to 43·14, and in subsidiary jails from 2·64 to 2·48 respectively. It had been decided, on the recommendation of the Jail Committee, that only prisoners with sentences of one year and upwards should be confined in central jails; but in consequence of a large decrease last year in the number of convicts in the central jails of Bengal, the Inspector-General of Jails has been obliged to continue the practice of sending prisoners with sentences of six months and upwards to those jails to enable the important industries established in them to be carried on.

The total number of convicts released during the year was 32,172, against 32,310 in 1889. The number released on appeal rose from 1,942 to 2,038, and is the highest that has been ever recorded. The number of prisoners released on medical grounds was 39, against 37 in the previous year. In one of the jails recently visited by him, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that two prisoners had died who had been in hospital almost ever since their admission into jail. With regard to such cases, Sir Charles Elliott is of opinion that a less rigid procedure than hitherto followed should be adopted, and that, when the Magistrate reports that a prisoner has been long ill and is likely to die, and when he has friends who will be responsible for his safe keeping, he should be released, not so much in order to keep down the jail mortality return, which is unduly swelled by the retention of incurables, but chiefly from motives of humanity, that the poor creature may have the comfort of dying at home. The Inspector-General has accordingly been requested to submit all such cases to Government for orders.

The total number of convicts despatched from Alipore for transportation beyond the seas fell from 829 in 1889 to 686 in 1890, in consequence apparently of the suspension, under the recent orders of the Government of India, of the deportation to Port Blair of convicts sentenced to a term of years from all places except Burma. The number of prisoners belonging to these provinces who were transported during the past year was 157, against 119 in 1889. Twenty-six prisoners were executed during 1890, against 17 in the previous year.

There were 578 Burmese convicts confined in the jails of Bengal, of whom 20 were received during the year under review. Although the number of convicts was smaller than in the previous year, the number of offences recorded against them increased from 455 to 953, of which 452 related to work. Some of the Burmese prisoners in Bengal have suffered considerably in health and lost in weight owing to climatic causes, and arrangement has since been made for their retransfer to Burma.

The classification of convicts according to religion shows a decrease in the percentage of Hindus from 60·95 to 57·41, but an increase from 34·70 to 37·34 in Mahomedans and from 1·24 to 1·30 in Christians. The number of juvenile prisoners diminished from 434 in 1889 to 374.

The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment increased from 2,434 to 2,557. The enquiries made last year as to the increase in certain districts during 1889 have shown that in some cases the convicting officers had awarded simple imprisonment where rigorous imprisonment would have been the proper punishment. The district officers have been directed to see that their subordinate Magistrates ordinarily award the severer form of imprisonment where it is permissible by law and where no special reasons exist rendering hard labour unsuitable. The number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment only, fell from 30,949 to 30,209; of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement from 42 to 30; and of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping from 117 to 90. The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jail decreased from 3,561 to 3,331. The necessary apparatus for experiments in anthropometry at the Presidency Jail, for the purpose of recognizing old criminals, has been lately received, and the result of the experiments will be noticed in the next annual report. The number of persons imprisoned in default of giving security for good behaviour has steadily increased from 556 in 1884 to 1,303 in 1890. Of the prisoners admitted during the year, 86·69 per cent. were unable to read and write, 9·80 per cent. were able to read and write a little, and 3·51 per cent. were able to read and write well. The corresponding figures for the previous

year were 87·04, 9·48, and 3·48 respectively. The total number of sentences of judicial whipping fell from 1,528 in 1889 to 1,329 in 1890; but the number of boys whipped increased from 485 to 500.

The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year decreased from 30,219 in 1889 to 27,413, but the daily average number, though considerably less than in 1889, was larger than in any of the previous years. Twenty under-trial prisoners escaped, of whom 6 remained at large at the close of the year. The record of mortality of persons in jail pending trial is satisfactory, only 29 prisoners having died, against 61 in the preceding year. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 45·88 days in Sessions cases and 13·28 days in others, against 45·81 and 13·44 days respectively in 1889. The number of civil prisoners admitted during 1890 was 969, against 825 in 1889: there was only one death among them during the year.

Jail buildings.

The total expenditure on jail buildings amounted to Rs. 2,20,230, against Rs. 2,37,214 in 1889. A sum of Rs. 84,068 was expended on the press buildings and other improvements in the Presidency Jail. In the Alipore Jail the expenditure of Rs. 5,044 was incurred for improvements to the main gate buildings and the construction of a drain. In the Buxar Jail Rs. 5,643 were expended on the ration and clothing godowns and improvements in the Superintendent's house, and alterations were carried out in the Rajshahye, Dacca, Patna, Shahabad, and Manbhoom Jails at an aggregate cost of Rs. 29,829. The Nya Doomka Intermediate Jail has been completed, and an intermediate jail at Palamow and two new subsidiary jails at Manickgunge and Fenny are under construction. The daily average number of prisoners employed on jail buildings during the year was 1,334, against 1,316 in 1889.

Guards.

In consequence of the conversion of the lock-ups at Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, the total strength of the warder-guard has been increased from 1,587 to 1,597. All head warders and warders, like the jailors, deputy and assistant jailors, are now required to furnish security, which is made up by monthly deductions from their pay. The Inspector-General has introduced a system for improving the efficiency of the warder-guard, under which all warders will have occasion to pass through the central jails to which their respective district, intermediate or subsidiary jails are affiliated, and will thus have the advantage of being initiated into the improved training and discipline of central jails. The number of offences committed by warders decreased from 2,054 in 1889 to 1,770 in 1890.

Escapes.

There were 13 escapes of convicts, against 11 in the preceding year. The only noticeable case is that of a convict overseer who escaped from the Furreedpore Jail, and who is still at large. Although this is the first case reported since the introduction of the system of employment of convict officers, it shows that strict watch must be kept over these overseers by the paid warders under whom they are employed. Of the 13 prisoners who escaped, 10 were recaptured during the year, besides one who had escaped in a previous year.

Prison discipline.

The Lieutenant-Governor has had an opportunity of inspecting some of the jails in his recent tours, and has observed that a large number of the punishments awarded to convicts were for short work, and that there was a diversity of procedure adopted for measuring the work of prisoners in different jails. Orders have been issued directing that the standard of task-work laid down in the Jail Code should be adhered to as far as possible; and that when it is necessary, on the grounds of health or physique, to relax the standard, the relaxation should not be left in the hands of subordinates, but the reduced standard should be prescribed by the Superintendent with the sanction of the Inspector-General, and, when thus prescribed, should be strictly followed. The large number of offences recorded and punishments awarded in Bengal, as compared with other provinces, has been unfavourably commented on, and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore paid special attention to this question during his inspections, but has observed nothing to lead him to think that offences are met with undue severity. On the contrary, considering the classes concerned and the numerous opportunities of violating rules of discipline, and of

falling short in the execution of tasks, Sir Charles Elliott thinks that any much smaller number of reported offences should be looked upon with suspicion as an indication of laxity. The total number of offences committed by prisoners during the past year was 25,700, against 25,107 in 1889, the percentage of offences to the daily average population being 191·1, against 184·7 in 1889. The record of punishments compares favourably with that of the preceding year, although the number of miscellaneous punishments has increased. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year increased from 25,110 to 25,697. Punishments of prisoners by criminal courts fell from 40 to 28, the lowest number on record since 1880. There was also a falling off in the number of punishments of solitary confinement from 1,276 to 1,270, and of reduced diet from 563 to 430, while 134 prisoners only were punished with solitary confinement with reduced diet, against 318 in 1889. The number of prisoners flogged decreased from 272 to 259. As regards the miscellaneous punishments, the number of cases in which handcuffs and fetters were imposed increased from 6,563 and 7,793 in 1889 to 7,971 and 8,406 in 1890 respectively. Fetters were used for safe custody in 75 cases, against 119 in 1889.

Of the daily average of male population in jails during the past year, 6 per cent. were employed as convict officers, against 5·7 per cent. in 1889. The escape of a convict overseer last year, and the larger number of punishments awarded to men of this class, seem to show that the number of convict officers should not be increased. The mark system is now generally appreciated by the convicts, and the removal from it under order of the Inspector-General of Jails for serious and repeated offences is looked upon as a very severe penalty, even by habituals. In 1890, 1,622 of the prisoners released gained remissions under the mark rules, against 1,575 in 1889 and 1,352 in 1888.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure for all classes of jails, excluding that accounted for in the Public Works Department, fell from Rs. 11,91,149 in 1889 to Rs. 11,27,827 in 1890. The average cost per prisoner also decreased from Rs. 79-4-5 to Rs. 76-6-3. In the central, district and intermediate jails there was a considerable decrease in every item of controllable expenditure, except under the heads of miscellaneous contingencies and petty construction and repairs. The storage of grain during the cheap season of the year, and the adoption of the other measures of economy recommended by the Jail Committee, tended to reduce the expenditure to a considerable extent. In Bengal there occur certain items of expenditure under the head of miscellaneous contingencies, which are due to the existence of subsidiary jails, not kept up elsewhere where the subdivisional system does not prevail. These are both expensive in themselves, through their smallness, and also entail a considerable expenditure on transport—specially railway transport—as prisoners are continually being transferred from them to district jails and sometimes back again when about to be released. This class of expenditure is not incurred or not similarly accounted for in other provinces, and the figures showing the cost per prisoner in Bengal cannot therefore bear a fair comparison with those of the other provinces, unless a more uniform system of preparing the financial statistics in the several provinces is adopted. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to this matter. The total value of the vegetables and other products raised by prison labour for the use of prisoners during the past year is estimated at Rs. 53,747, against Rs. 47,827 in the previous year, but the rates at which the prices are calculated are not uniform, and the cost of these supplies, not being paid for in cash, has not been included in the figures showing the average or total cost of diet. Arrangements have now been made for the establishment of dairies in all central, district and intermediate jails, and, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the annual award of three prizes to jailors for the best management of dairies. The first prize will consist of a daily allowance of 3 seers of milk free of charge for one year, and the second and third prizes, 2 seers and 1 seer respectively, for the same period. The maintenance of a dairy to provide milk for sick prisoners is a reform well worth the money it costs.

The cost of establishment decreased from Rs. 3,91,292 to Rs. 3,78,895. The decrease was due to the appointment of the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail as Officiating Inspector-General of Jails for more than seven months, and

to the retirement of a number of senior jailors. The reduction in the hospital charges from Rs. 56,464 in 1889 to Rs. 47,437 in 1890 is due to a decrease in the daily average number of sick prisoners. The charges for clothing amounted to Rs. 53,667, against Rs. 70,011 in 1889: the difference is mainly due to the change in the system of accounts, under which the cost of raw materials only is now debited to the Jail Department, instead of the market value of the articles produced by prison labour. The cost of contingencies rose from Rs. 1,28,168 to Rs. 1,29,089. There was an increase of Rs. 3,182 on account of municipal taxes on jail buildings, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,284 was incurred in the purchase of cows for jail dairies. The total average cost per head on account of diet, hospital charges, and clothing fell from Rs. 34-13-11 in 1889 to Rs. 31-3-5 in 1890. The Buxar Central Jail continues to maintain its reputation for economical management, and four intermediate jails and five district jails have been favourably mentioned by the Inspector-General for having been carefully and economically managed.

Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.

The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour fell from 13,393·69 to 13,241·19. Of these, 5,347·01 or 40·38 per cent. were employed on manufactures, against 5,569·45 or 41·58 per cent. in 1889, while 14·4 per cent. were sick, convalescent or infirm, against 15·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The other prisoners were employed as convict officers and servants, on gardening, jail buildings, &c. The net cash earnings decreased from Rs. 3,98,530 or Rs. 71-9 per head in 1889 to Rs. 1,50,842 or Rs. 28-3 per head in 1890. This is said to be due to the large quantity of raw materials in stock at the close of the year, and to several large outstanding accounts which have since been settled. Including the value of the stock in hand and all outstanding bills, the total profits on the year's working upon goods for sale amounted to Rs. 3,01,717, against Rs. 2,60,096 in 1889.

The average earning of each prisoner employed upon manufactures for sale in central jails is given as follows:—

	1890.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency	84·6	68·4
Alipore	51·5	44·4
Buxar	19·9	0·9
Midnapore	15·2	11·2
Bhagulpore	10·8	21·8
Dacca	6·4	3·0
Rajshahye	2·8	4·5

A larger amount of printing work was done in the Presidency Jail on account of the census. Both the Alipore and Buxar Jails turned out larger quantities of goods for public consuming departments. The tent industry in the latter jail is now carried on on a more extensive scale than before, the number of tents manufactured in 1890 being 962, against 680 in 1889 and 339 in 1888. The reduction in profit in the Bhagulpore Jail is attributed to the higher prices paid for raw materials. The castor-oil industry in the Rajshahye Jail was not resumed till June 1890 on the renewal of the contract with the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, which accounts for the decrease shown. The value of manufactured articles in stock at the close of the year was estimated at Rs. 1,85,695, against Rs. 1,86,706 on the last day of the previous year.

Subsidiary jails.

The conversion of the lock-ups at Dum-Dum and Barrackpore into subsidiary jails raised the total number of subsidiary jails from 84 to 86. The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings during 1890 amounted to Rs. 63,872, against Rs. 69,481 in 1889. Besides the construction of a new intermediate jail at Nya Doomka, additions and alterations were made in the existing buildings at nine stations. The efficiency of the warder-guard, which is not very satisfactory at present, will, it is hoped, be improved under the system of transfers lately introduced by the Inspector-General. Convicts were detained in subsidiary jails on an average for 7·75 days, against 8·52 in 1889. In the subsidiary jails at Angul and the Khondmals, where detention was longest, fortnightly transfers are not possible owing to

their distance from the Cuttack Jail. The average detention of under-trial prisoners was for 13·44 days, against 13·92 days in 1889. The average period of detention exceeded 20 days in Alipore, Chandpore, Madaripore, Sasseram, Brahmanberiah, Bagirhat, Jamalpore, and Mudhepoorah subsidiary jails. Nineteen under-trial prisoners and 7 convicts escaped from subsidiary jails during the year, against 10 under-trials and 4 convicts in 1889. Of these, 13 under-trial prisoners and 5 convicts were recaptured, besides one convict and three under-trials who had escaped during previous years. The average cost of each prisoner, excluding the expenditure in the Public Works Department, rose from Rs. 122-5-6 to Rs. 131-8-8. Efforts will be made to reduce the charges on account of establishment and miscellaneous contingencies, which are very heavy.

Vital statistics.

There was ample accommodation during the past year in the jails of the province as a whole for the convict population; but it is reported that there was constant overcrowding to a small extent in six of the jails. The Inspector-General will endeavour to minimise the evil by transferring prisoners to jails of neighbouring districts whenever possible. The sickness and mortality among convicts and under-trial prisoners for the last ten years are shown in the following statement :—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	Number of Deaths— From cholera.	Number of Deaths— From all other causes.	Number of Deaths— Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per Mille of Average Strength— From cholera.	Death-rate per Mille of Average Strength— From all other causes.	Death-rate per Mille of Average Strength— From all causes.	Remarks.
1881	16,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5	Convicted and under-trial prisoners only.
1882	15,902	849	53·3	151	933	1,084	9·5	58·6	68·1	
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51·5	
1884	14,868	724	48·6	62	678	740	4·1	45·6	49·7	
1885	14,926	773	51·7	157	730	887	10·5	48·9	59·4	
1886	14,579	648	44·4	40	503	543	2·7	34·5	37·2	
1887	12,047	539	44·7	20	379	399	1·7	31·4	33·1	
1888	13,634	631	46·2	132	482	614	9·7	35·3	45·0	
1889	14,971	695	46·4	132	555	687	8·8	37·0	45·8	
1890	14,706	580	39·4	33	443	476	2·2	30·1	32·3	
Total ...	146,929	7,041	47·6	873	6,418	7,291	5·8	43·0	48·8	
Average ...	14,692	704	47·6	87	641	729	5·8	43·0	48·8	

The remarkable improvement during the past year as compared with the preceding two years without doubt shows that the health of the prisoners was greatly affected by the late scarcity. The proportion of the daily average sick per mille of average strength was very high in the jails at Shahabad (103·9), Julpigoree (77·3), Palamow (72·2), Chittagong (65·5), Dacca (65·1), and Chumparun (63·3). The unhealthiness of the Shahabad Jail during the past year was attributed to epidemics of cholera and influenza; but the general health of the district is said to have deteriorated. A further enquiry will be made into the state of this jail and of the district. The Palamow Jail shows a diminution in the proportion of the daily average sick as compared with the preceding year, but is still very unhealthy. Julpigoree and Chumparun Jails received a large number of malaria-stricken prisoners from the Terai, and there was an unusual prevalence of fever and influenza in the Chittagong and Dacca Jails respectively.

There occurred altogether 11 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 9 of which proved fatal, against 27 cases with 19 deaths in 1889. There were six deaths out of eight cases in the Alipore Jail, and the three cases in the Dinagepore Jail all ended fatally. The Committee appointed last year to enquire into the causation of cerebro-spinal fever occurring in the Alipore and Presidency Jails, or in any of the other neighbouring Government institutions, have been unable to arrive at any conclusions from the few cases which took place in the Alipore Jail, and have therefore been allowed to continue their investigation for another year. There were 33 deaths (31 convicts and 2 under-trial prisoners) from cholera, against 132 in the previous year. Deaths from this cause occurred in only 7 jails. The largest number were in Shahabad (17) and Sarun (7), where the disease appeared in an epidemic form.

The number of deaths among convicts decreased from 626 or 46·0 per mille in 1889 to 447 or 33·2 per mille, and of the 439 convicts who died in jails,

139 or 31·66 per cent. were received in good health, 146 or 33·26 per cent. in indifferent health, and 154 or 35·08 per cent. in bad health. In the subsidiary jails 5 convicts died, against 33 in 1889, and the death-rate was 15·0 per mille, against 91·9 in 1889. The following jails show the highest death-rate during the past year :—

	Number of Deaths.		Death-rate from All Causes per Mille.		Death-rate, exclusive of Cholera, per Mille.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Shahabad	1	19	6·6	148·4	6·6	15·6
Julpigoree	10	8	179·4	114·0	179·4	99·8
Rungpore	13	19	65·0	86·8	55·0	86·8
Dinagepore	17	12	75·5	71·7	75·5	71·7
Sarun	15	14	68·2	65·8	54·5	32·9

In the Shahabad and Sarun Jails the large number of deaths from cholera swelled the mortality. In the Julpigoree Jail 5 of the convicts who died had been admitted in indifferent health and 3 in bad health. A similar explanation is given for Rungpore and Dinagepore; but it appears that the high mortality is more or less attributable to the unhealthiness of the jails themselves. A report is awaited from the Inspector-General showing how far the reforms proposed by the Jail Committee for these as well as the other jails inspected by them have been carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor will in future, in the cases of all jails where there have been more than three deaths and a death-rate exceeding 60 per mille, direct a separate and special examination by a Committee, consisting of the Superintendent of the jail in question and three neighbouring Civil Surgeons, with a view to ascertain the causes of the mortality.

The Superintendents of all jails in which the rate of mortality fell below the average of the province deserve to be congratulated. Where the numbers in the jail are small, the ratio of a single year is somewhat a matter of accident, but in the following cases the average numbers exceed 200, and the ratio is good :—

	Average number.	Ratio of death.
Presidency	1,151	32·9
Bhagulpore	1,037	13·5
Buxar	1,039	12·5
Rajshahye	602	16·5
Chumparun	257	23·3
Monghyr	217	13·8
Cuttack	201	29·8

Of these, the jails of Buxar, Rajshahye, Chumparun, Monghyr, and Cuttack show better figures than in the preceding year. The greatest improvement is shown by Midnapore, where the ratio fell from 76·2 to 46·4. Mention may also be made of Hazaribagh, where it fell from 96·5 to 16·9, Gya (from 76·4 to 21·3), Furreedpore (from 49·1 to 34·3), Chittagong (from 149·2 to 22·3), Patna (from 53·4 to 11·7), Darjeeling (from 27·1 to 11·2), and Lohardugga (from 55·4 to 28·7).

The following table shows the extent to which prisoners discharged from jails in 1890 improved in health during their residence in jail :—

	1				2			
	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from jail, as per column 2.				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from jail, as per column 1.*			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
In 1890	22,556	10,617	3,376	36,549*	26,633	8,252	1,664	36,549*
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from jails	61·71	29·05	9·24	100·00	72·87	22·58	4·55	100·00

* Excluding the figures for the Palamow Intermediate Jail for the whole year.

This statement shows a slight improvement in the health of the prisoners discharged as compared with the return for 1889. Of the convicts discharged during the year, 20·8 per cent. lost weight in jail, against 19·6 in 1889 and 20·6 in 1888.

Alipore Reformatory.

The number of boys in this school rose from 108 in the beginning of the past year to 135 at its close. The school is capable of holding 224 boys. There were 52 admissions, while 24 boys were released and one died. Notwithstanding an increase in the daily average number of boys from 108·20 in 1889 to 116·67 in 1890, both the number of offences and punishments fell from 356 and 328 to 120 and 100 respectively. This is about one offence per boy, instead of three as in former years. With an increase in the number of boys, there has been an increase in the money rewards earned. More boys were punished with forfeiture of marks than in the preceding year, and penal diet was resorted to as a punishment in one case only, against 59 in 1889. The return of sickness is not so satisfactory as in the preceding year. The average number admitted to hospital rose from 1·70 in 1889 to 2·78 in 1890. A large number of boys suffered from chicken-pox during November and December last. There was only one death—a case of cholera, which ended fatally.

To provide accommodation for the increasing number of boys, 116 cubicles were added to the building during the past year. The working hours of the school remained the same as in the preceding year. The boys work for seven hours, and have in addition one hour of compulsory school. The attendance at the night school, which is held from 6 to 8 P.M., is optional, and the average number of boys present increased from 100 in 1889 to 110 in 1890. The mark system continued to work well. The number of boys entitled to marks considerably increased, and the average weekly earnings rose from Rs. 2-10 in 1889 to Rs. 3-9-5. The total amount earned during the year was Rs. 243-5, including the payments made for extra work, of which Rs. 154-8 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank, the balance being spent in the purchase of fruits and sweetmeats for the boys.

From the reports received during the year regarding 80 released boys, it appears that 10, or 12·5 per cent., have been reconvicted and sent to jail; one does not bear a good character, and the remaining 69 boys, of whom only 4 follow the trades they were taught at school, are believed to be leading honest lives. The fact that so small a number are engaged in the trades they learnt in the school agrees with what is believed to be the experience of our jails and reformatories all over India. The number of trades which can conveniently be taught is limited, and when the boys return to their own villages, caste prejudices and hereditary customs prevent their following those trades.

The total expenditure of the school decreased from Rs. 14,887-11 to Rs. 13,988-8-4. The cost of diet rose from Rs. 3,653-10-9 to Rs. 3,943-0-10, and the increase was proportionate to the larger number of boys detained during the past year. The cost of maintenance per head decreased from Rs. 137-9-5 in 1889 to Rs. 119-9 in 1890.

The profits from the Manufactory Department amounted to Rs. 9,901-13-4, against Rs. 7,313-15-8 in 1889. The value of labour of the boys is not as usual shown in the accounts, nor is any allowance made for the wear and tear of block. The largest number of boys were employed on carpentry, which returned a profit of Rs. 2,919-13-4, against Rs. 1,267-12-2 in 1889. Book-binding comes next with a profit of Rs. 2,876-11-4, against Rs. 3,074-4-5, and the decrease is due to slackness of demand for this work during the first seven months of the year. There was also a falling off in work for the Printing Department during the first part of the year; hence the decrease in profits from Rs. 1,086-0-6 to Rs. 779-14-1. The printing work was, however, in full swing during the remainder of the year. The profits from tinsmiths' work and cane work amounted to Rs. 1,804-5-10 and Rs. 649-4-7, against Rs. 1,144-1-10 and Rs. 383-15 respectively.

Hazaribagh Reformatory.

The number of boys confined in the Hazaribagh school rose from 267 at the close of 1889 to 291 at the close of 1890. The school is capable of holding 306 boys. The daily average population was 280·7, against 244·06 in 1889. The health of the school during the past year shows an improvement as compared with the previous year. There were two deaths—the same number as in 1889.

Discipline appears to have been well maintained during the year, but the number of offences committed by the boys increased from 268 in 1889 to 308. There were 150 cases of fighting and offences against discipline, against 91 in 1889. Of the punishments inflicted, gunny clothing shows an increase from 15 to 40, solitary confinement from 1 to 11, handcuffs from 23 to 37, and the number of boys locked up during play hours rose from 13 to 34. Two boys escaped during the year, but were soon recaptured and punished with imprisonment for two months. The boys who lent their assistance in the escape were flogged, and the warder on duty at the time was fined. The warder staff has since been increased, and it is hoped that such escapes will not take place in future.

The daily routine is the same as at the Alipore School, except the hours of the night school, which differ slightly. All the boys of the institution, with the exception of the sick, attended the night school during the past year. The mark system continued to work well. The average earning per week amounted to Rs. 10-11-11, against Rs. 10-11-3 in 1889. The total earnings were Rs. 562-2-6, against Rs. 556-9-6 in the previous year.

Reports were received during the year regarding 94 released boys: 57 reports were favourable; in 13 cases the whereabouts of the boys were not traceable; 5 boys were reconvicted and sent to jail, and 6 were looked upon with suspicion by the police; 7 boys continued to work at the trades they learned in school, and 6 died.

The total expenditure per head fell from Rs. 92-10-1 in 1889 to Rs. 75-4-11 in 1890. It is very creditable to the management of the institution that there was a decrease in every item of expenditure except hospital charges. The cost of diet per head fell from Rs. 29-11-5 to Rs. 25-11-5. The decrease is attributed to lower prices paid for the chief articles of food.

The manufacturing account shows a profit of Rs. 2,746-12, against Rs. 3,757-2-11 and Rs. 3,301-7-8 in 1888 and 1889 respectively. There is a very limited local market for the articles manufactured in the Hazaribagh Reformatory, and this stands in the way of the manufactures being carried on on a more extensive scale. The shoe-making industry has proved a failure. There was a considerable improvement in the weaving industry, which brought in a profit of Rs. 1,496. A portion of the jail work in this branch of the industry has been made over to the school.

Civil Justice.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

INCLUSIVE of 519 cases instituted during the year, there were 1,094 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court during 1890, against 976 in 1889 and 920 in 1888. The number disposed of during 1890 was 531, against 401 in 1889 and 472 in 1888, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 48·5, against 41·08 in 1889 and 51·3 in 1888. There were 563 suits pending at the close of the year, against 575 in 1889 and 448 in 1888.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 232 days in 1890, against 228 days in 1889 and 250 days in 1888, and disposed of 6,082 appeals and applications, as compared with 4,636 and 5,577 in 1889 and 1888 respectively, the number pending at the end of the year being 2,465, against 3,654 and 2,517 at the end of 1889 and 1888 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1890 was 28·8 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side of the High Court, against 44·07 per cent. in 1889 and 31 per cent. in 1888.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 367, of second appeals 2,952, and of miscellaneous orders in Court 290. The number of first and second appeals amounted to 3,319, against 1,903 in 1889, or an increase of 1,416 cases, and the number pending at the end of 1890 was 2,198, against 3,303 in 1889, or a decrease of 1,105 cases.

Courts in the interior.

The total number of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the courts in the interior during the year is shown in the subjoined statement :—

INSTITUTED IN—	Suits for money.	Under the rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts ...	44,118	85	219	44,422
Munsifs' „ ...	179,685	186,754	36,730	403,169
Sub-Judges' „ ...	6,482	589	1,362	8,433
District Judges' „ ...	58	23	358	439
Revenue „ ...	...	5,349	...	5,349
Courts in the scheduled districts	5,061	2,205	2,173	9,439
Total ...	235,404	195,005	40,842	471,251

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts are shown below :—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, exclusive of transfer.
Small Cause Courts	49,571	45,075
Munsifs' „	526,547	407,809
Sub-Judges' „	12,461	8,854
District Judges' „	737	487
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	10,970	9,521
Total ...	600,286	471,746
Revenue Courts, including those of the scheduled districts ...	19,663	12,375
GRAND TOTAL ...	619,949	484,121

Character of suits.

The statement below shows for the regular courts (exclusive of the courts in the scheduled districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years:—

	Total of—			Percentage.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Suits for money, &c.	190,240	186,667	186,549	46·702	45·303	45·205
Rent suits	182,222	187,445	187,451	44·734	45·492	45·424
Suits for immoveable property... ...	19,391	20,561	21,496	4·7603	4·99006	5·209
„ declaratory decrees	933	990	1,157	·229	·2402	·2803
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	6,078	7,192	7,441	1·492	1·745	1·803
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	4,683	5,192	4,878	1·149	1·26007	1·182
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	425	379	290	·104	·09198	·0702
Suits for an account	842	963	941	·206	·2337	·228
„ relating to religious endowments ...	35	50	31	·008	·012	·007
„ to set aside judgment, &c., on the ground of fraud	521	594	554	·127	·144	·134
„ for dissolution of marriage ...	36	45	36	·008	·0109	·008
„ for enforcement of matrimonial rights	589	592	544	·144	·143	·132
„ for partition	552	627	601	·135	·152	·131
„ relating to shipping	...	1	...	...	·0002	...
„ „ to religion and caste ...	8	5	14	·001	·001	·003
Administration suits	3	11	12	·0007	·002	·002
Interpleader suits	4	2	4	·0009	·0004	·0009
Suits for dissolution of partnership ...	25	24	20	·006	·005	·004
„ under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	249	264	294	·061	·064	·071
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	509	435	356	·124	·105	·086
Total ...	407,345	412,039	412,669	...	...	...

The suits instituted in civil courts (inclusive of the courts in the scheduled districts), classified according to value, were as follows:—

	Rs.		
Not exceeding	10	...	92,060
Ditto	50	...	226,458
Ditto	100	...	78,079
Ditto	500	...	58,884
Ditto	1,000	...	5,145
Ditto	5,000	...	3,691
Ditto	10,000	...	443
Ditto	1,00,000	...	332
Exceeding	1,00,000	...	23

There were in addition 612 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular civil courts during the past two years:—

Year.	Decrees executed—		Amount realized.
	Completely.	Partially.	
			Rs.
1889 ...	93,044	65,375	1,58,04,530
1890 ...	96,982	62,258	1,58,23,392

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the past three years is shown below:—

	Number of suits instituted.
1888 ...	25,097
1889 ...	26,396
1890 ...	26,117

Details of the value of the suits instituted in 1889 and 1890 are given below:—

Rs.			1889.	1890.
Up to 10	...	...	6,876	6,198
„ 50	...	...	11,637	11,742
„ 100	...	...	3,214	3,436
„ 500	...	...	3,714	3,803
„ 1,000	...	...	580	568
Above 1,000	...	...	375	370
Total		...	26,396	26,117

The figures show a decrease of 279 as compared with the institutions in 1889. The following table gives the number and description of suits instituted during the years 1889 and 1890:—

			1889.	1890.
Contract in writing	...	...	5,213	4,886
Do. not in writing	...	...	2,321	2,373
On account stated	...	...	1,795	2,032
Money had and received	...	...	656	811
Goods sold	...	...	8,795	8,339
Wages, work and materials	...	...	3,041	2,790
Rent not falling under the Rent Law		...	3,840	4,223
Moveable property or value thereof		...	91	214
Damages	...	...	607	431
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	...	...	32	18
Total		...	26,396	26,117

The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 23,47,875, as compared with Rs. 22,64,325 in 1889.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1890 amounted to 28,713, of which 2,272 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 26,510 were disposed of, leaving 2,203 cases pending at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration...	3,446		4,672		4,143	
Ditto *ex parte* or on confession	9,142		9,931		10,235	
Compromised	8,467		8,757		8,749	
Non-suited	*408	Against	* 640	Against	* 521	Against
Dismissed after trial or uncontested	1,025	plaintiff	1,193	plaintiff	1,071	plaintiff
Ditto on default of plaintiff	2,075	3,508.	1,998	3,831.	1,791	3,383.
Total ...	24,563		27,191		26,510	

* These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentage of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred are given below:—

1888	...	85·7
1889	...	85·9
1890	...	87·3

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,24,542 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,14,192, against Rs. 3,25,105 and Rs. 2,05,705 respectively in the preceding year. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 1,10,350, against Rs. 1,19,400 in 1889.

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the courts:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	Decrease since 1889.
Instituted	45,188	44,982	43,794	1,188
Disposed of	46,713	45,394	44,402	992

Compared with 1889 the decrease in the number of suits was greatest in the following courts:—

Monghyr	... 593	Pubna	... 273
Jessore	... 279	Kishnaghur	... 263

Inspection by District Judges.

During the year the courts of 10 Sub-Judges and 76 Munsiffs as well as 9 Courts of Small Causes were inspected by District Judges. In the districts of Nuddea, Patna, Pubna, Rungpore, all the courts were inspected, and, with few exceptions, the inspections in Bhagulpore, Burdwan, Gya, Hooghly, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore were complete. In Cuttack, Dinagepore, and the 24-Pergunnahs no inspections were made. In the remaining districts a few only of the courts were inspected.

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the appellate courts during 1890:—

Courts in the Interior.	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, exclusive of transfers.
Appeals from decrees—		
Sub-Judges' courts	18,652	11,964
District Judges' courts	28,172	6,521
Revenue courts	823	666
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	691	621
Total ...	48,338	19,772
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Sub-Judges' courts	808	629
District Judges' courts	2,522	1,878
Revenue courts	19	16
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	177	149
Total ...	3,526	2,672
Grand Total ...	51,864	22,444
Courts at the Presidency.		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by courts in the interior ...	773	362
Ditto on the Original Side ...	53	42
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by appellate courts in the interior	4,601	2,862
Ditto by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court	46	41
Total ...	5,473	3,307
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals—		
From decision by courts in the interior ...	267	196
Second appeals	223	165
Total ...	490	361
Grand Total ...	5,963	3,668

Civil Justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The following statement shows the progress of civil litigation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past three years:—

	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Money suits ...	5,995	5,463	4,577	6,073	5,501	4,681	680	642	538
Rent „ ...	2,287	2,492	2,004	2,259	2,422	2,166	311	381	219
Title „ ...	1,777	2,408	2,124	1,841	2,201	2,094	403	610	640
Money execution ...	3,303	3,641	3,120	3,261	3,766	3,121	885	760	759
Rent „ ...	1,620	1,787	1,609	1,600	1,909	1,638	569	447	418
Title „ ...	1,049	934	831	1,073	954	844	182	162	149
Total ...	16,031	16,725	14,265	16,107	16,753	14,544	3,030	3,002	2,723

During the year 1890 there was a decrease in the number of suits of all sorts. The total number of cases disposed of during 1890 was 14,544, as compared with 16,753 in 1889, while at the end of the year there were 2,723 cases pending, as against 3,002 at the end of the preceding year.

There were two appeals to the High Court during the year. The number of appeals against the Subordinate Courts in the district fell from 618 in 1889 to 596, of which 413 were to Subdivisional Officers and 183 to the Deputy Commissioner. The receipts of the courts fell from Rs. 73,580-5 in 1889 to Rs. 71,365-14-6.

Civil litigation of Government.

During the year 1890-91, four appeals were pending in the Privy Council. No new appeal was instituted.

The following statement shows the result of Government litigation in all the civil courts of Bengal during the year 1890-91 as compared with the two previous years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Decided in favour of Government ...	338	348	311
Decided against Government ...	155	58	75
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	57	48	59
Percentage in favour of Government ...	68·5	85·7	80·6

Taking the litigation in the High Court only, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government decreased from 98·2 to 88·5.

The result of Government litigation in the lower appellate courts was unfavourable as compared with that of the previous year, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government being 86·9 in 1890-91, against 88 in 1889-90.

In the courts of the first instance the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 78·9, against 83 in the preceding year. Exclusive of land acquisition cases, the percentage was 81·5 in 1889-90 and 76·9 in 1890-91. Out of the 65 cases decided against Government, 32 were land acquisition cases, and of the remaining 33, three were cases in which Government was plaintiff: one having reference to the rent of a cattle pound, another to some chakran land, and the third to reserved roadside land required for road repairs; seven were for recovery of possession of large tracts of land on the ground of re-formation *in situ*. In these last mentioned cases the lower courts gave modified decrees to the plaintiffs, and consequently both parties appealed to the High Court, where the cases are now pending. Eleven cases were appealed to the District Judge, who upheld the orders of lower courts in one and reversed them in five cases; the remaining appeals are still pending. Twelve were cases in which no appeals were preferred, as they were of no importance.

The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government fell from Rs. 1,50,528 to Rs. 1,49,818. Of this amount, Rs. 11,949 represented the value of the suits in the High Court, Rs. 7,250 the value of suits in zillah appeals, and Rs. 1,30,619 that of original suits. In original suits decided adversely to Government, the value of suits to obtain possession of land,

estates or other property, or for the recovery of rents or bond debts, was Rs. 73,789, of land acquisition suits Rs. 47,038, and of suits for the reversion of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non-liability, &c., Rs. 3,351.

The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested during the year 1890-91, as compared with that of the two preceding years, was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	818	604	711
Decided against Court of Wards ...	110	62	97
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	43	54	30
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	88·1	90·7	88

The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realization during the year was Rs. 61,231 against Rs. 55,247. The amount realized rose from Rs. 11,659 to Rs. 14,790, and the percentage of recovery from 21·1 to 24·1. The largest outstanding balances were in Bankoora (Rs. 5,999), Tipperah (Rs. 4,607), Chittagong (Rs. 2,562), and Balasore (Rs. 6,935). In Wards' decrees the amount under realization rose from Rs. 11,74,880 to Rs. 11,92,016, and that realized and the percentage of recovery fell from Rs. 2,15 720 and 18·5 to Rs. 1,54,504 and 13 respectively. The largest outstanding balances were in Burdwan (Rs. 2,75,382), Gya (Rs. 1,81,569), Rajshahye (Rs. 1,51,095), Shahabad (Rs. 60,615), Mymensingh (Rs. 55,163), Backergunge (Rs. 48,810), 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 39,990), Bhagulpore (Rs. 35,421), Patna (Rs. 24,641), Balasore (Rs. 16,982), and Midnapore (Rs. 30,377).

Registration.

General statement.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the number of registration offices open during the last six years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of Registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86 ...	386,032	211,384*	126,485	723,901	10,88,177	5,68,365	5,19,812	292
1886-87 ...	376,898	194,518*	127,123	698,539	10,31,485	5,64,274	4,67,211	300
1887-88 ...	495,599	95,464*	126,930	717,993	10,21,982	5,79,266	4,42,716	301
1888-89 ...	534,510	113,470	135,482	783,462	10,93,472	5,99,176	4,94,296	304
1889-90 ...	594,933	147,191	151,484	893,608	11,98,801	6,27,434	5,71,367	307
1890-91 ...	600,413	148,755	148,148	897,316	12,40,481	6,29,359	6,11,122	322
Increase ...	5,480	1,564	...	3,708	41,680	1,925	39,755	15
Decrease ...	...	...	3,336	...	...	...	...	...

* These figures include some deeds the registration of which has now become compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

There was a steady increase in the number of registrations affecting immoveable property which may be regarded as nominal. The decrease in the number of other registrations occurred in regard to those affecting moveable property, and is accounted for by the reduction in the number of bonds not exceeding Rs. 25 in value registered during the year. This is attributed to the fact that mahajans now require landed security for their debts instead of simple bonds from the smaller class of ryots.

Leases.

The number of perpetual leases rose from 76,390 in 1889-90 to 82,251 in 1890-91, but there was a falling off in the number of instruments of lease other than perpetual, the registration of which is compulsory, from 218,515 to 209,726. The decrease is due to a ruling of the High Court which declares that the Transfer of Property Act cannot in itself be said to have created new classes of compulsory registrations; but that since its passing the omission to register documents of the kinds mentioned in section 18 of the Registration Act may lead to much more serious results than before. This ruling is said to have been widely circulated in Noakhally, Tipperah, and the eastern districts, and the dictum that the registration of deeds of sale of under Rs. 100 in value was not compulsory unless they were the only evidence of the transaction, has induced the people of Bengal, especially those residing in the districts named above, to trust to the chapter of accidents and the ease with which collateral evidence can be procured in the mofussil to prove their leases. Of the total number of leases other than perpetual, which fell from 227,686 in 1889-90 to 219,595, 171,128 were counterparts, the percentage of leases being 22·07, as compared with 23·03 in 1889-90. The Inspector-General of Registration gives the following explanation of the deficiency in the percentage of pottahs to kabuliyats:—"The percentage of pottahs to kabuliyats has again slightly declined, but the decrease is entirely in

compulsory leases, and the proportion has slightly risen in optional leases. This seems to bear out the remark I made last year, that it is not so much the desire to oppress their ryots as the desire to save money in registration fees which causes so few pottahs to be executed by zemindars. In the case of compulsory leases one counterpart must be executed, and both ryots and zemindars object to the expense and trouble of executing a second. Of course, the superior power of the zemindar secures the execution of the kabuliyat and not the pottah in nearly every instance. On the other hand, we find that when the parties enter into a voluntary agreement to give and take a lease, the proportion of pottahs to kabuliyats has a tendency to rise. The most marked improvement is in the Chota Nagpore Division, which was always good in this respect, and in the district of Bogra, which was one of the worst last year."

Registrations affecting moveable property.

The total number of registrations affecting moveable property exclusive of wills and written authorities to adopt, fell from 149,350 in 1889-90 to 145,919 in 1890-91, the decrease being chiefly in money bonds which, as already stated above, are now being largely discarded by mahajans in favour of mortgages on landed security.

Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents.

The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents increased by more than 119½ lakhs of rupees in 1890-91, and the average value of a deed registered was Rs. 188, against Rs. 177 in 1889-90.

Sale of estates, tenures and ryoti holdings, and registrations under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The number of estates and tenures transferred by registered deeds of sale fell from 90,691 in 1889-90 to 89,860 in 1890-91. Of the purchasers, 9·4 per cent. were mahajans, traders, or money-lenders; 15·6 per cent. zemindars; 27·9 per cent. intermediate tenure-holders; 24·9 per cent. ryots, and 22·2 per cent. others not specified. The corresponding figures of the preceding year were 9·9, 15·3, 29·6, 24·1, and 21·1 respectively. The following table compares the sales of ryoti holdings and the number and classes of purchasers during the past two years :—

Year.	Ryoti holdings at fixed rates.							Ryoti holdings with right of occupancy.						
	Number of transactions.	Purchasers.						Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					
		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Zemindars.		Ryots.	Others.	Total.		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Zemindars.		Ryots.	Others.	Total.
			Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.						Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.			
1889-90	35,342	5,161	1,181	2,515	20,396	8,396	37,649	77,373	10,029	2,060	5,198	54,234	9,277	80,798
1890-91	36,090	5,338	1,391	2,927	20,348	8,735	38,739	84,921	9,919	2,777	5,700	60,913	10,246	89,355

There was a falling off in the number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Bengal Tenancy Act from 26,780 in 1889-90 to 22,547. The steady decrease since 1886-87 points to the general unpopularity of the system of payment of landlords' fees under the Act.

Refusals to register and prosecutions.

In 3,908 cases registrations were refused under section 71 of the Indian Registration Act. There were 635 appeals against such refusals, and registrations were ordered in 420 cases. There were 70 prosecutions instituted during the year with 119 persons involved. The majority of these cases were for false personation, false statements, disobedience of summons and false identification. Of the persons accused 43 were acquitted, 73 convicted, and 3 awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Inspections.

Although the total number of inspections made by the Inspector-General and other officers rose from 861 to 879, there was a further falling off in the number of inspections by sudder sub-registrars during the past year. The recent appointment of special sub-registrars in certain districts will, it is hoped, result in an improvement in this direction.

Working of the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act.

The following table shows the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces since its introduction:—

Years.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than *khulas* registered.	Number of *khulas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85	14	112	3,913	2,540	957	7,410
1885-86	14	112	3,993	2,422	1,109	7,524
1886-87	14	112	3,926	2,179	1,147	7,252
1887-88	14	112	4,100	2,478	1,090	7,668
1888-89	14	113	4,527	2,819	1,113	8,459
1889-90	14	113	3,959	3,119	1,137	8,215
1890-91	14	115	4,063	3,154	1,234	8,451

The Act was in force only in the 14 districts to which it was extended on its first introduction in 1876. Two new offices were opened in the district of Nuddea during the year. The districts of Rungpore, Noakhally, Backergunge, Tipperah, Khoolna, Chittagong, Mymensingh, and Bogra showed an increase in the number of ceremonies registered, while the districts of Nuddea, Furreedpore, Pubna, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Dinagepore showed a decrease. The general result of the year's figures bears out the Inspector-General's view expressed last year, that the Mahomedan marriage registrars are slowly but surely gaining ground, and that where they do not do so, it is owing to their own inferior qualifications. The extension of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 to the districts of Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Moorshedabad was sanctioned in November last, but none of the offices in these districts had opened work on the 31st March last owing to the delay in getting suitable candidates. The Qazis' Act is reported on more favourably this year, most district registrars observing that though it has not much effect on the number of registrations, it undoubtedly improves the pecuniary position of those Mahomedan marriage registrars who are also Qazis.

The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

Eighty-four new companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 3,70,57,000, were registered during the year 1890-91, against twenty-one companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 84,11,000, in the preceding year. Of these, two were banking companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 22,00,000; eight trading companies with a capital of Rs. 91,18,000; five mills and pressing companies with a capital of Rs. 57,95,000; thirteen planting companies with a capital of Rs. 23,75,000; forty-six gold and silver mining companies with a capital of Rs. 1,63,99,000; three coal mining companies with a capital of Rs. 8,25,000; one ice manufacturing company with a capital of Rs. 50,000; and six miscellaneous companies with a capital of Rs. 2,95,000. Of the forty-six gold and silver mining companies, Rs. 25,00,000 is the highest capital, and only four other mining companies appear to have started with anything like adequate capital for such a purpose. The majority range from half a lakh to a lakh capital. It is satisfactory to observe that enterprise in other branches of industry does not appear to have been interfered with by the formation of such a large number of gold mining companies.

Nine companies increased their capital, the increase amounting to Rs. 71,73,000. Of these, three were tea companies, three gold mining companies, two coal companies, and one bank. The last alone accounts for 56¼ lakhs of the increase. Of twenty-eight companies under liquidation, twenty-two, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,44,33,500, and one guaranteed company commenced dissolution during the year, and five, with a total capital

of Rs. 17,60,000, that had been under liquidation in previous years, were finally dissolved.

The total amount of fees realized for the registration of companies amounted to Rs. 23,674, and the total expenditure was Rs. 633. The extraordinary rise in receipts from Rs. 8,953 in 1889-90 was due to the sudden growth of enterprise in gold and silver mining.

There were 309 companies working in Bengal at the close of the year 1890-91. The following table shows their nature, number, and nominal and paid-up capital:—

Nature of Companies.	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Banking and Insurance Companies	29	3,30,35,000	1,84,05,672
II.—Trading Companies	36	2,05,74,400	1,03,64,532
III.—Mills and Presses	34	2,59,35,000	1,08,39,945
IV.—Planting Companies	140	4,24,28,575	3,37,09,290
V.—Mining Companies	53	2,40,22,500	71,94,430
VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies ...	4	7,60,000	7,02,120
VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies	1	16,00,000	16,00,000
VIII.—Other Companies	12	18,65,000	12,10,140
Total ...	309	15,02,20,475	9,30,26,129

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Attendance of Commissioners.

THE statistics of meetings afford ample evidence that the amalgamation of the Town and the Suburbs, effected by the Municipal Consolidation Act of 1888, has added largely to the work and responsibility of the Commissioners, though not so largely as might have been expected. The number of general meetings fell from 34 to 29, and there were only 4 Special Committees against 12 in the preceding year, the aggregate number of meetings held by them being 19 as compared with 66 in 1889-90. On the other hand, the number of meetings of Standing Committees rose from 125 to 138, and of Sub-Committees from 57 to 90. The total number of meetings of all kinds was 276 against 282 in the preceding year. Eighteen Commissioners attended more than 50 meetings during the year, against 26 who showed the same degree of diligence in 1889-90; and 8 Commissioners, of whom 6 were elected and 2 nominated, were present at more than 100 meetings. There can be no doubt that much work was done at the deliberations which these statistics represent, and it may be inferred from the designations of the Committees that the Corporation was occupied during the year with the business of general administration, with basti and town improvement, with the extension of the water-supply, the improvement of the Suburbs, the Central Road, the Hackney Carriage Bill, and other measures of importance.

Loans.

The loan liability of the Corporation stood as follows at the close of the year:—

		Rs.
6 per cent. debentures	... ...	1,12,000
5 ditto	... ...	1,43,00,900
4½ ditto	... ...	10,48,300
		1,54,61,200
Consolidated loans from Government	... ...	58,00,571
	Total ...	2,12,61,771

Two new loans at 5 per cent. were raised during the year—one for 20 lakhs in June, and another for 10 lakhs in December. The tenders for the first loan aggregated 77½ lakhs, and eventually Rs. 13,70,000 were allotted on tenders over 3 per cent., the balance being divided among tenders at that rate of premium. For the second loan 145 tenders were received, amounting to Rs. 65,40,400, and the stock was allotted to the two highest; thus—

		Rs.
At Rs. 106	... ...	4,000
„ 105-14	... ...	8,36,200
	Total ...	8,40,200

The balance was disposed of by issuing debentures at 5 per cent. for Rs. 1,59,800 to holders of the second 6 per cent. loan of 1870. These results

may fairly be claimed as showing that the credit of the Corporation stands high and tends to rise in the money market of Calcutta. The total loan liability has risen from 187 lakhs to 212 lakhs, but within the same period the 6 per cent. debentures have been reduced from Rs. 4,17,500 to Rs. 1,12,000, partly by repayment in cash, and partly by transfer to loans at a lower rate of interest. Of the two loans raised during the year, Rs. 13,31,000 were set apart for the Central Road, Rs. 12,00,000 for water-supply, and Rs. 4,69,000 for drainage and repayment of loans. While the liabilities of the Commissioners increased, their assets did not remain stationary. The annual valuation which under the Act is the measure of their borrowing capacity rose from Rs. 1,73,70,515 to Rs. 2,01,35,128, and the Commissioners had the power to borrow by the issue of 5 per cent. debentures up to a total amount of Rs. 3,35,00,000.

Income and expenditure.

The actual income of the Municipality during 1890-91 was Rs. 42,06,412 and the expenditure Rs. 44,71,169, against Rs. 42,17,123 and Rs. 41,27,883 respectively in 1889-90. The deficit of Rs. 2,64,757 on the year's working was met partly from the opening balance and partly by transfers from capital account. The principal items of receipts and charges were the following:—

Receipts.

	Rs.
General rate at 9½ per cent.	15,48,714
Sewage rate, &c.	3,29,227
Water-rate, &c.	9,70,170
Lighting rate	3,25,541
Taxes	5,14,849
Municipal Market	1,21,657

Expenditure.

Interest on loans	4,66,277
Contribution for repayment of loans	1,70,623
General establishment	3,92,012
Road department	4,47,496
Bullocks and stabling	2,07,115
Conservancy	2,63,572
Sewage rate charges	2,98,190
Water-rate charges, including interest on loans, Rs. 4,88,461, and contribution for repayment of loans, Rs. 1,87,917	10,20,697
Lighting, &c.	3,49,807

No change was made during the year in the rates, which aggregated 19½ per cent. on the annual valuation of property liable to assessment. The incidence of taxation amounted to Rs. 5-10-11 per head of the population recorded in the recent Census.

The budget estimate for the four rates—the general, sewage, lighting and water-rates—which make up the bulk of the Commissioners' income amounted to Rs. 31,39,200, while the actual receipts under these heads were Rs. 31,73,652.

License Department.

The gross receipts of the License and Registration Department, including the tax on Trades and Professions, the tax on carriages and animals, and fees for the registration of carts and hackeries, carriages, palanquins, bullocks and cowsheds, rose from Rs. 6,10,461 to Rs. 6,34,995. The receipts from the tax on Trades and Professions, which made up more than half the amount collected in this department, increased from Rs. 3,15,719 to Rs. 3,29,640. Out of 29,940 assessees, 20,490, or 68·4 per cent., paid the tax during the year, the total amount realized being nearly 70 per cent. of the demand. There were 272 Joint-Stock Companies, of which 53 have a paid-up capital of 10 lakhs of rupees and upwards; 225 practising Barristers, Attorneys and Pleaders of the High Court, 266 Pleaders of subordinate Courts, Mukhtears and Law Agents, 26 Surgeons and Physicians, 97 Licentiates of Medicine and Veterinary Surgeons, 113 Native Doctors, Kabirajas, and Hakims, 583 itinerant dealers and 11,353 petty dalals and

miscellaneous shop-keepers. Within the last ten years the number of Hackney Carriages of the first-class has risen from 55 to 75, that of second-class from 1,618 to 1,630, and that of third-class from 1,248 to 1,829. In 1883-84, the year of the Calcutta Exhibition, the number of second-class carriages rose to 2,021, which probably indicates that a number of private palki-gharries were converted into hired vehicles for that occasion.

Vital statistics.

The following statement compares the births and deaths of the town and the added area during the last two years, the ratios per thousand being calculated on the population recorded in 1891, except in the case of the town mortality for 1889, which is reckoned on the population of 1881:—

		Town.		Suburban area.	
		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Number of births	...	8,752	7,948	3,565	3,970
Ratio per 1,000	...	20·2	17·0	16·5	18·4
Number of deaths	...	11,682	12,382	7,882	7,986
Ratio per 1,000	...	26·9	26·5	36·5	37·4

In last year's report the mortality for the Suburbs was calculated on the population of 1881, giving a death-rate of 46·9 per thousand, which the results of the present Census show to be considerably in excess of the true rate. Even after this correction has been made, the mortality of the suburban area still exceeds that of the town by nearly 11 per thousand. Taking the mortality by wards, it appears that the highest death-rates in Calcutta were recorded in Hastings (38·5), Bamanbasti (37·1), Jorabagan (31·4), and Burtollah (29·9); while in the suburban area, Alipore (41·3), Kidderpore (41·2), and Bhowanipore (35·9) show the highest rates. In Hastings the death-rate from cholera was 4·1 and from fever 17·8 per thousand. Kidderpore shows a death-rate of 4·9 from cholera and 17·0 from fever; and Alipore 11·6 from fever and 8·5 from bowel-complaints. In the suburban area the mortality of the year did not materially exceed that of 1889. The increase of 700 deaths in Calcutta is attributed mainly to fever.

As regards cholera, the year was a favourable one, the number of deaths (963) being the lowest during the last twenty-five years, with the exception of 1871, when the cholera mortality was 796, and 1880, when it reached 805. A notable outbreak occurred during the first fortnight of February, which was confined to certain localities into which the disease was thought to have been imported by the arrival of infected persons from the neighbouring districts.

The mortality from small-pox rose from 71 in 1889 to 700 in 1890 owing to the prevalence of a severe epidemic during February, March and April. The section most violently affected was Jorabagan, where 180 deaths occurred. This quarter is largely inhabited by up-country people, who are said to have strong prejudices against vaccination, but in consequence of the epidemic a larger number of persons were vaccinated than in previous years, and vaccination was introduced into several Marwari and Khatri families who had hitherto resisted it.

Water-supply.

Convincing proof of the close relation that exists between the improvement of water-supply and the diminution of cholera was afforded by the fact that during the five years 1866–1870, before filtered water was brought into Calcutta, no less than 18,422 deaths from cholera occurred in the town, being 8·5 per thousand of the population as it then stood. With the introduction of filtered water the mortality during the next five years dropped to 5,922, or 2·7 per thousand. Between 1876 and 1880 a slight increase to 6,598 deaths, or 3·0 per thousand, was observed, and in the five years 1881–1885, when population was beginning to outrun the water-supply, cholera mortality rose to 9,845 deaths, or 4·5 per thousand. Finally, the effect of the water-supply extension of 1888 was to reduce the deaths from cholera during the five years 1886–1890 to 6,773, or 2·8 per thousand on the present population of the Municipality. In the twenty-one years, therefore, during which the town has been supplied with pure drinking-water, the death-rate from cholera has decreased to a little more than

one-fourth of its former standard. At the close of the year under review the length of mains and services on the filtered system amounted to 231 miles, of which 47 miles were laid during the year. The average daily supply per head of the population was 39·46 gallons in the town and 15 gallons in the added area. A new pumping-station, designed to supply the southern portion of the added area, was commenced at Bhowanipore, and very creditable progress was made in the buildings during the year.

Drainage.

The problem of efficiently draining an area which so nearly approaches to a dead level as the City of Calcutta is necessarily one of considerable difficulty, and doubts have often been expressed as to some features of the system adopted. The extension of the municipal limits, so as to include the Suburbs, has obliged the Commissioners to consider the question of undertaking new drainage works, and they very wisely resolved to take the opportunity of the presence in India of Mr. Baldwin Latham, a well-known Sanitary Engineer, to obtain his opinion as to the best means of draining the 12·82 square miles known as the "amalgamated area," and at the same time of improving the Calcutta system. Mr. Baldwin Latham spent about three weeks in Calcutta, and prepared a scheme for the drainage requirements of the Municipality, which, with an elaborate and careful note by the Engineer to the Corporation, forms part of the voluminous appendices to the Annual Report. The project is a large one, and, according to the estimates recently worked out by the Engineer, will cost about Rs. 1,70,69,000 to carry out fully.

General.

Much excellent work was done by the Commissioners, and real progress made in several important branches of municipal administration. That the public believe the financial position of the Corporation sound was proved by the practical test of their loans having been readily taken up, although the rate of interest was reduced. The money thus raised was wisely laid out. The water-supply was extended, an improved drainage scheme was prepared, work on the Central Road was pushed forward, the question of the disposal of refuse was advanced a stage by the experimental purchase of an incinerator, revision of assessments was carried on, and a variety of useful improvements were made in the added area.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of Municipalities.

The total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year 1890-91 was 145 against 147 in the preceding year, the Khagoul and Gurwah Municipalities having been abolished during the year. The average proportion of rate-payers to the whole population in the municipalities, calculated on the figures of the Census of 1881, was 17·6 per cent. against 17·9 in the previous year.

Elective system.

The system under which two-thirds of the total number of Commissioners fixed for each municipality are elected by the rate-payers was in force in all the municipalities except the twenty-eight named below :—

Bettiah.	Darjeeling.	Jhalokati.	Netrokona.
Chandooria.	Daudnugger.	Julpigoree.	Perozepore.
Chogda.	Debhatta.	Kendrapara.	Raghunathpore.
Chyebassa.	Jajpore.	Khoolna.	Roserah.
Colgong.	Jamooee	Lalgunge.	Seetamurhee.
Cox's Bazar.	Jehanabad.	Lohardugga.	Sonamukhi.
Daltongunge.	Jhalda.	Nalchitty.	Tikari.

Results of elections held during the year.

The third general election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884 was held during the year on the expiry of the term of office of those elected in 1887. It is satisfactory to notice that the percentage of attendance of voters at the poll was in one case (Birnagar) as high as 96·7 and in another (Serajgunge) 90·3, while at the general elections of 1887 the highest percentages were 82·3 (Utterpara) and 80·0 (Joynagore).

Constitution of Committees.

The following statement shows, division by division, the constitution of the Committees of the various municipalities at the close of the year:—

Division.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zemindars or other land-holders.	Pleaders and Mukhtears.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and money-lenders.	Medical practitioners.	School-masters (other than Government servants).	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	138	222	360	21	339	44	71	87	...	52	40	9	22	35
Presidency	223	334	557	25	532	94	171	87	...	60	52	26	27	40
Rajshahye	86	98	184	34	150	52	28	33	8	10	15	...	...	38
Dacca	107	108	215	12	203	30	51	71	...	15	9	14	3	22
Chittagong	32	40	72	7	65	17	10	26	8	...	...	2	1	8
Patna	175	187	362	30	332	58	88	94	2	53	7	5	3	52
Bhagulpore	70	94	164	23	141	27	26	34	...	27	3	...	5	42
Orissa	44	31	75	8	67	23	17	19	...	1	...	5	6	4
Chota Nagpore ...	69	40	109	13	96	23	8	40	...	18	2	2	3	13
Total ...	944	1,154	2,098	173	1,925	368	470	491	18	236	128	63	70	254
Percentage	45·0	55·0	...	8·2	91·8	17·5	22·4	23·4	·8	11·2	6·1	3·0	3·3	12·1

The following table compares the percentage of officials and Europeans to the total number of Commissioners during 1890-91 and the previous year, and the average of the previous five years:—

	Officials.	Europeans.
Average percentage for the years 1884-85 to 1888-89	16·4	9·9
1889-90	16·1	9·0
1890-91	17·5	8·2

Attendance at meetings.

The largest number of meetings was held by the Commissioners of the Cutwa Municipality, viz. 35, with an average attendance of 48·3 per cent. of the Commissioners, while in the previous year the largest number of meetings was 41, held in the Serampore Municipality with an average percentage of attendance of 56·8. Twenty-two municipalities held more than twenty meetings with an average percentage of attendance at each meeting varying between 21·2 (English Bazar) and 68·2 (Balli) of the total number of members. The smallest number of meetings was held by the municipalities of Utterpara and Barh (3 each), and Kotrung, Cox's Bazar, and Jugdishpore (4 each). The law provides that the Commissioners of a Municipality shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that every Municipality should hold at least 12 meetings a year. During the year under review 48 municipalities failed to attain even this moderate standard against 26 in the previous year. These municipalities were distributed by divisions as below:—

Burdwan Division ...	7	Dacca Division ...	6	Patna Division ...	14
Presidency „ ...	9	Chota Nagpore „ ...	3	Bhagulpore „ ...	5
Rajshahye „ ...	1	Chittagong „ ...	1	Orissa „ ...	2

The average attendance at meetings was below 50 per cent. of the total number of members in 62 municipalities against 65 in 1889-90, while a percentage of 70 and over was reached in only 6 cases as compared with 15 in the previous year. This decrease in the number of meetings may be attributed to the fact of the general elections held during the year, as a period of about three months in many cases elapsed between the date of the elections and the complete formation of the new Boards by election and appointment, during which time the Commissioners of the old Boards in several instances ceased to hold meetings.

Municipal Benches.

The Municipal Benches in the Province tried 19,668 cases of nuisance and breach of conservancy rules, in which 17,689 persons were convicted against 14,730 persons in 16,604 cases in the previous year. The largest number of cases was tried in the Howrah and Patna Municipalities, where the figures came up to 3,901 and 3,355, and in which 96·4 and 93·6 per cent., respectively, of the offenders were convicted. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 20,233, and the

realizations were Rs. 16,161, a sum which in some cases includes the outstanding balance of the previous year.

The tax on holdings was in force in 36 municipalities* as in the previous year, and was levied at rates below the maximum ($7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the annual value of holdings) in the following 12 places, against 13 in 1889-90 :—

		Assessments.			
* Burdwan	Division	... 8	Bhagulpore	Division	... 5
Presidency	,,	... 7	Orissa	,,	... 1
Rajshahye	,,	... 2			
Dacca	,,	... 2		Total	... 36
Chittagong	,,	... 1			
Patna	,,	... 10			

Name of Division.	Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax.	
Burdwan ...	Hooghly and Chinsurah	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Presidency ...	Kishnaghur	6	
	Ranaghat	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
	Santipore	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Rajshahye ...	Darjeeling	7	The legal maximum in these municipalities is 10 per cent.
Dacca ...	Dacca	8	
	Naraingunge	6	
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
	Jamalpore	7	
	Bhagulpore	5	
	Purneah	6	
	Sahebgunge	5	

The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population, calculated on the figures of the Census of 1881, was as follows :—

Division.	Incidence of taxation.					
	Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan ...	2 8 0	2 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 2	1 2 10	1 2 6
Presidency ...	2 1 5	2 0 5	0 4 7	0 4 6	0 10 11	0 12 0
Rajshahye ...	4 7 7	4 9 1	0 9 8	0 10 3	1 5 1	1 5 11
Dacca ...	2 3 2	2 0 11	0 3 5	0 3 4	0 15 6	0 15 0
Chittagong ...	1 1 9	1 0 4	0 4 7	0 8 9	0 11 9	0 11 8
Patna ...	0 12 1	0 13 9	0 2 7	0 2 4	0 7 4	0 8 4
Bhagulpore ...	1 2 2	0 14 3	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 10 8	0 9 8
Orissa ...	0 12 10	0 11 11	0 4 1	0 4 8	0 9 5	0 8 10
Chota Nagpore ...	0 10 8	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 4 2	0 7 6	0 6 10
Average total for the Province ...	...	...	...	...	0 11 11	0 11 11

A general or partial revision of assessment was undertaken in several municipalities, and among those in which it was completed and brought into force during the year, the revision resulted in an increase of income in 39 and a loss in 11 municipalities. In some cases the operations were not completed during the year, and in others it was proposed to enforce the new assessments from 1st April 1891. The average incidence of municipal taxation throughout Bengal was annas 11 and pie 11 as in the previous year, and in 72 municipalities the incidence amounted to 8 annas or less per head against 67 in the preceding year.

The attention of Municipal Commissioners has been frequently drawn to the necessity for promptness in the realization of the taxes, and to secure this object definite instructions were laid down during the year in the shape of rules in an appendix to the general rules for keeping municipal accounts. In these rules provision has been made requiring Commissioners of Municipalities to submit every year, in the month of June, a taxation report through the Magistrate of the district to the Commissioner of the Division in the form

of a combined progress statement for the Municipality, and if there are outstandings extending further back than the first quarter of the previous year, to submit a full explanation of the reason why these taxes have not been either collected or remitted.

Income and expenditure.

The following table compares the opening balances, income, expenditure and closing balances of municipalities, division by division, for the year 1890-91, with those of the preceding year:—

Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total funds available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	82,947	68,665	6,41,058	6,96,035	7,24,005	7,64,700	6,56,816	7,04,653	67,189	60,047
Presidency ...	56,041	74,955	5,12,323	5,65,671	5,68,364	6,40,626	4,93,493	5,49,082	74,871	91,544
Rajshahye ...	33,105	38,027	2,76,258	2,88,000	3,09,363	3,26,027	2,71,462	2,81,330	37,901	44,697
Dacca ...	24,634	42,825	3,34,230	3,92,444	3,58,864	4,35,269	3,16,039	3,70,179	42,825	65,090
Chittagong ...	3,285	5,396	67,712	71,431	70,997	76,827	65,601	64,433	5,396	12,394
Patna ...	49,344	47,679	4,82,101	4,72,157	5,31,445	5,19,836	4,83,761	4,74,895	47,684	44,941
Bhagulpore ...	84,535	25,860	1,83,515	1,87,737	2,68,050	2,13,597	2,42,193	1,91,048	25,857	22,549
Orissa ...	1,868	3,635	86,786	86,320	88,654	89,955	85,019	84,565	3,635	5,390
Chota Nagpore ...	10,643	11,220	63,519	64,409	74,162	75,629	63,127	61,339	11,035	14,290
Total ...	3,46,402	3,18,262	26,47,502	28,24,204	29,93,904	31,42,466	26,77,511	27,81,524	3,16,393	3,60,942

Income.

The total income of the municipalities in Bengal under Act III (B.C.) of 1884 amounted during the year to Rs. 28,24,204, against Rs. 26,47,502 of the previous year. The income from taxation proper is compared with that of the previous year in the table below:—

Year.	Name of Division.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagulpore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	5,07,501	3,87,817	1,68,252	2,23,819	45,148	3,58,813	1,40,136	65,884	38,541	19,35,911
1890-91 ...	5,43,474	4,19,602	1,76,072	2,10,760	49,737	3,56,439	1,29,983	67,704	38,189	19,91,960
Increase (+) or decrease (—) ...	+ 35,973	+ 31,785	+ 7,820	— 13,059	+ 4,589	— 2,374	— 10,153	+ 1,820	— 352	+ 56,049

This shows a net increase of revenue of Rs. 56,049, or 2·8 per cent., of the year's income. The increase was largest in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, giving a percentage of 5·2 and 5·6, respectively, whilst Dacca and Bhagulpore show the largest falling off, viz., 3·3 and 5·4 per cent. respectively.

The total receipts from the Municipalities show an increase under the following heads:—

Heads of Revenue.		Amount of increase.
Taxation—		Rs.
Conservancy cess		47,519
Tax on houses and lands		4,778
Water tax		1,947
Tax on carriages and animals		13,331
Tolls on roads and at ferries		2,785
Total Taxation ...		70,360
Miscellaneous		19,560
Debt—	Rs.	
Loans	79,000	
Deposits and advances ...	22,093	
		1,01,093
Total ...		1,91,013

On the other hand, there was a decrease under the following heads:—

Heads of Revenue.	Amount of decrease.
Taxation—	Rs.
License on trades	3,209
Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property	9,879
Fees on musical processions	1,223
Total ...	14,311

Expenditure.

The total municipal expenditure of the province was Rs. 27,81,524 against Rs. 26,77,511 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,04,013. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,60,942, against Rs. 3,16,393 of the year 1889-90. The following statement compares the percentages of the municipal income spent in each division under each of the principal heads of expenditure during the last two years:—

Name of Division.	Income during the year.		General establishment.		Public safety.		Public health.		Public instruction.		Public convenience.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.										
Burdwan	6,41,058	6,96,035	10·3	9·3	8·6	11·4	47·8	47·4	2·2	6·7	17·2	15·2
Presidency	5,12,323	5,65,671	12·0	10·7	7·9	9·7	37·6	37·2	4·1	3·1	24·7	26·1
Rajshahye	2,76,258	2,88,000	14·3	14·0	3·9	3·8	46·7	48·3	3·0	3·0	15·7	15·2
Dacca	3,34,230	3,92,444	8·8	7·2	3·2	2·7	55·7	59·8	2·6	2·1	17·3	15·2
Chittagong	67,712	71,431	10·9	9·3	3·4	2·6	47·5	45·2	9·7	9·2	19·6	19·4
Patna	4,82,101	4,72,157	12·2	12·4	4·9	5·1	46·3	47·2	3·7	3·2	23·3	23·1
Bhagulpore	1,83,515	1,87,737	12·7	11·3	2·0	2·1	79·4	50·6	3·3	3·3	23·3	17·9
Orissa	86,786	86,320	12·4	11·7	3·9	4·2	50·0	48·0	4·0	3·9	18·4	26·4
Chota Nagpore ...	63,519	64,409	14·3	12·9	1·3	1·2	56·5	60·6	2·9	2·8	13·6	13·0
Average ...	...	...	11·6	11·0	5·7	4·7	48·9	49·4	4·3	4·1	19·6	19·1

The largest expenditure was as usual incurred on conservancy (Rs. 5,05,355), public works, including the maintenance and repair of roads (Rs. 4,73,551), general establishment, including collection charges (Rs. 2,99,547), maintenance of medical institutions (Rs. 2,32,651), road-cleaning establishment (Rs. 1,84,768), establishment and appliances for lighting (Rs. 1,43,343), water-works (Rs. 1,38,501), and public instruction (Rs. 1,15,288). The chief differences in expenditure as compared with that of the previous year are the following:—

Increase.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount of increase.
	Rs.
Establishments and appliances for extinguishing fires	7,596
Ditto ditto ditto lighting ...	31,902
Erection of slaughter-houses and latrines, &c. ...	3,170
Water-works (establishment, repairs)	27,054
Conservancy establishments	35,488
Public works	16,360
Miscellaneous	9,578

Decrease.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount of decrease.
	Rs.
General establishment (including collection charges)	7,948
Road-cleaning establishment	7,973
Public health—Other measures (markets, slaughter-houses, public gardens, &c.)	58,29
Public convenience—Survey of lands	6,440

Street-lighting.

No expenditure on street-lighting was incurred in 47 municipalities* against 59 in the previous year. Among those in which no provision was made for lighting the streets are the municipalities at the head-quarters of the districts of Nuddea (Kishnaghur), Khoolna, Mymensingh (Nasirabad), Chumparun (Motihari), Maldah, Hazaribagh and Singbhoom (Chyebassa). The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1890, remarked upon the small progress that has been made in this matter in Bengal, and pointed out how essential street-lighting is to efficient watch and ward at night. Sir Charles Elliott desires Divisional Commissioners and District Officers to bring to the notice of the municipalities with which they are concerned the necessity of supplying adequate lighting.

	*Number of municipalities in which there were no street lamps.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
Burdwan ...	12	11
Presidency ...	21	16
Dacca ...	3	3
Chittagong ...	1	1
Patna ...	8	4
Bhagulpore ...	4	3
Orissa ...	2	2
Chota Nagpore	8	7
Total ...	59	47

Water-works.

At Dacca the capital expenditure was Rs. 79,047, against Rs. 18,888 in 1889-90, owing to the extension of the water-works in the town by means of a loan made by Government. The present extension is expected to give a supply of 200,000 gallons of water per diem to the town in addition to the 200,000 gallons distributed before. Thus about 5 gallons of water will be supplied per head of population. At Nasirabad Rs. 6,265 were spent on the acquisition of lands required for the carrying out of the water-works scheme, for which Raja Surjakanta Acharjee Bahadur has offered a very liberal donation of Rs. 1,14,000.

Drainage works.

There was a large increase of Rs. 9,281 in Rampore Beauleah. The town is being provided with saucer-shaped roadside pucca drains, for which the Commissioners have contracted a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government. The drains have already been completed on the sides of several roads. The construction of an underground masonry central drainage channel to tap the most filthy parts of the town, and to admit of the passage of the river water into foul tanks and ditches, was completed with the help of the donation of Rs. 5,000 made by the Dighaputtea Wards' estate. The arterial or main channels were also cleaned and renovated, and several additional culverts were constructed as waterways. In Rungpore a new canal has been completed. The subsidiary drains of this town are being properly repaired as regards its level and outfall. Several new kutcha drains have been provided or connected with the new canal. During the year the survey of the Julpigoree Municipality was made, and a drainage scheme has been prepared by a qualified engineer at a cost of Rs. 1,610. The scheme is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. A sanitary survey of the towns of Commillah and Patna was made with a view to introduce a proper system of drainage.

Maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, and vaccination.

One hundred and eighteen municipalities maintained 126 dispensaries during the year. The total cost incurred on account of "Medical institutions" was Rs. 2,32,651, against Rs. 2,30,241 of the previous year. The Municipalities of Culna and Hooghly are relieved of such charges by the existence of the Burdwan Raj Dispensary in the former, and of the Imambarah Hospital in the latter. The Raj estate also maintains a large and efficient dispensary in the town of Burdwan. The total municipal expenditure on

vaccination amounted to Rs. 17,127, against Rs. 16,847 of the previous year. The total number of persons vaccinated or revaccinated during the year amounted to 85,358, of whom 78,094 were successful cases.

The total expenditure as shown in the municipal accounts was Rs. 1,15,228, against Rs. 1,14,198 of the previous year. There was a large increase of Rs. 6,880 in the Burdwan Division and a decrease of Rs. 3,333 and Rs. 2,318 in the Presidency and Patna Divisions, respectively. The figures cited in the margin, taken from the Education Report for the year 1890-91, show that, although there was a comparative reduction of expenditure on secondary education, the charge was disproportionately high with reference to the expenditure incurred on primary education, in which there was a slight falling off during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in passing the annual estimates of receipts and charges of municipalities in future, Commissioners of Divisions shall see that sufficient provision is made for primary education for all boys and as many girls as will accept it, before funds are allotted to the support of secondary education.

Public instruction.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary ...	54,019	49,577
Primary ...	20,827	20,411
Female ...	1,000	1,309
Special ...	...	...
Buildings ...	4,298	976
Inspection ...	154	157
Miscellaneous	2,489	1,862

The policy of Government in regard to loans to local bodies has been frequently enunciated, and an estimate is annually prepared on reports from the Commissioners of Divisions of the requirements of municipalities in this matter, so that every possible facility is placed in the way of municipalities borrowing funds for sanitary improvements of towns. The following municipalities incurred loans or otherwise made special arrangements for improving drainage or water-supply:—

Loans and sanitation.

Serampore.—A loan of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for the improvement of the drainage of the town, but the amount was not brought into account during the year.

Burdwan.—The Commissioners propose to borrow Rs. 25,000 from Government in order to purchase a second pair of engines and a boiler, and to make other necessary arrangements to extend the water-supply to the whole town. A survey has been made and levels taken, and a drainage scheme is now in course of preparation.

Howrah.—The question of supplying the town with pipe water is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. A Norton's tube well sunk to the depth of 60 feet failed to reach a water-bearing stratum, and the river is thus considered the only resource. The Commissioners have, since the close of the year, applied for another loan of Rs. 8,000 for the acquisition of the Huddooah tank with a view to improve it.

Presidency Division.—In North Dum-Dum a map of the municipality was prepared and submitted to the Sanitary Board, which has directed the Commissioners to record the levels of the adjacent khals, which, when properly restored, may serve as main drains, and the Commissioners have made provision for this in their current year's budget. The Naihati Municipality is said to have cut a number of channels to drain the low lands on the western border near the river Hooghly, and it has been proposed to cut a few more such channels. The drainage of North Barrackpore, North Dum-Dum, South Barrackpore, and Baranagore is closely connected. A comprehensive scheme of drainage has been for some time before the Sanitary Board; the scheme is proposed to be carried out by opening or re-excavating the Dunka, Khurda, Dantia, and Bagjulla khals, which have partly silted up, and also by sluicing them in convenient places. The recommendations of the Board are now before Government. Another scheme for the supply of filtered water for the riparian municipalities in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs is under consideration by the Sanitary Board. The municipality of Chandooria applied for a loan of Rs. 2,000 for the excavation of a tank in a part of the municipality where the want of drinking water is very severely felt. The application was not entertained by the Commissioner, as the dimensions of the proposed tank seemed too small. The Collector has again included this sum in his estimate of loans and advances for 1892-93, and the project is still under discussion.

Dacca.—The extension of water-works carried out by the loan of Rs. 1,25,000 sanctioned by Government has been noticed elsewhere.

Furreedpore.—The Commissioners obtained a loan of Rs. 5,000 from Government to enable them to complete the excavation of the Jubilee tank in the town and to metal certain roads. The amount was received only in October last, and a sum of Rs. 2,596 has already been deposited in the Collectorate as compensation for the acquisition of the land required for the tank and Rs. 447 has been spent in metalling the roads.

Commillah.—The Municipality obtained a loan of Rs. 2,500 from Government to re-excavate a large reserved tank which had silted up, and to reserve and re-excavate another big tank in the eastern part of the town where the population is thick. The work was partially carried out.

Patna.—The town has been surveyed with the object of providing it with a regular system of drainage; and the subject is now under correspondence between Government and the Municipality. The question of the water-supply of the town has also engaged the attention of the Commissioners, and the Inspector of Local Works has submitted a plan and estimate to Government.

Mozufferpore.—The Municipality has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,690 in connection with the preparation of a drainage scheme and for putting the existing drains in order. As there is no regular system of drainage in the town, the Municipal Commissioners applied to Government to allow them the assistance of the Executive Engineer in the preparation of the scheme. The levels of the existing drains have already been taken.

Pooree.—A scheme for the drainage of the town has been approved by Government, and a loan of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned to meet the cost.

Chyebassa.—The re-excavation of the Jubilee lake, from which the town mainly gets its supply of water, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,328.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Constitution of District Boards.

The year under review was the fifth in which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, was in operation. As in the preceding year, there were 38 District Boards, in whom the administration of local affairs was primarily vested, and 106 Local Boards working in subordination to them. All the District Boards were presided over by the Magistrate of the district as Chairman. Some of the District and Local Boards completed their three years' term of existence during the year, and were reconstituted. The elective system, which was extended to the district of Mymensingh in 1879, was brought into operation during the year.

On the 31st March last the 38 District Boards contained in all 755 members, exclusive of the Chairmen. The decrease in the strength of members was due to the reduction of the maximum strength of the Midnapore District Board from 36 to 24, of the Bhagulpore District Board from 40 to 30, and of the Rungpore Board from 30 to 20, all of which were found inconveniently large for actual work. The numerical strength of the Tipperah District Board was increased by five members with a view to provide a sufficient number for the standing Committees. Of the 755 members, 148 held their seats *ex-officio*, 284 were nominated by Government, and 323 were elected by the Local Boards. There were 220 official and 535 non-official members. The number of Europeans or Eurasians and natives of the country was 163 and 592 respectively.

Meetings of District Boards.

The average number of meetings held by each District Board was 12. The largest number of meetings (19) was held by the District Board of Durbhunga; the Noakhally and Sarun District Boards follow next with 18 meetings each; and the Pubna, Dinagepore, and Furreedpore District Boards with 17 meetings each. The Boards that met least often were Hooghly, Jessore, Rajshahye, and Julpigoree (8 meetings each), and the Nuddea, Khoolna, Mozufferpore, Rungpore and Dacca District Boards (9 meetings each).

Taking all the Boards together, the average attendance of members at each meeting was 9·68 against 8·98 in 1889-90. It was best in Rungpore, 24-Pergunnahs, Rajshahye, Backergunge, Dacca, Midnapore, Shahabad and Chittagong, and worst in the four districts noted in the margin, where it was below one-third of the actual strength. The

Dinagepore	...	5·05
Julpigoree	...	5·62
Gya	...	5·7
Chumparun	...	5·7

attendance of the official members was very bad in 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Rajshahye, Dinagepore and Burdwan. The attendance of the non-officials was on the whole fair, except in Julpigoree, Maldah, Chumparun, and Gya.

Constitution of Local Boards.

The 106 Local Boards had, on the 31st March 1891, a total strength of 1,206 members, excluding the Chairmen. The extension of the elective system to the district of Mymensingh necessitated an increase in the number of members fixed for the several Local Boards in that district from 44 to 64. The number of members of the Arrah Local Board was reduced from 30 to 20.

Of the 1,206 members on the 31st March 1891, 115 were officials and 1,091 non-officials. In proportion to the total number of members, the European and Eurasian element was even more sparsely represented on the Local Boards than it was on the District Boards, there being only 94 out of 1,206.

Meetings of Local Boards.

The Local Boards held 882 meetings, or 94 more than in 1889-90. The largest number of meetings was held by the Local Boards of Rampore Hât and Pubna (18 each); Durbhunga comes next with 16 meetings. Not less than 89 Local Boards failed to meet once a month. The Local Boards that met least often were those noted in the margin. The average attendance at the meetings of the Local Boards was 5·41 against 5·69 in 1889-90. Taking the official and non-official elements separately, the average attendance was ·8 and 4·61 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being ·92 and 4·77.

Meherpore	2	Jessore	4
Dum-Dum	3	Bagirhat	4
Hajipore	3	Moonsheegunge	4
Bissenpore	4	Tipperah	4
Midnapore	4	Pooree	4

Powers of Local Boards.

There has been no change in the powers delegated to the Local Boards. They continue to administer the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries, and primary education generally.

Financial results.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 19,33,291 (corrected figures), while the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 58,67,818. The total amount for expenditure was thus Rs. 78,01,109. The principal heads of income and expenditure are given below:—

Income.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	33,837
VI.—Provincial Rates	33,38,524
XII.—Interest	569
XVII.—Police (including pounds)	4,43,775
XIX.—Education	33,496
XX.—Medical	7,035
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,425
XXX.—Miscellaneous	1,31,538
XXXII.—Civil works (including ferries)	3,73,379
Contributions	8,13,129
Debt	6,91,111
Total ...	58,67,818

Expenditure.	
1.—Refunds	4,936
18.—Administration	2,65,885
20.—Pounds	29,618
22.—Education	10,01,855
24.—Medical	58,519
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,665
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	23,828
30.—Stationery and printing	46,446
32.—Miscellaneous	46,686
33.—Famine Relief	1,21,034
41.—Railway	171
43.—Minor works and navigation	7,763
45.—Civil works	39,37,161
Contributions	6,145
Debt	5,75,891
Total ...	61,29,603

INCOME.

Land revenue.

Of the total income under the head of land revenue, Rs. 10,227 represent canal tolls realized in Chittagong. Compared with the previous year, in which it fell by Rs. 2,213, the Chittagong canal revenue showed an increase of Rs. 862. The fluctuation was due to silting and silt clearing.

Provincial rates.

There was a decrease in the income derived from this source, but it is however expected to rise as revaluation operations progress.

Pounds.

The receipts from pounds showed an increase from Rs. 3,94,594 to Rs. 4,43,775, which was shared by 21 districts.

Education.

The total receipts from education increased from Rs. 30,561 to Rs. 33,496. The increase was chiefly in all the districts of the Chittagong Division, in Beerbhoom and in Howrah.

Medical.

The total income of Rs. 7,035 under the head of medical was chiefly derived from contributions, and, compared with the previous year, showed a decrease of Rs. 590.

Ferries.

The income from ferries increased from Rs. 2,84,164 to Rs. 3,38,558. The increase was shared by all the districts except Cuttack, Balasore, Durbhunga, Chumparun, Gya, Burdwan, Howrah, Dinagepore, Bogra, Pubna, and Julpigoree.

Contributions.

The contributions to District Boards from provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 8,12,454, against Rs. 10,98,148 in 1889-90. The large increase in the previous year was chiefly due to the inclusion of the contributions of Rs. 1,36,728 and Rs. 37,108 made to the District Boards of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, respectively, towards expenditure on relief works, and to the grants made to the District Boards of Furreedpore, Cuttack and Tipperah, and to the several District Boards in the Burdwan Division for previous years having been drawn in 1889-90.

Debt.

Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of Rs. 2,33,239 under the head Deposit and Advances. The decrease was very large in the districts of Patna, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga, and is mainly attributable to the adjustment of an unusually large sum advanced from famine relief works in the preceding year in the two districts mentioned last. In Patna it was due to the fact that the ferries and most of the pounds were leased out in the year 1888-90 for three years, and security deposits were taken then, in consequence of which no deposits were received during the year under review.

Loans.

The Dinagepore District Board obtained during the year the first instalment (Rs. 40,000) of a loan of two lakhs from Government for the construction of permanent bridges on the district roads. The Julpigoree District Board borrowed from Government Rs. 25,000 for the construction of four large bridges on the Central Emigration road, an important feeder to the Haldibari railway station. A loan of Rs. 80,000, to be paid by two equal instalments, was granted during the year to the District Board of Patna for the purpose of completing the construction of bridges on the roads from Buktearpore to Behar, and from Masourhi to Pabhera. The first instalment was received by the Board in December 1890.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The charges under the head of administration amounted to Rs. 2,65,885, against Rs. 2,58,533 in the preceding year.

Pension of Local Fund employés.

In the original orders which were published by this Government on the 29th October 1889 regarding pensions to Local Fund employés, the creation of a Provident Fund was distinctly held out to local bodies as the first of the alternatives before them for consideration; and although Model Pension Rules were afterwards drafted and circulated, the alternative proposal of establishing a Provident Fund in preference to any pensionary arrangements was placed before the Boards as being more economical and efficient. A set of Model Rules for the administration of Provident Funds for the employés of District Boards was prepared with the approval of the Government of India and circulated for the guidance of local bodies. These rules were to apply only to those whose whole service

has been or will be under the District Board. Employés transferred from pensionable service under Government or under the late Road Cess Committees were to come under the Pension Rules. Provision was accordingly made in the rules for the administration of the Provident Fund for the levy of a contribution from every employé at the rate of 6¼ per cent. of his salary.

Pounds.

The expenditure on pounds amounted to Rs. 29,618, being Rs. 6,029 in excess of that incurred during the year 1889-90.

Education.

The total expenditure on the educational operations of District Boards during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,01,855, against Rs. 10,04,140 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,285. The decrease occurred under only two of the heads of expenditure, viz., "Primary schools" and Scholarships." The following table summarizes the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of schools under the management of District Boards :—

	Schools maintained by District Boards.			Schools aided by District Boards.			Total expenditure on District Funds.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1891.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1891.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
Secondary Education.							
High and Middle Schools.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
For boys—							
High schools ... English	...	...	...	5	266	1,126	1,126
Middle schools ... English	14	985	8,167	447	30,233	1,07,868	1,16,035
Middle schools ... Vernacular	147	8,231	55,769	563	27,549	68,237	1,24,006
For girls—							
Middle schools ... Vernacular	...	...	...	1	217	72	72
Total Secondary schools ...	161	9,216	63,936	1,016	58,265	1,77,303	2,41,239
Primary Education.							
Primary Schools (Vernacular).							
For boys—							
Upper primary	9	238	952	2,749	96,450	1,36,108	1,37,060
Lower ditto	2	48	206	31,455	685,350	2,73,510	2,73,716
For girls—							
Upper primary	...	...	...	40	847	4,149	4,149
Lower ditto	...	...	...	1,346	20,558	22,345	22,345
Total Primary schools ...	11	286	1,158	35,590	803,205	4,36,112	4,37,270
Special Education.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	423
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,565
Industrial schools	1	29	1,501	...	...	...	2,906
Other schools	1	71	2,368	5	151	870	3,238
Total Special schools ..	2	100	3,869	5	151	870	8,132
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,899
Scholarships held in Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,903
Scholarships held in Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Scholarships held in Special schools (other than training schools).	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,502
Furniture (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,353
Miscellaneous—							
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,684
Ditto for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,740
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,179
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,283
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,97,164

There was no change during the year in the educational functions delegated to District Boards. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools were appointed to be *ex-officio* members of all the District Boards.

Special schools.

In Bankoora the same number (6) of advanced Arabic and Persian schools was maintained. The number of pupils in them was 108. The number of Sanskrit *tols* also remained the same, but the number of boys decreased from 331 to 305. In Hooghly it is reported that there were 16 Sanskrit *tols* with 132 pupils and 11 Arabic and Persian schools with 106 pupils. There is a *madrassa* at Gya for the training of Mahomedans. The Chairman of the District Board of Chittagong

submitted a scheme for a technical school to be started from the Khas Mehal grant and aided by the District Board, but it is reported that the plan did not altogether meet with the Director's approval. The District Board of Noakhally awarded a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, tenable for five years at the Seebpore Engineering College, to a Noakhally boy, who passed the First Examination in Arts. An artisan school has been established at Commillah to teach boys carpentry and blacksmith's work. The Tipperah District Board also have founded two scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable at the technical branch of the Seebpore Engineering College, to be awarded to two natives of the district on their contracting to serve under the District Board after the completion of their college career. The District Board of Purneah sanctioned the establishment of a technical school for the purpose of training mechanics, surveyors, and workers in wood and iron, similar to that established at Rungpore.

Female Medical Education.

The Bankoora and Burdwan Boards renewed their offers of scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 8 respectively, but no candidates were forthcoming. The Burdwan District Board also, in concert with the local municipality, employed a midwife on Rs. 12 for a part of the year in connection with the local dispensary. Sarat Kumari Mittra, mentioned in the last year's report, continued to hold her scholarship in Midnapore, and passed her final examination. Sreemati Koilash Bashini Dasi, who was on the receipt of the Rungpore scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem, also passed the final examination, and is under an agreement to practise in the district for five years. The District Board of Gya expended during the year a sum of Rs. 839 on their establishment for the training of midwives. The District Board of Sarun have established a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, tenable at the Bankipore Temple Medical School, for female students of Sarun. A naturalized Bengali lady having offered herself, the question of her admission is now under consideration. The District Board of Shahabad had also before them a proposal to found a scholarship for the training of midwives. In Patna two special scholarships, worth Rs. 10 each, were created by the Board last year to attract female students, but none have come forward. The District Board of Rajshahye received some applications from Calcutta for the scholarship offered by that body for the promotion of female medical education, but it was decided to award it to one who is a resident of the district. The Tipperah District Board founded two scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, for females of that district. The Board also provided an additional monthly allowance of Rs. 80 for the establishment of a lady doctor at Commillah. The Cuttack District Board continued their scholarship of Rs. 100 a year to the most deserving female student attending the local medical school.

Medical.

The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 58,519, showing an excess of Rs. 15,973 over that of the preceding year. The increase was under all the heads except "Sanitation charges" and "Lunatic Asylums." There was an increase of two in the number of dispensaries maintained by District Boards. The dispensary at Bhola in Backergunge was placed under the management of the Board, with effect from the 1st April 1890, and the Jessore District Board took over charge of the dispensary at Narail during the course of the year. In addition to the maintenance of their regular dispensaries, several District Boards contributed towards the support of institutions which were not under their direct control.

Sanitation.

The Noakhally District Board expended the largest amount on sanitary works. The Cuttack District Board has been trying to improve the supply of drinking-water in the interior for the last two or three years, but the landowners will not co-operate, and the finances of the Board will not permit of acquiring land. Eight tanks and four khals were reported to have been excavated during the year in Tipperah by way of sanitary improvement; but it was not stated from what source the expenditure was met. The Mozufferpore District Board lately asked several zemindars and planters in the district to undertake the reclamation of tanks and wells in their neighbourhood, and allotted in their budget for the current year Rs. 5,000 for general purposes of sanitation. Since the close of the year the District Board of Pooree have resolved to contribute Rs. 2,000 to the Juggernath Road Fund for improving the sanitation of the chutties along the Juggernath road.

Famine Relief.

The Sarun District Board spent Rs. 12,206 in affording relief to the sufferers from the heavy flood of August 1890. The District Board of Furreedpore advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 1,400 for a similar purpose. The destruction of crops by the floods of August 1890 was also keenly felt in certain tracts of the Pubna district. Employment was provided by the District Board for the sufferers; but it is reported that the people did not resort to the work freely owing to the feeling that coolies' work would be degrading to them. At one time signs of distress appeared in some parts of the Bussirhat subdivision in consequence of the unusually high floods in the river Ichamati; but as it did not appear necessary to start relief works, no further steps were taken in the matter. In the district of Nuddea relief works had to be opened during the year. The Board sanctioned for the work Rs. 9,500, of which Rs. 7,976 were spent up to the end of October last Of the balance, Rs. 1,164 were spent on completion of the works afterwards. The number of labourers of all classes employed on the relief works started by the District Board of Nuddea was 54,095, the daily total on an average being 886·8. It is said that the District Board exhausted its funds on these works.

Civil Works.

The following table shows the Public Works expenditure under the several heads as compared with that of 1889-90:—

Year.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	11,71,942	19,43,732	5,57,345	32,893	20,960	5,347	37,32,219
1890-91 ...	11,82,488	20,16,589	5,65,446	29,759	38,232	51,482	38,83,996

Although the expenditure on Original works was, as in the preceding year, largest in the Patna Division, it has gradually decreased from year to year. This is said to be due to the small expenditure in Gya and Shahabad, where the outlay aggregates only 56 and 57 per cent. respectively. The most expensive work undertaken was the renewal of the bridges on the Buktearpore-Behar road at a cost of Rs. 56,000. The Dinagepore District Board continued their policy of improving the existing roads by constructing permanent bridges. During the year 46 bridges and culverts with an aggregate waterway of 582 running feet were constructed at a cost of Rs. 66,738.

The average cost of maintaining each mile of metalled road for all the districts taken together was about Rs. 380, and of unmetalled roads about Rs. 51. The cost both of metalled and unmetalled roads was very high in Howrah and low in Bankoora, Chumparun, Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.

Village roads.

The total outlay on village roads amounted to Rs. 4,51,900, or Rs. 82,948 more than that of the year 1889-90. The expenditure was largest in two of the districts of the Chittagong Division, viz., Chittagong (Rs. 64,284) and Tipperah (Rs. 50,101), and smallest in the three districts marginally named.

	Rs.
Julpigoree ...	737
Beerbhoom ...	726
Bogra ...	307

Water communications.

A sum of Rs. 1,962 was expended by the Pubna District Board on the maintenance of the Telkupi khal. The District Board of 24-Pergunnahs expended a sum of Rs. 330 in maintaining the 17 miles of khal under them. Four important khals were deepened during the year in Tipperah. In Backergunge the improvement of the khal from the Burrisal river to Lakutea Done was undertaken and completed within the year, and that of another khal, viz., that from Torki river to Goilla *beel*, which was taken in hand last year, was also finished during the year under report. The total outlay on both these khals amounted to Rs. 4,713. In Mymensingh a sum of Rs. 310 was spent on the improvement of the Sandhikona khal and Kuirai river in the Netrokona subdivision.

Steam river service.

The steam ferry between Naraingunge and Moonsheegunge continued to be managed by the District Board of Dacca. In Backergunge the monthly subsidy of Rs. 500, minus deductions on account of late arrivals, continued to be paid by the

District Board for the daily service between Burrisal and Khoolna. The steamer service between Burrisal and Noakhally continued during the year. During the floods a steam communication was kept up between Maldah and Rajmehal. There was also a steam service between English Bazar and Rampore Beauleah. The daily steamer service between Rampore Beauleah and Damookdia and between Pubna and Kooshtea was maintained throughout the year. The Rajshahye District Board paid a subsidy of Rs. 4,600 for the maintenance of the former, and the Pubna District Board paid Rs. 3,975 for the latter.

Public Works Establishment.

The percentage of the cost of establishment on the total expenditure on public works during 1890-91 in the several districts is shown below:—

24-Pergunnahs ...	11·2	Durbhunga	25·80
Nuddea	16·7	Dacca	15·9
Jessore	15·7	Furreedpore	12·2
Khoolna	16·8	Backergunge	13·4
Moorshedabad	20·5	Mymensingh	12·4
Chittagong	21·96	Burdwan	10·3
Noakhally	16·81	Hooghly	13·4
Tipperah	9·24	Howrah	9·2
Cuttack	20·3	Bankoora	22·9
Pooree	19·9	Beerbhoom	15·0
Balasore	19·05	Midnapore	17·3
Patna	13·30	Julpigoree	8·9
Sarun	15·90	Rungpore	12·2
Shahabad	15·96	Dinagepore	11·2
Gya	18	Rajshahye	19·3
Chumparun	18·10	Pubna	17·3
Mozufferpore	19·50	Bogra	18·3

The figures for the several districts in the Bhagulpore Division have not been supplied, but it is reported that the expenditure incurred on the establishment was below 20 per cent. of the amount expended on the works, as was last year. In five districts the percentage exceeded the limit prescribed in the second proviso of section 33 of the Act, viz., Durbhunga, Bankoora, Chittagong, Moorshedabad, and Cuttack. It was highest in Durbhunga and lowest in Julpigoree. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the cost of the establishment in the districts named below, viz., Hooghly, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Khoolna, 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Cuttack, Pooree, Patna, Durbhunga, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Rungpore. In the remaining districts there was a decrease.

Drainage.

The drainage channel from Dinagepore to Gouripore was maintained at a cost of Rs. 500 by the Dinagepore District Board. The Rungpore drainage project, which was commenced in 1889-90, was nearly completed during the year. The total length is 25 miles, and the area benefited by it is reported to be at least 200 square miles. A sum of Rs. 49,898 was expended on the work during the year.

Railway feeders.

The Monghyr District Board completed during the last year the three railway feeder roads—Begooserai to Garhara, Indoopore to Bariha, and Darhara to Latiha. Of these, the first-named is of much importance, in that it forms a direct communication from Begooserai subdivisional cutcherry to the railway station. In Purneah a feeder road, half a mile in length, connecting the Koosiorgaon railway station with one of the district roads, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 162. In Dacca good progress was made in the railway feeder road connecting the Sripur station of the Dacca State Railway with Gosinga, an important mart on the river Lakhiya. Another feeder road from Tongi station was continued as far as Kaligunge.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Port Office.

Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., held charge of the Port Office until the 4th of March 1891, when he went on privilege leave. During his absence, Mr. A. J. B. Milner, the senior Branch Pilot, acted as Port Officer.

Office accommodation.

The new building designed for the accommodation of the Port and Shipping Offices was completed during the year, and the offices have been moved into it. The Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyors and the Health Officer of the Port have their offices in the same building.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year 1890-91 was 60 pilots of all grades and 16 leadsmen. Five vacancies occurred during the year, and were filled by the promotion of qualified leadsmen apprentices. Two leadsmen apprentices were admitted locally and two were brought out from England during the year.

Leadsmen's quarters.

The leadsmen apprentices continued to reside in the houses rented by the Government for that purpose. As in the previous year, the quarters were managed by a Mess Committee, and the Port Officer, who frequently visited them, found that they were kept in good order. The leases of the two houses which have been used as quarters for some years past expired recently, and another house has now been rented, which provides equally good accommodation at a somewhat lower cost.

Shipping.

The subjoined table exhibits the number of arrivals and departures of ships during the past three years:—

	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.
Arrivals	1,037	2,245,857	1,615,935	1,038	2,250,948	1,604,153	1,044	2,456,656	1,716,920
Departures	1,034	2,240,444	1,608,656	1,018	2,202,819	1,570,776	1,052	2,490,513	1,737,668
Total ...	2,071	4,486,301	3,224,591	2,056	4,453,767	3,174,929	2,096	4,947,169	3,454,588

These figures do not include 8 light-vessels, 14 pilot brigs, and 53 other Government vessels; 6 vessels put back, steam-tugs which are constantly moving up and down the river, and the steamers trading to the Orissa ports. Of these latter, there were 241 arrivals and 242 departures. They are also exclusive of native craft.

The following statement shows the number of vessels drawing 21 feet and over, which were piloted inwards and outwards during the year under review and the previous year:—

Year.	Steamers or sailing ships.	21 to 22 feet.		22 to 23 feet.		23 to 24 feet.		24 to 25 feet.		25 to 26 feet.		26 to 27 feet.		Total.	
		Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
1890-91	Steamers	36	83	33	100	41	119	18	72	...	12	...	1	128	387
	Sailing ships	49	67	45	49	7	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	104	129
	Total ...	85	150	78	149	48	131	21	73	...	12	...	1	232	516
1889-90	Steamers	27	68	59	106	43	92	11	63	3	11	...	1	143	341
	Sailing ships	61	85	48	79	11	15	2	...	...	2	...	...	122	181
	Total ...	88	153	107	185	54	107	13	63	3	13	...	1	265	522

The average tonnage both of steamers and sailing vessels visiting the port of Calcutta has increased from 2,166 tons in 1889-90 to 2,360 tons in 1890-91; but it would appear from the figures given in the above table that the total number of vessels drawing over 21 feet was less than in the preceding year, though the number drawing from 23 to 25 feet slightly increased. To meet the increase in average burthen, the tonnage scale according to which vessels are distributed amongst the several grades of pilots has recently been readjusted.

Casualties.

There were 47 cases of grounding and 12 cases of collision during 1890-91, against 39 and 5 in the year preceding. None of these casualties resulted in the loss of a vessel, but in five cases considerable damage was done. Of the 47 cases of grounding, 30 were accidental, and 6 due to alteration of channel. In the remaining 11 the pilot was in fault. Eight of the collisions were accidental; for the remaining 4 the pilots were responsible. The percentage of casualties during the year amounted to 2·81, against 2·14 in 1889-90 and 2·99 in 1888-89. These percentages include every case of grounding, however slight.

State of the channels.

There has been no change in the Eastern Channel, and the Gaspar has remained steady; but the Lower Saugor Road has caused considerable anxiety. There is said to be now a bar of only 17 feet right across the channel midway between the Long Sand Light and the Long Sand Spit Buoy. The Eden and the remaining channels below Diamond Harbour have remained fairly steady, but the Nynan and Anchoring Creek tracks were in a bad condition, especially during the cold weather months. Fifteen inward-bound and four outward-bound vessels were neaped for want of sufficient water over the bars. These figures do not take account of vessels being kept in the port for want of water over the bars during certain stages of the tides. Were these cases included, the number of outward-bound vessels delayed would be higher.

Government vessels.

The steamer *Guide* was docked during the year to have her bottom cleaned and painted. This vessel made 32 trips during the year, including 20 to the Sandheads, 6 to the Orissa ports, and 1 to Chittagong. The *Coleroon* was docked twice, the *Fame* once, and the *Sarsuti* three times. The *Fame* was run into, while at anchor on her station, by the ship *Maulesden*, and sustained considerable damage, which was made good at the cost of the *Maulesden*.

Examinations.

The number of certificates of each class granted to masters, mates, and engineers after examination at Calcutta is shown in the subjoined table:—

Nature of Certificates.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provisional certificates granted.	Renewal of certificates.
			Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.		
Colonial	Master	14	14	...	...	...	...
	First Mate	38	33	4	1	...	2
	Only „	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Second „	15	12	3	...	...	...
	First class Engineer	4	2	2	...	...	...
	Second ditto	10	7	3	...	...	...
Local	Master	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884	2	2	...	...	...	...
	First class Master (inland)	5	4	1	...	...	...
	Second ditto (do.,)	77	62	15	...	...	...
	Engineers (do.,)	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Engine-drivers (do.,)	36	18	18	...	...	...
	Total	204	157	46	1	...	2

In addition to the above, two candidates obtained certificates as steam-tug pilots, and three as pilots of steamers plying between Calcutta and the Orissa ports.

Registration of vessels.

Three vessels were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the registry of one vessel was transferred.

Surveys.

The following statement shows the number and description ot vessels which were surveyed at Calcutta during the year under the several Acts relating to Merchant Shipping:—

Description of Vessels.	Number of vessels.	Number of visits made.	Number of certificates granted.
Inland steam-vessels under Act VI of 1884 ...	126	436	125
Steam-ships under Act VII of 1884	50*	248	47
Native passenger vessels under Act X of 1887 ...	19	19	.....
Emigrant vessels under Act XXI of 1883 ...	32	195	.....
Surveys for measurement of tonnage and registration	5	6	.....
Total ...	232	904	.....

* Forty-one of these vessels were surveyed at the same time under Act X of 1887.

Health of the port of Calcutta. Inspections.

The certificates of two vessels which sustained damage were cancelled.

The subjoined table shows the number and description of vessels inspected by the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta during the past five years:—

Year.	Inward-bound vessels inspected.		Outward-bound vessels inspected.		Total number of inspections.
	Foreign-going.	Coasting.	Foreign-going.	Coasting.	
1886	660	52	660	144	1,516
1887	630	100	699	172	1,601
1888	568	88	629	179	1,464
1889	559	112	598	174	1,443
1890	530	117	576	171	1,394

Ventilation of crew spaces.

During the year under review the Health Officer submitted particulars of vessels which on inspection he found to have badly-ventilated crew accommodation. In regard to the vessels trading with the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade have taken steps to ensure compliance with the regulations relating to accommodation and ventilation issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1867. The ventilation of the crew spaces of the vessels trading with Indian and Chinese ports has in several cases been improved at the instance of this Government.

Bathing accommodation for native crews.

The Health Officer brought to notice the absence of properly-protected bathing accommodation for native crews in vessels trading with European ports. In warm weather they bathe on the open deck, but this practice must, in Dr. Macleod's opinion, cause much sickness and suffering in a cold climate. He has been instructed to bring to the notice of the local owners or agents and the masters of vessels which take native crews to cold climates the desirability of providing sheltered bathing accommodation for the men, and to report any cases that may come to his knowledge of illness resulting from the want of such accommodation.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived in the port of Calcutta was 19,496, against 20,662 in the year before, but the daily average population was 1,679, against 1,629 in 1889. Including deaths out of hospitals, the death-rates per mille of the past five years were as follows:—

	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1886	11·61	33·53	45·14
1887	10·03	16·91	26·94
1888	10·59	27·15	37·74
1889	11·07	20·29	31·36
1890	8·33	15·49	23·82

The number of admissions into hospitals and deaths from different diseases during the five years ending with 1890 are shown in the table below :—

	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	49	26	29	19	26	15	33	17	15	14
Diarrhœa	185	...	116	1	106	2	142	2	51	...
Dysentery	106	3	70	...	34	4	61	4	24	...
Fever, enteric ...	12	4	8	2	2	...	1	...	4	1
Do., malarious ...	321	3	220	1	120	1	227	2	167	3
Do., simple ...	155	...	65	...	82	1	79	...	85	...
Scurvy	7	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Small-pox	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke	4	1	5	1	19	5	6	1	4	1
Other diseases ...	1,875	34	1,201	11	1,182	21	1,267	17	1,066	19
Total ...	2,714	71	1,719	35	1,575	49	1,816	43	1,419	38

The total number of natural deaths fell from 51 in 1889 to 40 in 1890. Of these 38 occurred in hospital and two out of hospital. The number of cholera cases was much lower than in the previous years, but out of 15 cases 14 proved fatal. The death-rate (8·33) per mille calculated on the daily average population was lower than that of the previous nine years, except 1885, when it fell to 4·13, and was lower than the quinquennial mean (9·28). No case of small-pox was admitted during the year, and there has been no death from this disease since 1881. Three cases of scurvy were admitted into hospital, of which two were mild; the third was that of a man who had been suffering from the disease for 8 months prior to his admission. There were three deaths from sunstroke during the year. Of these, one occurred in hospital and two on board ships in the port. Since the close of the year rules have been made under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, for regulating the employment of persons engaged in cleaning or painting vessels or in working in the bilges, boilers or double bottoms of vessels lying in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. It is hoped that these rules will reduce the number of cases of sunstroke occurring amongst seamen. The number of deaths from drowning was 14, against 15 in the preceding year.

The following table exhibits the admissions into hospital since 1883 of European seamen suffering from venereal diseases :—

	Total admissions.	Rate per thousand.
1883	237	127·4
1884	184	109·2
1885	170	100·4
1886	417	179·2
1887	228	120·4
1888	183	121·1
1889	186	114·3
1890	248	147·7

The number of admissions and the rate per mille were higher than those of the previous seven years, except 1886, when the figures were exceptionally high. The Health Officer brings to notice that the experience of commanders of vessels is that cases of this kind have increased since the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, but the evidence available is insufficient for the purpose of arriving at a just conclusion.

Deaths at sea.

There were 32 deaths at sea, against 36 in the previous year.

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

The mortality from all causes among the native floating population is shown in the following statement, the averages being calculated as in the preceding years on a population of 25,000 :—

	Total deaths.		Ratio per mille.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889
Cholera	55	80	2·14	3·2
Bowel-complaints	3	9	·11	·36
Fever, malarious	8	5	·31	·2
Do., simple	20	8	·78	·32
Other causes	31	27	1·20	1·08
Total ...	117	129	4·54	5·16

Of the 117 deaths that were reported during the year, only 30 occurred in hospital. This is attributed to the unwillingness of natives to go to hospital for treatment. The accuracy of the figures, however, as observed in the report of the last year, cannot be relied on.

Lascar crews.

Twenty-eight deaths are reported to have occurred amongst lascars at sea during the year, against 13 in 1889. Two of these occurred on coasting vessels, and the remaining 26 on foreign-going ships, against 2 and 11 respectively in the year before. The rates were ·36 and 3·37 per mille, against ·5 and 1·81 in the preceding year, and calculated on the total population the death-rate was 2·12 against 1·29 per mille.

Pilgrims.

The S.S. *Sultan* arrived in the port twice during the year with pilgrims from Jeddah, and on each occasion there was small-pox on board.

Conservancy.

The general improvement in the conservancy of the foreshore of the river, noticed in the report of the last year, continued during the year. The drain at King's Road, Howrah, is reported to be in the same state, and the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal observes that the nuisance will continue to some extent until the drainage of the town is diverted away from the river in a westerly direction.

The outflow of liquid sewage from Fort William into the river still continues. The scheme for the discharge of the Fort sewage into the Calcutta sewers, which was prepared at the request of the Military Department of the Government of India, is under the consideration of that Government.

There was an increase in the number of corpses found floating in the river, accompanied, however, by a satisfactory decrease in the number of carcasses of animals.

Water-supply.

No complaint was made during the year regarding the supply of filtered water to the European shipping. The crews of the steam-tugs plying in the port were not supplied with filtered water; but on the matter being brought to the notice of the owners of the vessels, steps were taken by them to provide water from the hydrants for their crews.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

Removal of the Shipping Office into the new building.

The Calcutta Shipping Office was moved during the year into the new building erected for the Port and Shipping Offices. By this arrangement the Shipping Office has obtained suitable accommodation, and its work is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Shipping Master.

Financial results.

The business of the Calcutta Shipping Office continued to increase. The receipts amounted to Rs. 36,908, and the charges, which were unusually low, to Rs. 19,887. The increase in the receipts was chiefly under the heads "Shipping fees" and "Discharging fees," and is attributed to the preference shown for native crews by both British and Foreign ships. The working of the office resulted in a net profit of Rs. 17,021-11-6, against Rs. 7,686-4-7 in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the amount of the funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office. The decrease was mainly under the head "Deposit money of British seamen," and was due to the activity that prevailed during a part of the year in shipping and discharging transactions. On account of this

activity it was possible to permit a relaxation of the rule requiring every British seaman discharged through the Shipping Office to deposit a portion of his wages as a condition of his obtaining his discharge. The total sum deposited amounted to Rs. 48,516, and the balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 3,317.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The numbers of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office during the year were 19,572 and 18,915, respectively, against 16,932 and 15,592, the corresponding numbers in the previous year. The increase is most prominent under both the heads in the case of Indian seamen, and, as has already been observed, is the result of the increased employment of lascars.

Remittances by seamen.

The amount remitted home by seamen's money-orders shows a further increase which is indicative of the beneficial effects of the law forbidding the payment of seamen's wages at a fixed rate of exchange, and requiring that their wages shall be paid at the current rate.

Native seamen.

The demand for native seamen during the year was greater than in any preceding year, and it is said that their capacity as sailors has so far been recognized that they are not infrequently taken as crews on board sailing ships.

Protection of seamen from imposition.

Suitable steps were taken by the authorities of the Shipping Office to protect seamen from imposition. In several cases masters of ships were compelled to pay back money improperly withheld from the seamen working under them, and in one case in which a crew had complained of shortness of provisions, compensation was awarded to the men after due enquiry.

Payment of seamen's wages at a fixed rate of exchange.

A question raised by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce relative to the rate of exchange to be adopted under the provisions of section 4 of 52 and 53 Vic., Cap. 46, for the payment of wages of seamen discharged in India was decided by the Government of India during the year under review. It has been ruled that at the larger ports where it is possible to ascertain the exact rate, the market rate of exchange should be taken, the rate of the day on which the mail leaves being taken as the rate for the ensuing week, and that at the smaller ports, where the market rate is not readily ascertainable, the official rate fixed for the adjustment of all financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments should be taken. The market rate is taken at Calcutta and Chittagong, which are the only ports in Bengal where European seamen are ordinarily discharged.

Inspection of lime-juice or anti-scorbutics.

The total quantity of lime-juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics at Calcutta during the year was 5,738½ gallons. The following statement shows the transactions of the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Quantity of lime-juice examined and passed.	Quantity supplied to shipping.	Quantity remaining in hand at the close of the year.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1889-90 ...	4,615½	3,865½	750
1890-91 ...	5,738½	5,508⅙	230⅓
Increase ...	1,123	1,642⅔	.....

The increase in the quantity taken by the shipping is attributed to the fact that a larger number of emigrant vessels supplied themselves with lime-juice during the past year than in the year before. Out of the total quantity of 5,738½ gallons passed in the year under report, the greater portion, viz.,

4,185⅔ gallons, was as usual taken on board as stores for the use of emigrants. The remainder, amounting to 1,552⅚ gallons, was disposed of as follows:—

	Gallons.
Taken on board British vessels for use of the crews ...	1,224½
Ditto Foreign ditto ditto ...	98
Balance in hand	230½
Total ...	1,552⅚

The quantity of lime-juice taken on board British vessels shows an increase of 416⅚ gallons, as compared with the figures of the previous year, and is said to be due to the increase in the number of ships carrying native crews.

The following statement shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime-juice in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

Year.	West Indies, &c.	Mauritius and Natal.	Total.
	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.
1889-90 ...	15	6	21
1890-91 ...	21	8	29

There were no complaints regarding the issue of lime-juice at sea, nor were there any cases of scurvy brought to the notice of the Calcutta Shipping Office, and it is believed that non-alcoholic lime-juice is now freely taken by all lascars.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Financial condition.

The gross debt of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, exclusive of the advances made to them by the Government for the dock works at Kidderpore, was at the close of the year under review as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated debt due to Government	41,35,972
Port debt not repayable	17,65,000
4½ per cent. debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
4½ ditto ditto of 1883	20,00,000
5½ ditto ditto of 1886	30,00,000
Total ...	1,19,00,972

The consolidated debt due to the Government was reduced during the year by Rs. 1,35,429, and a sum of Rs. 1,27,500 was invested by the Commissioners in their own debentures for the repayment of the debenture loans, making the total amount at credit of the sinking fund account Rs. 7,78,500.

Against the above debt, the assets of the Trust on the 31st March 1891, exclusive of the value of the river frontage lands which were made over to the Commissioners by the Government subject to a rent charge of Rs. 37,292 a year, amounted to Rs. 2,23,64,722. The statement below shows the cost of the works constructed or acquired by the Commissioners and the sources from which the expenditure has been met:—

Cost of work constructed or acquired by the Commissioners.

	Rs.
Expenditure on jetties and appliances for sea-going vessels to the end of March 1891	83,54,172
Expenditure on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on the Calcutta bank of the river ...	62,02,698
Expenditure on inland vessels' wharves, landingstages, tramway, &c., on the Howrah bank of the river ...	16,38,634
Expenditure on dry dock and premises at Howrah ...	5,25,484
Expenditure on moorings, anchor vessels, Harbour Masters' boats, light ships, survey vessels, &c. ...	38,01,745
Expenditure on Reserve Funds ... ... Jetties Reserve Fund ...	99,244
„ Insurance Fund ...	50,000
Port Reserve Fund ...	3,64,250
„ Depreciation Fund ...	1,99,995
„ Approaches Fund ...	1,50,000
Debenture loan, Sinking Fund	7,78,500
Dock Contingent Fund ...	2,00,000
Total ...	2,23,64,722

Sources from which the expenditure has been met.

	Rs.
By loan from Government (repayable)	60,25,160
Do. ditto (not repayable)	17,65,000
Do. on 4½ per cent. debentures of 1881	10,00,000
Do. do. ditto of 1883	20,00,000
Do. 5½ ditto of 1886	30,00,000
Contribution from Government towards purchase of land for new riverside road	74,584
Ditto ditto for landing stage at Prinsep's Ghât	10,000
Ditto ditto for Port approaches block	7,19,203
From sale of surplus land	4,09,367
From revenue derived from works since formation of Trust	73,61,468
Total ...	2,23,64,722

The advances received by the Commissioners from the Government up to the close of the year under review on account of the dock works at Kidderpore amounted to Rs. 2,17,25,217, out of which sum Rs. 2,15,20,555 had been expended. But for the movement in the walls of Dock No. 1, which occurred last year, the docks would have been opened for traffic early in 1891. The injured walls are being repaired in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the proposals made by the Engineer to the Port Trust; and as the latest report indicates that the subsidiary works are approaching completion, it may be expected that the docks will be ready for use at an early date.

The income of the year under Revenue account, exclusive of the opening balance (Rs. 3,78,647), amounted to Rs. 27,82,831, against Rs. 26,82,730 in 1889-90. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,20,135, including sinking fund charges (Rs. 2,30,534), contributions for new works (Rs. 66,228), and for dock contingent fund (Rs. 2,00,000). The year therefore closed with a net credit balance of Rs. 3,41,343.

Under Capital account the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,23,044, including an opening balance of Rs. 5,698. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,392, and the year therefore closed with a balance of Rs. 1,47,652.

Stores.

During the year under review materials and stores to the value of £42,796-18-4 were procured by the Commissioners from England through their London Agent, and contracts to the value of Rs. 1,70,367-6-8 were entered into locally for the supply of miscellaneous stores.

Jetties.

The income under "Jetties" rose from Rs. 11,73,907 in 1889-90 to Rs. 12,38,673 during the past year, the Jetties, Petroleum Wharf, and the Tea Warehouse being the three departments which contributed to the increase. Including payments in respect of interest and sinking fund of loans, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,37,500. The surplus revenue was therefore Rs. 4,01,173. There was a considerable increase in the receipts from imports, but those from exports, although slightly in excess of the receipts of the previous year, were less than those of any of the seven years ending with 1888-89. The number of vessels berthed at the jetties was 215, against 203 in the previous year, and the average number of days each vessel occupied the jetties was 10·1, against 10 in 1889-90.

Petroleum Depôt.

There was a falling off in the importation of petroleum. Forty-three vessels arrived during the year with 3,208,777 cases, against 54 vessels with 3,726,670 cases in the previous year. This decrease is attributed to the fact that 1,078,009 cases were in stock at the commencement of the year. The returns show that the importation of Russian oil has been resumed, four vessels having arrived during the year from Batoum with 258,232 cases of petroleum. The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf amounted to Rs. 1,69,103, showing an increase of Rs. 10,163, which appears to have been due to the large balance of the previous year's imports which remained in store.

Tea Warehouse.

The quantity of tea brought down to Calcutta during the year was 105 million pounds, against 101 million pounds in the previous year. The quantities that passed through the tea warehouse during these periods were 35 and 30 million pounds respectively. Notwithstanding this increase in the quantity that passed through the warehouse, the receipts came down from Rs. 58,913 in 1889-90 to Rs. 58,103 during the year under review. Owing to low prices that prevailed through the greater portion of the season, agents shipped their tea direct to London instead of offering it for sale in the local market. Thus a large quantity did not incur any charges for soldering, warehousing, &c., which it would have incurred had it passed through the local auctioneers' hands, and to this is attributed the falling off in the receipts. The total income of the tea warehouse, including the sum of Rs. 23,647 realized by letting out the ground floor, amounted to Rs. 81,750, against Rs. 76,455 in the previous year. The result on the whole was therefore satisfactory.

Inland Vessels' Wharves.

The income from the inland vessels' wharves, which amounted to Rs. 4,94,021, against Rs. 4,67,292 in the previous year, was the largest on record since 1880-81. The expenditure,

including payments for interest and sinking funds, amounted to Rs. 3,67,387, and there was a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,26,634.

Strand Bank lands.

The income of the Strand Bank lands was Rs. 1,74,978. The expenditure, including the rent charge payable to the Government, amounted to Rs. 87,882, leaving a surplus of Rs. 87,096.

Harbour Master's Department.

There was an increase of Rs. 28,072 in the income of the Harbour Master's Department as compared with the figures of the previous year. This was due to an increase in the receipts from mooring hire and Harbour Masters' earnings, which amounted to Rs. 2,86,089 and Rs. 1,76,080, respectively, against Rs. 2,73,351 and Rs. 1,52,022, the figures of the previous year. The income of this part amounted to Rs. 5,70,365. Including interest and sinking fund charges, the expenditure was Rs. 4,78,505, leaving a surplus of Rs. 91,860.

Twelve vessels met with casualties while in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters, against 9 in the year before. In three cases the officers were to blame and were punished under orders of the Commissioners.

The number of passenger and cargo boats surveyed during the year was 1,475 and 5,866, respectively, against 1,532 and 5,886 in the year before. The number of manjees licensed was 9,387 against 9,609, and the total amount realized was Rs. 30,603, including Rs. 7,859 on account of fines for breach of port rules, against Rs. 29,731 in 1889-90.

Railway.

The income from the Port Trust Railway amounted to Rs. 2,93,996, and the expenditure, including charges for interest and sinking funds, to Rs. 2,22,008, leaving a balance of Rs. 71,988.

The charges made by the Commissioners for the conveyance of goods by their tramway have been under consideration during the year, and they have recently submitted for sanction a schedule of rates prepared in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India.

Port Approaches.

The receipts of the Port Approaches amounted to Rs. 10,798. Including a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 on account of depreciation, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,60,625, which was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Contribution from Jetties	2,10,000
Ditto from Inland Vessels' Wharves	80,000
Ditto from Strand Bank lands	1,00,000
Ditto from Harbour Master's Department	90,000
Ditto from Railway	70,000
Total ...	5,50,000

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Financial condition of the Chittagong Port Fund.

The financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund on the 31st March 1891 is exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance on the 1st April 1890 ...	1,10,397	5	3*	Expenditure during the year 1890-91 ...	57,428	11	3
Permanent advance ...	100	0	0	Balance on the 31st March 1891	1,14,931	12	6*
Receipts during the year 1890-91	6,8613	2	6				
Total ...	1,72,360	7	9	Total ...	1,72,360	7	9

* Includes Rs. 20,200 invested in Government securities.

The Commissioners of the Port are having a steam-tug built at a cost of £11,500, and a loan to cover this expenditure has been granted by the Government. With this exception, the Port of Chittagong is free from debt.

Rules, bye-laws, &c.

During the year under review rules have been made under sections 17, 45, and 64 of the Chittagong Port Commissioners' Act, 1887, and a revised scale of tolls, prepared under section 33, has been sanctioned. The Government has also made revised rules for this port under section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889. A book containing the rules, bye-laws, and orders applicable to the port has been printed under the orders of the Government, and copies have been furnished to the Port Commissioners for distribution to those concerned in the trade of the port.

Shipping.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Foreign ports ...	Entered	41	55,774	39	60,701	42	62,042
	Cleared	44	59,655	37	59,355	37	57,288
Native craft trading with Foreign ports ...	Entered	4	814	4	808	...	...
	Cleared	6	949	4	701	1	143
Vessels trading with home ports ...	Entered	845	165,318	982	176,550	951	163,376
	Cleared	836	165,495	983	180,053	946	164,073

Of the 38 vessels which cleared for foreign ports during the year under review, 19 were bound for the United Kingdom, 3 for Ceylon, 6 for the Mauritius, 7 for New York, 1 for Hamburg, 1 for Aden, and 1 for Trinidad. Those for the United Kingdom, New York, and Hamburg, numbering in all 27, carried jute, while the remaining 11 carried rice. The number of vessels that cleared during the previous year with jute was 33, and with rice 8.

Port appliances.

The appliances of the port are reported to have been kept in good order during the year. The depth of water on some of the bars in the river appears to have decreased slightly; but as no serious accident occurred through this cause, the state of the river may be regarded as satisfactory.

Lights and fog signals.

The lights and fog signals of all descriptions of vessels are stated to have been carefully inspected during the year, and several native vessels were prevented from clearing until their side-lights had been put in order.

Health of shipping.

The health of the shipping in the port was again unsatisfactory. Seventy-three persons were admitted into the municipal hospital, the same number as in 1889-90. Of these, 64 persons were discharged, said to have been cured partially, 6 withdrew, and 3 died. The number of deaths in 1889-90 was 6. At the close of the year there was a severe small-pox epidemic which extended to the shipping. Of the 8 cases that occurred, 7 were cured. In the eighth case the patient was also attacked by cholera and died.

Hospital port dues.

Hospital port dues were levied at Chittagong on all ships manned by European crews, at the rate of one anna a ton, with effect from the 1st of April 1890; and in deference to the wishes of the local authorities the Government sanctioned an arrangement under which the proceeds were appropriated mainly to the payment of a fixed salary to the Civil Surgeon for attending on the shipping. The arrangement did not prove satisfactory, and the order authorizing the levy of the dues has been cancelled.

Light-houses.

A new light-house has been built at Norman's Point, and an occulting light of the fourth order has taken the place of the old beacon lights. The first order revolving light which is to be erected at Kutubdia has arrived at Calcutta, but its erection has been delayed through some of the glass prisms having been broken in transit

from Bombay. New prisms have been ordered from England, and the light will be erected during the coming fair season.

Pilotage. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts during the year 1890-91 ...	10,858	8	3	Balance at debit on the 31st March 1890 as per last report	4,970	6	4½
Balance at debit on the 31st March 1891 ...	8,171	0	5½	Disbursements during the year 1890-91 ...	14,059	2	4
Total ...	19,029	8	8½	Total ...	19,029	8	8½

The distribution of receipts and charges between the port and pilotage funds was examined during the year, and under the revised arrangements lately sanctioned it is expected that the receipts on account of pilotage will meet all the expenditure connected with pilotage. The fees for pilotage remain as before.

Pilot Service. The working of the Pilot Service was satisfactory, there having been no accidents of any consequence to vessels whilst in charge of pilots.

Chittagong Shipping Office. The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office fell off from Rs. 537 in 1889-90 to Rs. 200 during the year under review. The receipts on account of the Trust Funds, including the balance at the commencement of the year, amounted to Rs. 10,808, and the total amount paid was Rs. 10,461. The numbers of seamen shipped and discharged during the year were 83 and 135, respectively, against 39 and 152 in the year before.

THE ORISSA PORTS.

Orissa Ports. The following table shows the shipping and income of the Orissa Ports during the past two years:—

Name of Port.	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	
						Rs.
False Point ...	1889-90...	62	82,834	68	82,709	5,135
	1890-91...	71	94,298	71	94,298	9,161
Pooree ...	1889-90...	19	20,475	19	20,475	294
	1890-91...	37	40,302	37	40,302	3,444
Balasore ...	1889-90...	314	69,456	313	69,057	2,689
	1890-91...	301	78,350	314	79,411	2,252

False Point. There was an increase of Rs. 4,026 in the receipts from port dues as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This result is attributed to an increase in the number of vessels visiting the port and to the levy of port dues at an enhanced rate from the 1st September 1890. Both in the arrivals and departures there was an increase of seven steamers with a tonnage of 6,762, and the number of sailing vessels that entered the port rose by 2 and their tonnage by 4,702. In the departures the number fell off by 4, but their tonnage increased by 4,827.

Pooree. The increase in the receipts from port dues was due partly to the great activity of the rice trade, and partly to the levy of port dues at an enhanced rate from the 1st September 1890.

Balasore, including Dhamra (Chandbally) and minor ports.

In the arrivals there was a falling off of 13 vessels, but the tonnage increased by 8,894, and in the departures there was an increase of one vessel and of 10,354 tons. This result was due to larger vessels having visited the port during the year owing to the briskness of the coasting trade.

Orissa Shipping Offices.

One seaman was discharged at False Point against two in 1889-90, but none were shipped. No seamen were shipped or discharged at Balasore or Pooree.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT.

Native Passenger Ships Act.

Almost all the native passengers leaving Bengal ports on voyages exceeding five days in duration are either emigrants—*i.e.*, under agreement for some place outside of British India, not being either Ceylon or the Straits Settlements—or pilgrims bound for Jeddah. The vessels which carry emigrants are dealt with under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

The short voyage trade includes the following lines:—

Calcutta to Balasore.	Calcutta to Chittagong.	Calcutta to the Andamans.
Ditto to Chandbally.	Ditto to Coast ports.	Chittagong to Naraingunge.
Ditto to Pooree.	Ditto to Rangoon.	Ditto to Akyab.

Balasore Trade.

The passenger traffic between Calcutta and Balasore was not large. The subjoined figures give the number of arrivals and departures and the number of passengers to and from Balasore:—

	Number of voyages.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals	40	775
Departures	40	817

Chandbally Trade.

The passenger traffic between Calcutta and Chandbally (including Alba) was conducted by five steamers, and shows an increase over that of the previous year. A large number of the passengers are pilgrims on their way to or from Pooree. An abstract of the figures is subjoined:—

	Number of voyages.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals	204	77,563
Departures	204	72,953

False Point Trade.

A number of the steamers employed in the trade between Calcutta and the coast ports called at False Point, but the route does not appear to find favour with passengers, and the vessels called at False Point for the purpose of obtaining cargo. The want of a regular passenger service between False Point and the interior may account for the dearth of passengers.

Pooree Trade.

There is no regular passenger trade to the port of Pooree. During the year two vessels appear to have been specially chartered for the purpose of conveying pilgrims to that port. An abstract of the traffic is subjoined:—

	Number of voyages.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals	2	2,253
Departures	2	1,751

Chittagong Trade.

During the year 59 vessels arrived at this port from Calcutta with 7,790 passengers, while 6,040 passengers embarkeh on board 57 vessels for Calcutta. Twenty-two thousand passengers embarked at Chittagong on board 72 vessels that sailed for Akyab and other Burmese ports.

Calcutta and Coast Ports Trade.

One thousand and fifty-three passengers left Calcutta for Coast Ports in 68 vessels.

Rangoon Trade.

Thirty-five thousand one hundred and forty-five passengers embarked at Calcutta for Rangoon in 152 vessels.

Andamans Trade.

There were only two steamers employed during the past year in the trade with the Andamans. One of these made four voyages and carried 183 passengers, and the other two voyages and carried 207 passengers, making a total of six voyages on which 390 passengers were carried from Calcutta to Port Blair.

Pilgrim Trade.

The S.S. *Sultan* conveyed 365 pilgrims and the S.S. *Khiva* 747 from Calcutta to Jeddah. The former steamer arrived with pilgrims from Jeddah twice during the year, and on each occasion there was small-pox amongst the passengers.

General.

There was an outbreak of cholera on one passage from Calcutta to Rangoon, and on one from Calcutta to Chittagong. An outbreak of small-pox at Chittagong was traced to a passenger suffering from it who was brought by one of the mail steamers from Rangoon.

An exhaustive enquiry into the working of the Act was made during the year by the Native Passenger Ships' Commission, and the report of the Commission is now under consideration.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

Working of the Meteorological Department.

DURING the year 1890-91 there were few changes of importance, and the main work of the Department was spent in consolidating and perfecting the changes commenced in the previous two or three years.

Observatories.

The number of observatories submitting reports to the Bengal Meteorological office was—1 first class, 15 second class, 31 third class, and 6 voluntary observatories. Sixteen other stations round the coast of the Bay of Bengal sent in daily observations in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm-signal Service. Of these observatories, 10 stations were not directly under the control of the Bengal Reporter. During the year under report, two new third class observatories were established at Mozufferpore and Pamban, the latter in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm-signal Service. A new voluntary station was also started at Fort Tregear, and another was arranged for at Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling. Two hundred and fifty-seven rainfall-recording stations also sent in daily and weekly returns of rainfall. One station, viz., that at Jiagunge in the Moorshedabad district, had to be closed during the year.

Inspection of observatories.

The following observatories under the Bengal Reporter were inspected during the year :—

Arrah.	Gya (twice).
Bankipore (twice).	Jessore.
Bhagulpore.	Kishnaghur.
Bogra.	Motihari.
Buxar.	Mozufferpore (twice).
Chupra.	Nellore.
Cuddalore.	Pooree.
Dinagepore.	Purneah.
Durbhunga.	Rampore Beauleah.
False Point.	Raneegunge.
Gopalpore.	Rungpore.

Of these, Bankipore, False Point, Gopalpore, Raneegunge, Jessore, Kishnaghur, Bogra, Rampore Beauleah, Purneah, Bhagulpore, Motihari, Gya, Arrah and Buxar were found in fairly good order. The condition of Rungpore, Dinagepore and Chupra was somewhat bad. In Durbhunga, Mozufferpore and Pooree the instruments were kept in a very bad way, and the observers did their duty most clumsily and had to be fined.

The majority of the other observatories, which were not inspected, worked well throughout the year, as judged by the accuracy of the observations submitted. Some of the observers were, however, careless and sent in inaccurate returns. The rain-gauge stations, on the whole, also worked satisfactorily.

The work of the observatories generally has been the same as in former years, with one slight exception in the matter of observations with solar radiation thermometers. Previous to 1889-90 the number of stations at which these instruments were employed had been largely reduced, and in that year observations were only taken at Darjeeling, Dhubri, Hazaribagh, Saugor Island, and Sibsagar. From 1st January 1891, however, it was decided to discontinue the use of these instruments altogether.

Storm-signal Service.

At the instance of the Bengal Government, the telephone office at False Point was converted into an ordinary telegraph office on the 11th of June 1890. This constitutes a most valuable improvement in the Storm-signal Service, and one serious

chance of failure to give notice of the advance of storms to the north-west angle of the Bay has thus been removed. The responsibilities of the Bengal Reporter have been slightly enlarged by the addition of Naraingunge to the list of ports appointed to receive warnings of storms.

The year 1890 was remarkably free from anything like severe storms. It was, however, found necessary to hoist the storm signals four times during the year, viz., on 19th and 30th June and 11th and 21st October.

Departmental reports.

The various daily, weekly, and monthly reports, with charts and maps, were regularly issued throughout the year. No special reports were published.

Meteorological summary for 1890.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are usually considered by dividing the year into four periods, viz.—(1) the cold weather season, or the months of January and February; (2) the hot weather period, consisting roughly of the months of March, April and May; (3) the south-west monsoon period, lasting from about the end of May or early in June till about the end of October; and (4) the two north-east monsoon or cold weather months of November and December which close the year.

Cold weather period—January and February.

During January weather conditions were for the greater part of the month of the normal north-east monsoon character. A storm which passed through the Province on the 24th and 25th brought rather heavy rain, but after this date weather again became normal. January was therefore decidedly more free from storms than is usually the case. In February conditions were somewhat abnormal, from the fact that there was a strongly marked tendency for the north-east monsoon conditions to close much earlier than usual, and the hot weather had almost set in before the close of the month. During this month rainfall was confined to a few local showers of no importance.

Hot weather period—March to May.

March was distinctly a hot weather month, and in the last ten days a period of very dry hot weather set in. There was a comparative absence of storms, and generally rainfall was largely in defect of the normal except in Chota Nagpore and Orissa. In April conditions were of average hot weather character, and the mean temperature for the month was almost absolutely normal. In the early part of May there was a short period of intensely hot weather, which was accompanied by abnormally low pressure and unusually light winds, and more or less complete absence of rainfall in all districts except Eastern and Northern Bengal. From the 11th or 12th rainfall became fairly general, though by no means heavy, over practically the whole Province.

During the first five months of the year, or in what may be termed the pre-monsoon period, conditions were on the whole somewhat abnormal. Pressure was in distinct defect in each month, exceeding at some stations a twentieth of an inch in January and March. Temperature was generally in excess, the only exception being in April, when it was practically normal. Rainfall also was very considerably below the average in most districts. Eastern Bengal received a fall in the five months about 6 per cent. below the normal only, but in Orissa the defect was from 25 to 30 per cent., in South-Western Bengal 40 per cent., in South Behar 50 per cent., and in North Behar and Chota Nagpore about 60 per cent. During these five months there were comparatively few storms; the cold weather or north-east monsoon storms were indeed almost absent, the hot weather local storms were not very numerous, and the only storm of any importance at all was the small cyclonic storm of May which passed over Burma.

South-west monsoon period—June to October.

In the south of the Bay of Bengal the first advance of the south-west monsoon current appeared to take place in the last day or two of April. This advance progressed rather farther up the Bay than usual, and gave rise to the small storm just referred to. About the second week in May again another advance of the monsoon current was felt in the south of the Bay, and fairly strong winds continued to be reported at the Ceylon stations up to the close of the month. These facts pointed to the probable early establishment of the monsoon current, and therefore of the regular rains over Bengal; but though moderately heavy general rain continued to fall in Northern and Eastern Bengal

from early in June, yet in other districts the commencement of the heavy, almost daily, rainfall which characterizes the south-west monsoon rain did not take place till about the 18th of the month. The rainfall for the month was, however, largely in excess of the normal in all districts except Eastern Bengal, where there was a slight defect. The strength of the monsoon current blowing in July again continued rather largely above the normal, and rainfall was also in considerable excess. In August rainfall was considerably below the normal in all districts except Northern Bengal and Behar, where there was again excessive precipitation. September was also a month in which nothing like a storm occurred in the Bay of Bengal, and during the greater part of the month only light monsoon weather prevailed. The rainfall of the first half of the month was much lighter and more scattered than usual, and the monthly rainfall was above the normal in Orissa and Northern Bengal only. Early in October rainfall practically ceased over the Province, the monsoon current became weak, and apparently commenced to retreat rapidly down the Bay. Two small storms, however, occurred and caused rain, but practically by the close of October the south-west monsoon rainfall had entirely ceased, and a steady northerly wind current was setting in over the whole of the Province. The dates on which the general rainfall ceased in the various meteorological divisions were as follows:—In South Behar and Chota Nagpore about the 15th, in North Behar and Northern Bengal about the 17th, in South-Western Bengal the 18th to the 20th, in Eastern Bengal on the 25th, and in Orissa about the 31st. Owing principally to the heaviness of the rainfall brought up by the first of the two feeble storms referred to, the rainfall in October was considerably above the normal, the general excess averaging nearly 50 per cent.

The principal features of the monsoon season of 1890 in Bengal were—

1. The actual monsoon rains set in a few days later than usual, the general date over the greater part of the Province being about 18th June.
2. During the whole of the south-west monsoon, and even during its retreat southwards down the Bay, not a single severe storm occurred, and the only importance which any of the few whirls which were formed possessed was due to the rainfall brought up by them. The monsoon period was therefore a singularly quiet one.
3. The monsoon current appeared to be considerably in excess of its normal strength in June and July, though in August and September it was rather below it. It retreated from Bengal at about the normal period.
4. Rainfall was largely in excess of the normal in June and July, of more nearly normal amount in August and September, and again largely in excess in October.
5. The rainfall in October continued rather later than usual owing to the effect of a diffused barometric depression which advanced from the Bay over part of the Province about the middle of the month.
6. There was a very pronounced tendency for the heavy rainfall to concentrate itself towards the north of the Province and towards the line of the hills. This tendency was particularly well marked in the districts of Northern Bengal, and to a rather smaller extent over North and South Behar. In Northern Bengal the rainfall from June to October inclusive was about 63 per cent. in excess of the normal.

Cold weather months—November and December.

For the first few days in November conditions were slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay, but by the end of the first week these had disappeared, and for the remainder of that month and for the greater part of December conditions in Bengal were those of the north-east monsoon or of cold weather character.

The following is a brief account of the changes and variations of the meteorological elements under the headings of pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud proportion, wind, storms and rainfall.

Pressure.

During the first three weeks of January pressure was decidedly below the normal, but with the passage of a rather deep depression through the Province on the 24th and 25th, it became in defect by amounts ranging from a fifth to a quarter of an inch. The mean for the month was in defect of the normal by about six to eight hundredths of an inch; the defects being comparatively small in the south of Orissa, and largest in Western and Central Bengal. For the first two weeks of February pressure was in excess of the normal by moderate amounts, but in the third week there was a reversal, and there was a defect by more than a tenth of an inch. For the whole month pressure was in defect of the normal by an average amount of about two-hundredths of an inch. During the first week of March pressure was above the normal in all districts by moderate amounts. In the second week a decidedly rapid fall occurred, and pressure became about a tenth of an inch in defect, and this defect continued up till the close of the month; so that for the whole month a defect of from seven to four-hundredths of an inch was generally reported, being largest in the north and north-east of the Province. During the early part of March the barometric variations from day to day were in many cases abnormally large. During April also the barometric variations were unusually large, and for some days at the end of the first week large excess pressures were shown, culminating in an excess of about a fifth of an inch at Maldah and Serajgunge. A general fall then set in, and there was a general defect of a tenth of an inch over the Province. Pressure then again rose and became more normal. These large variations, however, to a great extent neutralized one another, and the mean for the month was only about a hundredth of an inch below the normal in the western and south-western districts, while over the remainder of the Province there was a corresponding excess. For the first ten days in May the distribution was very abnormal, and for some days a low-pressure area, within which pressure was everywhere more than a fifth of an inch in defect, extended along the east of the Province, deepening in the east of the Bay. From about the 11th pressure became more normal, and for a fortnight was in excess, though it again fell below it at the close of the month. Generally for May, therefore, the mean pressure was below the normal by amounts which ranged up to about three or four-hundredths of an inch. In the early part of June pressure was in defect of the normal, and there was a rather feeble depression in Behar. Pressure then became generally above the normal until about the 18th, when a small barometric depression formed in the north-west angle of the Bay, which advanced over Chota Nagpore on the 20th. This depression was of importance, as it brought up the regular monsoon rains to Bengal. For the whole month the mean pressure over the Province was nearly normal, the differences being generally under a hundredth of an inch. One of the prominent characteristics of July was the almost uniformly low pressure which obtained during the greater part of the month, and for only short periods was it at all in excess of the normal. The mean pressures over the greater part of the Province were below the normal by amounts varying from one to four-hundredths of an inch, but in Eastern Bengal the means were very nearly normal.

In August pressure was generally considerably in excess of the normal during the first few days, after which a steady fall set in, and during the second week a defective pressure was registered. In the latter half of the month the changes were unimportant. The mean pressures for the month were above the normal in all districts by amounts varying between two and three-hundredths of an inch. During the first half of September small changes of pressure only were recorded, and the mean was very nearly normal; but from the 16th a wave of high pressure advanced over the Province from the north-east, travelling towards the south-west, and forced the area of minimum pressure towards the coast of the Circars, where it afterwards filled up. For the period September 13th to the 19th the differences of pressure over Orissa and Ganjam and the neighbouring parts of the Bay from the pressure of the surrounding districts were sufficient to cause a feeble depression; but this did not develope at all, but from the 22nd to the 23rd a slightly more important depression formed off the coast near Vizagapatam and Gopalpore, which afterwards passed inland close to these stations. The mean pressure for the month

showed clearly the effect of these changes, and thus while pressure was below the normal by 0·02 inch in Orissa, it was above it by 0·03 inch in Eastern Bengal, and over the remaining districts pressure was almost normal. During October the barometric movements were rather large. Pressure was at first considerably above the normal, but it fell till it was distinctly below, and during the existence and movement of a cyclonic storm in the middle of the month, the defects were large in the west of the Province. With the filling up of the small storm on the 15th and 16th a rapid rise of pressure took place. During the second half of the month the changes were small, except during the passage of a second small storm from the Bay through the Sunderbuns into Eastern Bengal, but the depression due to it was smaller than usual, and it filled up rapidly. The mean for the month, however, notwithstanding these rather large variations, only differed from the normal by a few thousandths of an inch. Pressure during November was in excess of the normal almost throughout the month; the excess was small at the beginning, but it gradually increased up till the last week, when it equalled from six-hundredths to a tenth of an inch. For the whole month the mean pressure was therefore in excess of the normal, and the usual variation was from four to seven-hundredths of an inch. The pressures recorded in Bengal for the month of December were at most stations very slightly below the normal, but the defects only amounted to a few thousandths of an inch. On the other hand, over Northern Bengal the defects were considerable, and apparently indicated a tendency to the occurrence of low pressure over that area. The variations of pressure from day to day during December were also unusually large for the season.

Temperature.

Temperature was generally above the normal up till the last week in January, when, under the influence of rainfall in the plains and with a moderate snowfall in the Himalayas, a wave of cold northerly winds set in over the Province, causing a very sudden reduction, falls of 9° and 10° occurring in the mean temperature in a single day. The average temperature of the month was consequently in excess of the normal in most districts, the excess being small in Orissa, but ranging up to about two and a half degrees in the other districts. In February temperature was in the early part of the month slightly in excess of the normal, in the second week was normal, but in the third week a very rapid increase took place, and temperature became about 4° to 5° above the usual amount, and this excess remained, but by rather smaller amounts, up to the close of the month. The mean temperature in February was therefore about 2° in excess of the normal. Early in March temperature was somewhat below the normal, and it was also noticeable that the changes from day to day were abnormally large; but from about the middle of the month temperature rose rapidly and became from 2° to 4° in excess, so that for the whole month the mean was in excess of the normal by amounts ranging in various districts from a half to one and a half degrees. In April temperature showed unusually large oscillations. It was generally above the normal for the first fifteen or eighteen days, but between the 18th and 26th, in consequence of two shallow depressions giving unsettled weather and thunderstorms with rain, a rather large defect was shown in Eastern and Northern Bengal. With the disappearance of the depression on the 26th the wave of cold air spread over the whole Province, and for a day temperature became from 20° to 10° below the normal. A rapid rise followed, and excess amounts again prevailed towards the close of the month. The mean temperature for the whole month, however, only showed very slight variation from the normal, in all districts the variation being only equal to a few tenths of a degree. Temperature was unusually high for the first ten or twelve days of May, and during this period many stations reported maximum temperatures in excess of 110°. After the occurrence of the cyclonic storm in Burma, however, a wave of disturbed conditions and moist winds advanced over Bengal, and rain accompanying local storms became more or less general. Temperature hence fell rapidly, and was generally below the normal for the remainder of May. For the whole month, however, the mean of the Province was in excess of the normal by amounts ranging up to about 1·3° in South-Western Bengal. Temperature was generally in excess of the normal during the first half of June, but with the setting in of heavy rain from the 18th the general temperature became decidedly

low, and for the whole month the mean temperature was generally below the normal by about one degree. 'July was a month of abundant and practically daily rainfall, and in consequence temperature was low throughout the month, and in all districts the mean was below the normal. The defects were comparatively small in Orissa and South-Western Bengal, where they were a little over half a degree; they equalled about a degree in Eastern and Northern Bengal; in North Behar and Chota Nagpore they were 1·4°, and in South Behar 1·6°.

In August the variations of temperature were unimportant. The mean for the month was from one to one and a quarter degrees below the normal in Behar, from half to one degree below it in Northern Bengal and Chota Nagpore, and either normal or very slightly below it in South-Western Bengal, Orissa, and East Bengal. Owing to the comparative absence of rain in the early part of September, temperatures were generally in excess of the normal, but after the occurrence of heavy rain in the third week became decidedly low. These two opposite variations to a great extent neutralized one another, and for the whole month the variations of the mean temperature from the normal were small, and in no district exceeded half a degree. In Eastern and South-Western Bengal temperature was two or three-tenths of a degree in excess, but in the other divisions there were defects of about equal amounts. During the first ten days of October, when rainfall was generally absent, temperature was slightly above the normal, but with the setting in of rainfall became in defect and remained so until the close of the month. The mean temperature of the whole Province for October was nearly one degree in defect of the normal, but the variations in different divisions were considerable, and while in South-Western and Northern Bengal and in Chota Nagpore and South Behar the defects were from a degree to a degree and a half, in the other divisions the defects only equalled about half a degree. In November temperature was distinctly below the normal for the first three weeks of the month, but in the last week it was almost normal. The mean temperature for the whole Province for the month was, however, only in defect by 0·3°. In December the defective temperature was rapidly replaced by an excess, and for the month there was a general excess of 1·6°, being largest in the western districts, where in Orissa it equalled 4° and in Chota Nagpore 2·9°; but on the other hand, in the eastern districts, as in Eastern Bengal, temperature was almost normal, and in some cases even slightly below it.

Humidity and cloud proportion.

In January humidity was above the normal by small amounts at almost all stations, and the same was the case in the amount of cloud proportion which was registered. The variations of humidity during February were considerable, but the mean for the whole Province for the month was nearly normal. Cloud proportion, on the other hand, was in all districts considerably below the normal amount, the defects in several cases ranging up to about 20 per cent. In March the variations from the average were not large, and for the whole Province humidity was practically normal, while on the other hand cloud proportion was in excess by rather considerable amounts. In April humidity was generally below the normal in the western and south-western districts, while it was above it elsewhere, so that the general average for the Province was almost normal. Cloud proportion, on the other hand, was in distinct excess at almost all the stations in the Province. In May the average humidity of the air and the cloud proportion over the Province were slightly in excess of their normal values, and the same was the case in June, July and August. In September, however, the variations became of an opposite nature, and both the mean humidity and the mean cloud proportion of the month were in slight defect from the normal. In October the mean humidity for the month was considerably in excess of the normal, while cloud proportion, on the other hand, was in distinct and very decided defect in every district of the Province. In November humidity was in distinct excess in all districts, and cloud proportion was in excess in Orissa and in defect in all other districts. Finally, in December the atmosphere was more moist than usual, all stations showing an excess of humidity, the excess ranging up to 13 per cent. at Jessore and 17 per cent. at Darjeeling; while cloud proportion was generally below the normal, except in the hills, where Darjeeling showed a marked excess of cloud.

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Winds.

During the greater part of January the northerly winds blowing over the Province were not quite so steady as usual, and at one period of the month even moist southerly winds set in for a few days. During the existence of two feeble disturbances, and the larger disturbance in the fourth week of the month, winds showed indraught towards them, but when the last disturbance passed away, a very steady northerly wind current set in. Again, generally during February the north-east monsoon current blowing in Bengal was more feeble than usual, and from the second week in the month southerly winds gradually commenced to establish themselves over the Province, at a very much earlier date than usual. The early part of March was a period of unusually large fluctuations of temperature and pressure even for March itself, and accompanying these large changes there were also very frequent changes in the wind systems obtaining over Bengal, caused by the alternate strengthening of the moist southerly winds blowing from the Bay of Bengal and of the dry westerly and north-westerly winds; the southerly winds, however, gradually extending the area of their action. In the early part of April the westerly winds blowing over the Province were rather stronger than usual, but these winds rapidly fell off in strength, and for the greater part of the month they were very weak. The wind current coming from the Bay of Bengal, on the other hand, appears to have blown in a rather more southerly direction than usual for the greater part of the month, except during the existence of two feeble depressions, when winds generally became south-easterly. The most noticeable character of the winds in May was the unusually strong development of the easterly element in them, and in Northern Bengal and Behar the winds remained easterly almost throughout the month.

So far as could be judged, the monsoon current blowing in June was a little weak in the eastern districts and decidedly stronger than usual over the west of the Province, and the general wind velocities at the coast stations were in excess of the normal at a large majority of cases, pointing apparently to the conclusion that the monsoon current was generally stronger than the normal in June. The characters of the monsoon current shown in June were continued in July, and the wind velocities at the coast stations in the west of the head of the Bay were rather largely in excess of the normal values, while at some of the stations in the east of the Province velocities were slightly in defect. The monsoon current in July, therefore, again appears generally to have been above its normal strength, and the excess strength to have been more noticeable in the western than in the eastern districts. Wind directions on the whole in July were very fairly steady and of approximately normal character. In August the monsoon current blowing over the Province seems to have fallen off in strength very much more rapidly than is usually the case, for at all the coast stations round the head of the Bay of Bengal, from Akyab to Gopalpore, wind velocities for August were largely below the normal values for the month, the defects frequently equalling about a third of the usual velocity. This falling off in the velocities may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that several unimportant barometric depressions or whirls formed in the northern half of the Bay, principally towards the Orissa coast, but which in no case developed, and which either filled up shortly after their formation without passing inland, or drifted in a north-westerly direction. These probably had the effect also of giving winds a rather more strongly easterly direction in Bengal than is usually the case. In September winds were much more strongly westerly than usual in the early part of the month, but afterwards directions became more normal, and they were rather strongly easterly at the end of the month. The strength of the monsoon winds was also probably rather smaller than usual.

In October the monsoon current retreated rather rapidly down the Bay in the early part of the month, but in its retreat it formed a depression over the southern half of the Bay on about the 8th, which afterwards advanced northwards and brought up another considerable wave of moisture-laden winds over Bengal, and particularly over the western districts, about the middle of the month. The monsoon winds then slowly retreated a second time, when in front of the retreating current the second small storm of the month was formed in the east of the centre of the Bay, which again advanced in a northerly direction into Eastern Bengal, but the wave of moisture-laden winds brought up by it was very

local and decidedly feeble. After this the current again retreated, and steady northerly and north-westerly winds set in over Bengal for the remainder of the month. The conditions in October were therefore fairly normal.

In November steady northerly winds of moderate strength prevailed almost throughout the month, and the same was the case during December, and in both these months conditions as to winds were almost absolutely normal.

Storms.

In January, Bengal was influenced by three depressions coming from Northern India: the first two were of no practical importance, but the third one, which was a well-defined and somewhat deep storm, was first noticed in North-Western India on the 22nd; it then travelled through Bengal on the 24th and 25th, and reached Burma on the 26th. In February there was a singular absence of influential barometric depressions or storms visiting Bengal, and though two feeble depressions affected the weather slightly, they were of no practical importance. In March there were no well-marked depressions or cold weather storms entering the Province from North-West India, and the number of local hot weather storms or nor'-westers which occurred was comparatively small, and most of them were of slight importance only. In April the majority of the hot weather or local storms which occurred were of comparatively little importance, but at Mymensingh one of these nor'-westers is said to have developed into a very severe storm, so that it might almost be classed as a tornado. In May the local storms in Bengal were numerous, but they were of ordinary character, and do not require any particular comment. The only important storm of the month was the small cyclone which formed near the Andamans on the 5th or 6th of May, and which moved in a northerly direction and passed inland to the north of Diamond Island on the night of the 7th or morning of the 8th, breaking up in the hills of Arakan. It was rather a severe though very small storm, and the barometric depression at its centre probably considerably exceeded half an inch.

The storms which occurred during the monsoon season were of a particularly feeble character, and scarcely any of them deserve recording. In June there were two feeble barometric depressions, the first lasting from the 17th to the 20th and passing from the north-west angle of the Bay into Chota Nagpore, while the second was in existence from the 21st to the 24th. It formed over the land in the east of the Province, and moved in a westerly and north-westerly direction, its centre on the 23rd being near Berhampore and Burdwan, and on the 24th it began to break up, two centres of low pressure existing on this day—one near Allahabad and the other near Purneah. Both these depressions gave very heavy rain. In July again there were no storms worthy of the name, except perhaps a depression which formed at the end of June off the Orissa coast, the centre being to the east of False Point on the 30th of June, when it gave somewhat stormy weather over the northern half of the Bay. The storm centre passed inland near False Point about midnight on 1st July, when a pressure of 29·09 inches was registered, and with the passage inland fairly strong southerly winds set in along the Orissa coast; but the effects of the storm, as far as rainfall is concerned, were not so great as is usually the case with storms of this character. During August several unimportant barometric depressions formed in the Bay off the Orissa coast, but none of them developed to any extent, and the month was practically free from stormy weather. The only barometric depression in September which is worthy of record is one which formed in the Bay off the coast near Vizagapatam on the 23rd. It had intensified slightly on the 24th, and the centre was near the coast between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam, and by the morning of the 25th it was well inland and moving in a north-westerly direction. Between the 25th and 26th the direction of motion was northerly, and after that it moved more towards the east, and on the 27th covered part of Chota Nagpore, where it afterwards filled up. It was not, however, a severe storm, though it brought up a large amount of rainfall to the western and south-western districts.

Two small storms occurred in October, but they were, as in the previous months, of comparatively little importance. The first was formed on 8th October as a diffused depression in the south of the Bay. This underwent very little change up till the 11th, the depression remaining diffused, though deepening slowly. It then commenced to move in a north-westerly direction, and on the 12th the centre was near the coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore, and

its movement was then northerly, and it crossed the coast on the morning of the 13th near Gopalpore. It afterwards advanced through Orissa and the adjacent parts of South-Western Bengal into Chota Nagpore, where it filled up and ceased to exist about the 16th. The second small storm was apparently formed near the Andamans on the 20th, and it moved slowly in a northerly direction without concentrating or enlarging to any extent, and reached the north of the Bay about the 22nd. The centre was near Furreedpore on the 23rd, and on the 24th it was a shallow and diffused depression, but there was still a cyclonic circulation of winds round a centre between Dacca and Serajgunge. It then entirely filled up and disappeared.

In November and December no barometric depressions or storms were formed in the Bay, and the retreat of the south-west monsoon current down the Bay was therefore unusually quiet.

Rainfall.

Pre-monsoon months.

In January rainfall on the whole was deficient in quantity; South Behar and Chota Nagpore were rainless, and Orissa almost so, while the falls in North Behar were little more than a third of the normal amount. In South-Western and Northern Bengal the falls were practically normal, but in Eastern Bengal they were nearly twice as large as usual. The distribution of the rainfall in addition was decidedly irregular, and only a few districts in the three last-named divisions received anything like good rain. In February, except for a few light showers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and in a few districts in Behar and Orissa, the whole Province was practically rainless for the month. In March the heaviest rainfalls occurred in Orissa, where an average amount of 2·37 inches was received, or rather more than the normal fall. In Eastern Bengal an average fall of 2 inches was received, which is about two-thirds the usual fall; Chota Nagpore received about one inch, or nearly the usual fall; and South-Western Bengal about half an inch, or about a third of the usual amount. In other districts the falls were less than a third of an inch, and very much below the normal amounts. Rainfall was absent during the early part of April, but local storms with rain were fairly numerous from about the 8th to the 26th, when rainfall again almost ceased. For the month the falls were in excess in Eastern and Northern Bengal, in slight defect in South Behar, in moderate defect in South-Western Bengal, and in rather large defect elsewhere. The falls in Eastern Bengal averaged nearly 5 inches and in Northern Bengal nearly 4; in South-Western Bengal the falls only equalled an inch and a half; and in Orissa and Behar the falls were from a third to a quarter of an inch. In Chota Nagpore rain was almost absent, and the average fall only equalled six-hundredths of an inch.

The rainfall of the first four months of the year may be best illustrated by taking the average rainfall of each of the seven meteorological districts into which the Province is divided, and expressing the fall as a percentage of the normal amount. Calculated in this way, the rainfall of January to April 1890 is found to have equalled only 60 per cent. of the normal fall, as is shown in the following table. The defects indeed in North and South Behar were exceptionally large during this period, as the falls were only a third of the normal amount.

Rainfall of January to April 1890 *expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.*

Meteorological District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Actual fall of first four months of 1890 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
Orissa	24	5	216	20	75
South-Western Bengal ...	98	Nil	39	75	51
Eastern Bengal ...	184	4	70	122	94
Northern Bengal ...	98	Nil	26	155	97
North Behar	38	2	25	40	29
South Behar	Nil	5	63	80	33
Chota Nagpore ...	Nil	Nil	120	1	41

Monsoon period.

In May the rainfall over the Province was to a great extent brought about by the class of local storms called nor'-westers. For the first week or ten days of the month rainfall was almost entirely absent, while it was fairly general for almost the whole of the remainder. A fall of about nine and a half inches was registered in Eastern Bengal, which is in slight excess of the normal. In Northern Bengal an average fall of about 7 inches was recorded, or about an inch and a half less than usual; in South-Western Bengal about 5 inches was received, or about half an inch less than usual; and in Orissa about 4 inches was received, or almost a normal fall. In North Behar about 3 inches and in South Behar about 2 inches were registered, and in both cases the falls were not very far removed from the normal; while in Chota Nagpore only an inch and three quarters was received, which is about an inch less than usual. The districts in which the falls in May were most largely defective were Moorshedabad, Rungpore, Shahabad, Gya, Hazaribagh and Lohardugga; while, on the other hand, there were large excess falls in Chumparun and South Bhagulpore.

In June the actual monsoon rains commenced about a week later than usual, but during the latter part of the month two barometric depressions passed through the Province, both of which gave particularly heavy rain, and the general rainfall was largely in excess of the normal in all districts except Eastern Bengal; the general excess being from about 30 to 40 per cent. of the normal amounts in the various districts, except in the case of South Behar, where an excess fall of 83 per cent. was recorded. Northern Bengal received an average fall of no less than 23 inches, Eastern Bengal one of 16 inches, and South-Western Bengal one of 14 inches, whilst all the other districts received falls ranging from 10 to 12 inches. The actual falls were generally from 2 to 5 inches above the normal amounts in all districts except Eastern Bengal, where there was a defect of about 2 inches. Notwithstanding this general large excess fall over the greater part of the province, rather largely defective falls were recorded in the following districts:—Cuttack, Chittagong, Noakhally, Furreedpore and Tipperah; while, on the other hand, exceptionally excessive falls occurred in Howrah, Burdwan, Gya, Shahabad and Monghyr. In July rainfall was unusually heavy in the northern districts of Behar, and moderately heavy in South Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Eastern and Northern Bengal, while in Orissa and South-Western Bengal the falls were almost normal. In North Behar there was an average rainfall of 21 inches, or rather more than 9 inches in excess of the usual quantity. In Eastern and Northern Bengal the amounts averaged from 18 to 20 inches, and were about 3 to 5 inches in excess; in South Behar and Chota Nagpore the average amounts equalled 14 to 16 inches, and the excess falls were from 2 to 5 inches; while in Orissa and South-Western Bengal the average fall was about 12 inches, or almost the normal amount for the period. Generally over the whole Province the rainfall for July was almost exactly 25 per cent. in excess of the normal. The rainfall was again, however, unequally distributed in the various divisions above referred to. Thus in North Behar, the North Bhagulpore district had a rainfall considerably more than twice the amount of the normal, and Durbhunga almost twice the normal, while the excess amounts in Purneah and Sarun were comparatively small. In Northern Bengal, though the general excess fall equalled about 30 per cent., the smaller districts of Pubna, Bogra and Maldah showed very slightly defective falls, while very large excess falls were recorded in the districts of Darjeeling, Rajshahye and Julpigoree. In Eastern Bengal, with a general excess of 20 per cent., the district of Furreedpore received a defective fall, and Backergunge about a normal fall. In South Behar all the districts received excess falls ranging from about 25 to 50 per cent. of the normal. In the division of Chota Nagpore the variations were very large, and while the Lohardugga and Hazaribagh districts received falls of a third to a quarter in excess, on the other hand Manbhoom was in slight defect, and the defect in Singbhoom reached 33 per cent. In South-Western Bengal also the falls were unequally distributed, and Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah and Hooghly showed rather considerable defective falls, Khoolna and Jessore almost normal falls, and Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Nuddea and Moorshedabad received falls considerably in excess of the normal.

In August the actual general average rainfall over the whole Province was almost normal, but while considerable excess falls occurred in Behar and Northern Bengal, the southern, south-western and eastern divisions showed considerable defect. Thus in Orissa the average rainfall was only four-fifths of the usual fall, and again, as in July, the Balasore district was most largely in defect. South-Western Bengal generally was about 30 per cent. in defect, and in the district of Bankoora in particular the fall was less than a third of the usual amount. In Eastern Bengal the defect was small only, though in Backergunge and Tipperah districts the defects were considerable. In Northern Bengal and Behar, on the other hand, the falls were about a third in excess of the normal, and all the districts in these divisions received an abundant fall except Pubna and Rajshahye. In Chota Nagpore the fall was only three-fourths of the normal, and in the Singbhoom district in particular the fall was only 25 per cent. of the usual amount. The actual average falls of rain in August were about 18 inches in Northern Bengal, from 14 to 16 inches in Eastern Bengal, South Behar and North Behar, and from about 9 to 10 inches in South-Western Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore.

In September, owing to the influence of the depression which passed through Orissa, the rainfall over this area equalled no less than 17 inches, against a normal fall of about 10 inches, so that the excess fall equalled 68 per cent. In this month also the peculiar determination of the rainfall towards Northern Bengal was well marked, and this division received an average fall of nearly 20 inches, or again 7 inches in excess of the normal, and the percentage of excess equalled 43. South-Western Bengal and North Behar also received average amounts of rather more than 9 inches of rain, or practically normal falls. but all other districts received defective falls. The defects were not large in South Behar and Chota Nagpore, where they were rather less than 20 per cent. of the normal, the actual defective amounts ranging from 1 to 2 inches of rain; but in Eastern Bengal a defect of 40 per cent. was registered, and the amount received was 5 inches of rain less than usual. The variations in the falls in certain divisions were rather large, and thus while most of the districts in South-Western Bengal received falls slightly in excess of the normal, Burdwan received a fall nearly half as large again as usual, and in Khoolna and Jessore there were defects equal to about 40 per cent. In Eastern Bengal all districts showed large defects, but the defects were very serious in Dacca, Tipperah and Furreedpore. In Northern Bengal excessive rainfall occurred in the Rungpore district, and slight defective falls in and near the hills. In North Behar, Purneah showed considerable excess and Durbhunga rather large defect; and in South Behar, South Bhagulpore showed rather large defect. Finally, in Chota Nagpore, Hazaribagh received a fairly normal fall, while Lohardugga registered a large defect.

The rainfall of October occurred principally between the 9th and 17th in all districts except Eastern Bengal, where again rain was received from the 21st to the 25th. The falls in all districts except Chota Nagpore and Behar were unusually heavy. In Northern Bengal an average fall of nearly 12½ inches was recorded, while the ordinary fall is less than 4½ inches. In Orissa and South-Western Bengal the falls were from 8 to 9 inches, or from 3 to 4 inches in excess of the normal. In Eastern Bengal a fall of 7 inches was received, as against a normal amount of 5½ inches. In Behar nearly 4 inches was recorded, the normal fall being about 3½ inches, and in Chota Nagpore, which was the only division receiving a defective fall, the average actual fall was about 2 inches instead of the normal amount of 3 inches. Except in one or two divisions, the falls were decidedly unequally distributed. In South-Western Bengal the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Beerbhoom, and Nuddea received falls of two to two and a half times the normal, while Burdwan, on the other hand, received practically a normal fall. In Eastern Bengal, while most districts received excess falls averaging about 30 per cent. of the normal, Chittagong received a fall which was nearly 40 per cent. in defect. In Northern Bengal, Dinagepore, Rungpore and Julpigoree received from three to four times the normal fall, while Pubna received about the normal amount. In North Behar, Purneah received a fall of two and a half times the normal, and Chumparun one and a half times, while there were large defects in Sarun,

Mozufferpore, North Bhagulpore and Durbhunga. In South Behar there were large excess falls in Sonthal Pergunnahs and South Bhagulpore, and large defects in Gya, Patna, and Shahabad. In Chota Nagpore all the districts were rather largely in defect.

The following tables give briefly the amount and variation of the rainfall in each of the seven meteorological divisions, month by month, for the monsoon season, May to October inclusive:—

Actual Rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season.
Orissa	3·84	11·05	12·05	9·28	17·21	9·00	62·43
South-Western Bengal	4·71	14·25	12·20	8·67	9·36	8·07	57·26
Eastern Bengal ...	9·44	16·25	19·87	14·10	7·21	6·92	73·79
Northern Bengal ...	6·88	23·14	18·02	18·20	19·17	12·30	97·71
North Behar ...	3·03	12·24	21·45	15·54	9·53	3·59	65·38
South Behar ...	2·28	12·29	16·28	14·15	6·53	3·78	55·31
Chota Nagpore ...	1·72	10·10	15·22	10·01	7·03	2·07	46·15

Variation of actual Rainfall from the average in inches.

Orissa	— 0·03	+ 2·27	— 0·43	— 2·12	+ 6·96	+ 2·84	+ 9·49
South-Western Bengal	— 0·69	+ 4·14	+ 0·20	— 4·10	+ 0·32	+ 3·74	+ 3·61
Eastern Bengal ...	+ 0·18	— 1·96	+ 3·36	— 1·83	— 4·87	+ 1·49	— 3·63
Northern Bengal ..	— 1·64	+ 5·60	+ 3·98	+ 4·36	+ 5·75	+ 7·92	+25·97
North Behar ...	— 0·17	+ 3·52	+ 9·11	+ 3·94	— 0·32	+ 0·05	+16·13
South Behar ...	— 0·11	+ 5·58	+ 4·26	+ 2·78	— 1·45	+ 0·48	+11·54
Chota Nagpore ...	— 0·93	+ 2·16	+ 2·13	— 3·51	— 1·68	— 0·90	— 2·73

Variation expressed in a percentage of the normal fall.

Orissa	— 1	+ 26	— 4	— 19	+ 68	+ 46	+ 18
South-Western Bengal	— 13	+ 41	+ 2	— 32	+ 4	+ 86	+ 7
Eastern Bengal ...	+ 2	— 11	+ 20	— 11	— 40	+ 27	— 5
Northern Bengal ...	— 19	+ 32	+ 28	+ 31	+ 43	+180	+ 36
North Behar ...	— 5	+ 40	+ 74	+ 34	— 3	+ 1	+ 33
South Behar ...	— 5	+ 83	+ 35	+ 24	— 18	+ 15	+ 26
Chota Nagpore ...	— 35	+ 27	+ 16	— 26	— 19	— 30	— 6

The rainfall of the whole Province from May to October inclusive averaged 65·43 inches, while the normal fall is 56·81 inches. The actual average fall was thus in excess by 8·62 inches, or by about 15 per cent. of the normal fall.

Cold weather period—November and December.

In November the only district which received moderate amounts of rain was Orissa, which averaged 1·50 inches, or about 10 per cent. in excess of the normal. In South-Western, Eastern and Northern Bengal light falls, averaging about a fifth of an inch, were recorded, and in South Behar and Chota Nagpore there were falls averaging less than a tenth of an inch. North Behar was, however, quite rainless during November.

In December rainfall was almost entirely absent from Bengal. Northern Bengal and North Behar received no rain at all, and all other districts except Orissa received only average falls, amounting to a few hundredths of an inch. Owing to a slight local disturbance, however, the rainfall in Orissa was rather larger in amount than elsewhere, and this district received an average fall of nearly half an inch, which amounts to about four-fifths of the normal fall for the period.

Rainfall of the whole year.

For the whole year rainfall was abundant, and the total average rainfall in the various large divisions when compared with the normal shows a general excess of about 12 per cent. The fall was, however, a little unequally distributed. Northern Bengal during the year received a fall 33 per cent. in excess of the normal, North Behar 27 per cent., South Behar 21 per cent., Orissa 14 per cent., and South-Western Bengal one per cent. in excess. A defect of 6 per cent. was registered in Eastern Bengal, and one of 9 per cent. in Chota Nagpore.

The heaviest rain fell in and near the hills in Northern Bengal, and the general rainfall over this area was from 150 to 175 inches. The heaviest rainfall of all was 224·36 inches at Buxa in the Darjeeling district, and next to this at Kurseong, which received 200·93 inches. From this area of heaviest rainfall, the falls gradually diminished in a southerly and westerly direction until the area of smallest rainfall was reached in the extreme west of the Province, where the south-western part of Chota Nagpore only received a general rainfall of from 30 to 40 inches, while the western parts of Behar also only received from 30 to 50 inches. A second area of large condensation also occurred in South-Eastern Bengal, where a large area received a general fall of 125 to 150 inches, the heaviest fall reported there being 179·12 inches at Harishpore in the Noakhally district. From this area of heavy rainfall also the amounts gradually decreased in a westerly direction, until as before the area of slight precipitation in the south of Chota Nagpore was reached. The smallest rainfalls for the year were actually recorded at Chyebassa 36·81 inches, at Namhat (Sonthal Pergunnahs district) 34·04 inches, at Daudnagar (Gya district) 29·85 inches, at Rajowli (also Gya district) 36·81 inches, and at Mohaniah (Shahabad district) 36·30 inches. The greater part of the Province east of a line running through Saugor Island, Calcutta, Burdwan and Bhagulpore received falls in excess of 60 inches, and to the west of this amounts of from 30 to 60 inches were received. A portion of Central Bengal, however, included in the first area, and represented by such stations as Jessore on the south and Poradah on the north, received falls of only from 50 to 60 inches.

The northern half or almost two-thirds of the Province received a rainfall in excess of the normal, while excess was also registered in South-Eastern Bengal and in Orissa, and almost a normal fall was received in the central districts of Southern Bengal and over the greater part of Chota Nagpore. Practically, therefore, the only districts which received falls in defect of the normal were a part of South-Eastern Bengal, a part of the south-western districts of South-Western Bengal, and the southern part of Chota Nagpore. The excess amounts ranged up to about 40 per cent. of the normal in the north of the Province, while on the other hand the defective amounts were generally below 15 per cent. of the normal, except at Chyebassa in Chota Nagpore, where a defect of 34 per cent. was registered.

Weather, Crops and Prices, and Material Condition of the People.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the economic condition of the people in the several divisions of Bengal during the year 1890-91.

Burdwan Division.

The rainfall in the districts of the Burdwan Division during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan ...	71·48	47·09	60·32
Bankoora ...	64·17	54·93	53·95
Beerbhoom ...	71·23	53·82	67·4
Midnapore ...	62·68	50·87	73·73
Hooghly ...	59·19	43·00	59·82
Howrah ...	60·77	59·9	69·7

The rainfall was generally above the average and in most districts well distributed, so that the crops, and especially the rice harvest, were successfully garnered. In the Jehanabad subdivision of Hooghly considerable damage was caused by floods. The estimated outturn of the rice crop was nearly 16 annas for the whole division—a marked improvement on 13 and 9 annas of the two preceding years.

The following table gives the prices of rice for each district for the past three years:—

	Quantity per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan ...	15 14	15 5	19 2
Bankoora ...	19 5	18 3	19 2
Beerbhoom ...	16 8	14 14½	19 4½
Midnapore ...	16 15	16 4	20 6
Hooghly ...	15· 2⅔	13 13¼	17 4
Howrah ...	14 13	13 12	17 2½

The average price for the whole division was 16 seers 7 chittacks per rupee—an improvement by a seer from the previous year, but not so favourable as the rate of 18 seers 11 chittacks in 1888-89. The wages of labour remained stationary. There was no unusual physical distress in the division.

Presidency Division.

The following table gives the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Presidency Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs ...	64·66	60·41	67·85
Nuddea ...	66·40	54·91	63·55
Jessore ...	64·56	55·46	49·38
Khoolna ...	67·66	53·6	52·50
Moorshedabad ...	65·00	51·96	51·19

The rainfall was heavier than in the two preceding years, and it was for the most part favourably distributed, occurring in the months in which it is chiefly required for the crops. A great portion of the districts of Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Jessore, and small portions of the 24-Pergunnahs and Khoolna, were flooded. The following table shows approximately the extent and severity of the damage done by the inundation:—

	Area affected in square miles.	Quantity of *aus* destroyed.	Quantity of *aman* destroyed.
		Annas.	Annas.
24-Pergunnahs ...	129	2	16
Nuddea ...	835	14	12
Jessore ...	565	8	16
Khoolna ...	100	2	12
Moorshedabad ...	351	10	3

The net result of the season was that in all the districts the outturn of the *aus* rice was 2 to 4 annas less than in the previous year, and the *aman* rice was similarly deficient in Nuddea, Jessore and Khoolna: only in Moorshedabad the harvest gave a somewhat larger produce. The cold weather crops yielded a good harvest, and the date season in Jessore was exceptionally good.

The material condition of the people shows no marked change from year to year: the floods necessarily caused some suffering, but there was no rise in the prices of food-grains to accentuate the distress. In fact rice was cheaper, as compared with the previous year, in all the districts except Khoolna: the stocks in hand and the movements of trade kept prices down. The average prices of rice for the last three years are given below:—

	Quantity per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
24-Pergunnahs ...	14 9	14 5½	16 15½
Nuddea ...	13 14	13 4	17 2
Jessore ...	14 6	13 10	20 10
Khoolna ...	14 0	14 5	18 15
Moorshedabad ...	16 9	15 2	18 7½

The price of skilled labour has risen in the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years: otherwise there has been no change in wages.

Rajshahye Division.

The table below gives the average of the rainfall registered at the different registering stations in each district of the Rajshahye Division during the year 1890-91 and the previous two years:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore ...	98·93	62·47	54·54
Rajshahye ...	88·24	55·69	49·24
Pubna ...	66·28	61·67	49·78
Bogra ...	81·57	65·5	51·24
Rungpore ...	122·65	88·53	66·48
Julpigoree ...	188·09	126·70	107·89
Darjeeling { Hills ...	165·76	138·10	110·70
Darjeeling { Terai ...	189·88	123·88	97·03

The rainfall was unusually heavy during the year in every district: the consequent high floods damaged the lowland crops in Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore. On the whole, the *aman* rice, which is the principal staple of the division, was as good as in the preceding year. The jute outturn was above the average; its cultivation was so much overdone in Rungpore that the fibre was hardly saleable. Indigo, sugarcane, and tea were all affected unfavourably by the excessive rainfall. Owing to the ravages of an insect,

the average yield of *ganja* per *bigha* was the lowest of the last six years, viz., 2 maunds 20 seers, though the area cultivated was the largest during that period.

The prices of food-grains were kept down by the sufficiency of the harvests. Rice was cheaper than in 1889-90, but not so cheap as in 1888-89, as the table below shows:—

	Quantity per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dinagepore ...	16 10	16 6	20 14
Rajshahye ...	15 9½	15 0	19 12
Pubna ...	14 15	14 13	19 0
Bogra ...	16 6	15 15	21 15
Rungpore ...	13 9	13 5	18 3
Julpigoree ...	15 8	16 12	17 13
Darjeeling ...	13 5	12 10	14 1

There was no remarkable fluctuation in the wages of labour.

The material condition of the people was to some extent affected by the inundations which invaded their homesteads, but there was no actual distress, and the general chronicle of the year, apart from the floods, was one of average prosperity.

Dacca Division.

The rainfall in each district of the Dacca Division during the last three years is given below:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca ...	72·23	83·06	66·15
Furreedpore ...	58·00	62·40	50·20
Backergunge ...	81·34	80·70	81·80
Mymensingh ...	89·13	99·74	75·76

The rainfall of the year was not only copious, but its distribution was also even and favourable. There were high floods in August and September, but the loss of the rice crop was not very heavy, except in some parts of the Furreedpore district. The general outturn of the crop for the whole division was slightly better than in the preceding year. The jute crop suffered very severely, not so much as to quantity as to quality, and this, together with the great fall in prices in the Calcutta market, told very heavily upon the cultivators. There was no rain from November till the middle of February, and consequently the outturn of the cold weather crops was short.

The prices of common rice, the staple food-crop of the division, are given below:—

	Quantity per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca ...	14 1	13 8	18 14
Furreedpore ...	14 11	12 14	19 10
Backergunge ...	14 11	13 5	17 0
Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 3	18 12

Prices were generally lower than in the preceding year. In Mymensingh rice is sold at a higher price than in the other districts of the division, owing, it is said, to expansion in the cultivation of jute.

There was no marked change in the price of labour, skilled or unskilled.

The accounts given from all parts of the division of the condition of the people are satisfactory, and in this respect Dacca is probably the most favoured division of Bengal. In August and September, however, very material discomfort was experienced by a large number of people in Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh owing to the excessively high floods.

Chittagong Division.

The rainfall registered at the Sudder subdivision of each of the districts of the Chittagong Division during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong	117·23	86·59	118·00
Noakhally	107·58	108·58	121·49
Tipperah	77·88	72·97	84·87
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	78·07	75·88	86·58

The chief features of the year 1890-91 were the heavy rains up to the end of October, continued drought from that time to the third week in February, followed by excessive rain up to the end of March. The result was a poor *rabi* crop, and a general average of 15 annas on the autumn and winter rice crops combined. The cultivation of jute was somewhat extended owing to the previous crop having been a good one; but in the year under report the outturn, though fair on the whole, did not come up to the expectations at first formed, and the price exhibited a most remarkable fall. The rapid decline of the price of this product would appear to have been due to over-production arising from a favourable season owing to a good crop in the preceding year. The cotton crop in the Hill Tracts was a failure.

Two successive years of good harvests caused a reduction in the prices of food-grains. The average prices of rice for the past three years are given below:—

	Quantity per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Chittagong—			
Sudder	15¾	14½	16¾
Cox's Bazar ...	18	15¾	20⅙
Noakhally—			
Sudder	17	15⅙	22⅔
Fenny	17½	17⅓	23¾
Tipperah—			
Sudder	12½	14¾	20⅓
Brahmunbariah ...	16¾	15	21
Chandpore ...	16⅔	15¼	21
Chittagong Hill Tracts—			
Sudder	12⅔	11⅓	14½

The price of labour remained almost unchanged. Wages are usually high in this division. Women do not work for hire, and men must be paid high enough to allow of their earnings being sufficient for themselves and families.

The material condition of the people throughout the division appears to betoken general prosperity.

Patna Division.

The table below shows that the rainfall in each of the districts of the Patna Division was excessive as compared with the previous two years:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	57·14	51·62	43·54
Gya	63·02	40 74	55·78
Shahabad	71·10	43·24	43·04
Mozufferpore	60·26	48·18	47·64
Durbhunga	63·54	50·26	41·48
Sarun	56·46	40·85	39·37
Chumparun	77·82	75·73	42·17

Speaking generally, the past year opened well, but the rainfall in July was excessive, and the damage done to the Indian-corn and other *bhadoi* crops was very great. For the rice, however, the rain was very favourable; but in Sarun there were extensive floods, and in that district alone there was a really bad crop: in other tracts it was good and in some excellent. The cold

weather crops were in most districts sown under favourable circumstances, and, though late in some parts, may be said as a whole to have promised well. But there was a good deal of untimely rain in March, which especially injured the opium and those crops which ripen earliest, and (more particularly in the southern districts) heavy storms of rain and hail did great damage. The general result of the crops was an estimated outturn, on an average per district, of 10 annas of wheat and pulses as compared with 14 and 11 annas in 1889-90, and an average of 13½ annas of rice—the same as 1889-90. Indigo also suffered from the heavy rain, and the produce was less than in the previous year.

The average prices of rice and wheat for the past three years were—

	Rice per rupee.			Wheat per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patna	17 3⅝	14 8 3/16	16 2¾	16 9½	15 13¼	15 9¾
Gya	16 15	15 12	15 0	16 6	15 11	15 8
Shahabad	15 1	14 0	15 0	15 6	15 8	16 0
Mozufferpore ...	16 2	14 12	14 12	16 0	13 2	14 2
Durbhunga ...	16 4½	15 15	16 8	14 6	14 6	15 9
Sarun	14 8	13 5	16 1	15 3	15 1	15 12
Chumparun ...	16 11	14 12	15 12	17 1	13 3	14 10

The failure of the early rain-crop (the *bhadoi*) was severely felt, but importations of grain were large and kept down prices.

Wages of agricultural labourers in this division are generally paid in grain, and consequently do not alter like money wages. The price of skilled labour in Durbhunga increased during the past year owing to greater demand in consequence of railway extension in the district.

The condition of the people is said to have been affected by the failure of the *bhadoi* crops, and to have improved with the better results of the other harvests. There is said to be an amelioration in the condition of the poorer classes in Behar, notwithstanding the increased density of the population, which is ascribed to the movement of the labouring classes for employment, and to the effect of the railway.

Bhagulpore Division.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division during the year as compared with the preceding two years:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	62·88	44·8	57·6
Bhagulpore ...	64·16	53·96	53·36
Purneah	99·45	80·35	55·75
Maldah	73·63	41·20	45·08
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	72·35	54·82	56·52

The year was marked by an unusually heavy rainfall, but unevenly distributed, the fall in February and March being excessive and resulting in considerable damage to the *rabi* crops. The *bhadoi* crops also suffered somewhat from heavy rain and the early rise of the rivers, but the rice gave an excellent outturn, and, from the point of view of the condition of the people generally, the year is reported to have been one of at least average, if not of unusual, prosperity. Prices of food were generally easier than in the previous year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Rice per rupee.			Wheat per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr ...	16 9/16	14⅜	16	16 5/16	16 3/16	15⅜
Bhagulpore ...	17 3/4	18⅝	18½	18 9/16	15 13/16	16
Purneah ...	19¾	14½	18	16½	15	16
Maldah ...	17 3/64	14⅓	18⅓	17⅝	16 11/16	15¾
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17 3/16	15⅗	17 1/16	14½	14⅗	14 1/16

Wages of labour were much the same as in the previous year.

Orissa Division.

The average rainfall in each of the districts of the Orissa Division during the last three years has been as follows:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	67·76	65·07	51·85
Pooree	73·10	78·92	42·35
Balasore	71·92	56·94	56·01

The rainfall of 1890-91 was everywhere sufficient, and the general agricultural results were good. In Pooree 16-anna rice crop was gathered, and the outturn in Cuttack and Balasore was 12 and 13 annas respectively. The outturn of the pulses was also generally fair.

The prices of rice for the last three years are given below:—

	Quantity per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Cuttack	18 9	16 8	17 15
Pooree	20 8½	17 15	18 3
Balasore	19 9	19 7	23 3

The demand for exportation kept up the prices higher than might have been expected after the previous good harvest, which had replenished the granaries of the province. The prices of labour have not varied much, and are always more constant than prices of food.

The province recovered to some extent the prosperity which was wanting in the previous year. In Cuttack and Pooree the people reaped the benefit of a fairly good harvest, accompanied by a brisk export trade in rice. In Balasore the effects of the distress caused by the scanty crops of the previous two years continued till October 1890, when all relief operations were closed.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The quantities of rainfall registered in the different districts of the Chota Nagpore Division during the past three years are given below:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh—			
Hazaribagh ...	53·84	46·39	56·81
Giridih	60·12	39·26	58·86
Lohardugga—			
Ranchee	57·64	56·39	49·93
Palamow	47·15	34·49	50·40
Singbhoom—			
Chyebassa	41·64	50·84	41·76
Manbhoom—			
Purulia	52·46	45·69	60·10
Govindpore ...	45·53	34·16	38·17

The weather was on the whole favourable to the crops, though the rainfall was unevenly distributed, there being heavy and continuous rains during the monsoon, excessive rain in July, and a complete cessation from the 18th October till the 3rd January, followed by very severe hail and rain in March. Under these circumstances the *bhadoi* crops were more or less injured throughout the division, while the winter rice was everywhere good. A certain amount of pressure appears to have been felt for a time only in the Palamow subdivision, where, in addition to the deficient crops of the previous year, the outturn of *rabi* crops generally, and especially of *mohua*, which forms the staple food of the poorer classes, was very much below the average of previous years. With regard to the special crops, the most important among them, namely,

sugarcane, was excellent, while the less important crops, viz., tobacco, cotton, and jute, were rather below the average. The outturn of lac in Manbhoom was extraordinarily good.

The following were the average prices of common rice and wheat during the past three years :—

	Rice per rupee.			Wheat per rupee.		
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Hazaribagh ...	18 5	15 10	15 10	14 2	14 0	14 6
Lohardugga ...	16 12	17 14	16 11	13 6	12 12	12 7
Singbhoom ...	18 15	20 5	19 13	14 6	10 11	12 0
Manbhoom ...	20 10	19 8	19 12	13 1	12 11	12 4

The price of rice and other winter crops was lower than during the previous two years in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom, but slightly higher in Lohardugga and Singbhoom, for which no other cause can be assigned than the opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. This does not seem to have as yet affected prices in Manbhoom, perhaps because that district had already a fair amount of export trade through the East Indian Railway stations on its borders—Sitarampore, Raneegunge and Assensole. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, as well as the extraordinary development of mining speculation, appears already to have effected an appreciable rise in the wages of unskilled labour throughout the division and a marked diminution in the number of emigrants. The influence of missionaries has also engendered among the Kol population, chiefly the converts, a strong desire, leading in the preceding year to a certain amount of violent agitation, for emancipation from the peculiar system of predial services which obtains over a great portion of Chota Nagpore. Except in Palamow, where, as already reported, the appearance of scarcity was at one time apprehended, the material condition of the people appears to have been everywhere prosperous.

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months.)		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.
BENGAL.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan Division.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	28—29	4·64	2·17	19·06	26·15	43·79	52·83	8·26	11·00	52·05	63·83	4·40	3·50	56·45	67·33	0·74	0·56	57·19	67·89
	Cutwa	18—19	4·70	2·51	19·97	27·76	43·14	45·74	8·20	14·04	51·34	59·78	3·85	7·49	55·19	67·27	0·41	0·21	55·60	67·48
	Culna	18—19	5·32	3·00	18·46	24·13	41·78	42·64	6·54	10·91	48·32	53·55	3·74	3·97	52·06	57·52	0·79	0·20	52·85	57·72
	Raneegunge	19	3·43	1·74	14·95	22·11	42·95	45·32	7·14	8·03	50·09	53·35	5·24	8·83	53·33	62·18	0·33	0·28	53·66	62·46
Bankoora	Bankoora	31—34	4·74	2·25	17·57	19·02	42·71	43·97	8·56	11·28	51·27	55·25	4·52	4·76	55·79	60·01	0·62	Nil	56·41	60·01
	Bishenpore	11—12	3·97	2·16	19·42	24·18	45·50	38·55	9·17	9·90	54·67	48·45	2·87	4·66	57·54	53·11	0·56	Nil	58·10	53·11
Beerbhoom	Soory	26—29	3·00	1·79	16·39	19·31	42·20	48·87	9·77	8·57	51·97	57·44	3·59	6·37	55·56	63·81	0·32	0·55	55·88	64·36
	Rampore Hât	16	3·60	0·70	16·42	20·48	41·10	52·41	11·22	12·89	52·32	65·30	3·69	8·08	56·01	73·38	0·44	0·20	56·45	73·58
Midnapore	Midnapore	23—25	4·61	1·57	19·45	24·88	45·87	36·64	8·19	7·80	54·06	44·44	4·92	5·10	58·98	49·54	0·60	Nil	59·58	49·54
	Ghattal	12—13	4·83	2·16	19·76	19·27	49·43	35·09	8·98	9·95	58·41	45·04	3·32	1·98	61·73	47·02	0·42	Nil	62·15	47·02
	Tumlook	18	4·95	1·20	18·67	23·10	45·48	40·00	8·33	12·20	53·81	52·20	4·19	7·10	58·00	59·30	0·45	0·60	58·45	59·90
	Contai	20—22	4·37	2·40	19·11	22·64	47·74	33·14	11·74	15·11	59·48	48·25	8·09	21·61	67·57	69·86	1·36	0·53	68·93	70·39
Hooghly	Hooghly	24—25	6·31	1·54	22·34	21·34	47·56	35·24	7·63	12·52	55·19	47·76	3·95	6·17	59·14	53·93	0·66	0·14	59·80	54·07
	Serampore	17—18	5·05	1·50	19·53	19·61	45·62	38·10	7·90	10·53	53·52	48·63	4·10	8·41	57·62	57·04	0·67	0·89	58·29	57·93
	Jehanabad	17—18	4·72	2·94	19·08	24·12	48·31	47·01	9·62	4·38	57·93	51·39	4·16	3·21	62·09	54·60	0·45	Nil	62·54	54·30
Howrah	Howrah	20—21	5·76	1·73	21·51	18·33	47·45	36·21	9·10	9·95	56·55	46·16	4·13	7·06	60·68	53·22	0·68	0·16	61·36	53·68
	Oolooberiah	13—14	4·60	0·92	19·27	31·34	47·65	45·20	8·33	10·01	55·98	55·21	3·33	5·28	59·31	60·49	0·75	0·19	60·06	60·68
Presidency Division.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alipore Jail	18—19	5·68	2·40	20·76	21·03	48·35	42·72	9·90	12·42	58·25	55·14	4·30	9·68	62·55	64·82	0·75	0·05	63·30	64·87
	Basirhat	18—19	5·77	6·77	22·85	27·40	48·92	49·47	8·70	5·31	57·62	54·78	4·23	10·89	61·85	65·67	0·59	0·18	62·44	65·85
	Baraset	18—19	5·48	2·08	21·02	19·43	44·77	36·22	9·02	9·69	53·79	45·91	4·36	11·17	58·15	57·08	0·65	0·57	58·80	57·65
	Diamond Harbour	18—19	6·08	1·33	20·42	17·61	49·95	40·40	11·01	12·34	60·96	52·74	5·05	11·77	66·01	64·51	0·65	0·04	66·66	64·55
	Barrackpore	18—19	5·25	1·79	19·31	19·20	44·37	36·27	7·44	9·13	51·81	45·40	3·33	8·41	55·14	53·81	0·89	0·40	56·03	54·21
	Dum-Dum	18—19	5·24	2·06	20·75	18·82	46·33	34·32	8·79	11·77	55·12	46·09	4·28	12·04	59·40	58·13	0·59	0·59	59·99	58·72

Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	25—28	5·16	1·60	21·12	21·18	42·73	43·36	7·84	12·13	50·57	55·49	4·53	7·67	55·10	63·16	0·55	0·27	55·65	63·43
	Meherpore ...	18—19	6·42	2·54	21·76	16·87	44·47	39·30	7·92	9·06	52·39	48·36	3·51	13·25	55·90	61·61	0·38	Nil	56·28	61·61
	Chooadanga ...	18—19	6·13	2·92	22·94	17·67	45·53	31·66	9·84	8·08	55 37	42·74	4·35	8·27	59·72	51·01	0·65	Nil	60·37	51·01
	Kooshtea ...	19	6·37	4·62	23·99	21·68	46·97	41·27	9·96	10 15	56·93	51·42	4·73	6·99	61·66	58·41	0·45	Nil	62·11	58·41
	Ranaghat ...	18—19	5·70	2·25	20 18	20·20	44·06	39·69	6·95	11·02	51·01	50·71	3·64	7·50	54·65	58·21	0·82	0·07	55·47	58·28
Khoolna ...	Satkhira ...	18—19	6·82	6·45	24 80	28·16	50·59	50·11	8·71	6·82	59 30	56·93	4·45	7·04	63·75	63·97	0·74	0·48	64·49	64·45
	Bagirhat ...	17—18	7·18	3·80	26·51	30·77	54·23	54·91	9·70	5·66	63·93	60·57	5·03	6·35	68·96	66·92	0·90	Nil	69·86	66·92
	Khoolna ...	17—18	7·24	3·62	26·11	25·09	50·44	45·15	9·58	4·86	60·02	50·01	4·07	7·99	64·09	58·00	0·74	Nil	64·83	58·00
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29—34	7·94	5·34	28·47	30·54	51·93	52·23	9·26	6·09	61·19	58·32	5·36	9·76	66·55	68 08	1·06	0·03	67·61	68·11
	Narail ...	17—18	7·00	7·22	24·38	29·75	44·00	46·07	7·08	1·83	51·08	47·90	3·14	12·01	54·22	59·91	0·73	0·05	54·95	59 96
	Bongong ...	19	5·96	3·97	21·22	19·09	45·39	34·27	8·34	7·86	53·73	42·13	4·60	8·50	58·33	50·63	0·68	Nil	59·01	50·63
	Jhenidah ...	17—18	6·99	2·27	25·91	17·19	48·21	46·01	8·71	7·13	56 92	53·14	4·58	5·95	61·50	59·09	0·50	Nil	62·00	59·09
	Magoorah ...	17—18	7·85	5·02	27·28	23·15	47·53	42·72	7·99	2·48	55·52	45·20	3·75	5·19	59·27	50·39	0·45	Nil	59·72	50·39
Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	34—36	4·46	0·73	18·81	13·28	40·11	45·07	9·63	8·52	49·74	53·59	5·20	7·61	54·94	61·20	0·45	0·05	55·39	61·25
	Lalbagh ...	18	3·40	0·27	17·01	13·15	40·35	47·08	10·12	9·66	50·47	56·74	4·26	7·59	54·73	64·33	0·49	Nil	55·22	64 33
	Jungipore ...	18	3·10	2·42	16·35	15·86	39·11	38·22	10·64	7·53	49·75	45·75	3·49	8·46	53·24	54·21	0·25	0·50	53·49	54·71
	Kandi ...	13—14	3·90	1·52	17·66	17·32	42·03	49·81	8·87	12·67	50·90	62·48	3·70	4·81	54·60	67·29	0·67	0·80	55·27	68·09
Rajshahye Division.																				
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore ...	29—31	3·91	3·97	28·68	33·30	56·88	65·23	12·62	14·00	69·50	79·23	4·72	14·78	74·22	94·01	0·32	Nil	74·54	94·01
	Thakurgaon ...	...	...	2·83	...	41·84	...	80·63	...	18 42	...	99·05	...	17·31	...	116·36	...	Nil	...	116·36
Rajshahye ...	Beauleah ...	30—34	4·14	3·49	20·24	24·21	42·47	53·79	10·85	10·82	53·32	64·61	4·77	10·43	58·09	75·04	0·35	0·95	58·44	75·99
	Nattore ...	18—19	4·59	8·24	21·36	36·87	45·88	65·26	11·73	20·82	57·61	86·08	4·26	10·00	61·87	96·08	0·37	1·55	62·24	97·63
Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	28—32	5·05	3·01	36·75	36·93	65·52	61·93	13·06	23 56	78·58	85·49	4·76	19·95	83·34	105·44	0·42	Nil	83·76	105·44
	Nilphamari ...	12—14	5·63	3·01	42·83	43·13	71·58	79·19	14·83	21 85	86·41	101·04	3·89	15·37	90·30	116·41	0·27	Nil	90·57	116·41
	Gyabanda ...	18	5·04	6·14	29·84	40·61	52·04	72·94	11·67	42·12	63·71	115·06	4·83	20·20	68·54	135·26	0·29	Nil	68·83	135·26
	Kurigram ...	13—14	7·54	5·82	45·13	44·12	69·36	68·47	12·71	19·07	82·07	87·54	4·18	17·57	86·25	105·11	0·45	Nil	86·70	105·11
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	26—29	5·55	4·71	29·43	23·38	57·52	54·28	11·76	18·44	69·28	72·62	4·53	12·06	73·81	84·68	0·88	0·78	74·69	85·46
Pubna ...	Pubna ...	25—27	6·40	3·43	24·75	19·58	48·13	37·83	11·06	8·85	59·19	46·68	4·57	4·14	63·76	50·82	0·44	Nil	64·20	50·82
	Serajgunge ...	18—19	5·57	9·18	24·50	29·98	46·67	51·14	9·48	15·93	56·15	67·07	4·29	7·11	60·44	74·18	0·51	1·14	60·95	75·32
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	28—31	8·04	5·54	39·63	42·97	96·66	131·15	17·42	16·09	114·08	147·24	6·10	10·62	120·18	157·86	0·43	0·58	120·61	158·44
Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	19—20	6·69	6·42	47·29	54·71	99·26	127·24	23·59	21·27	122·85	148·51	5·25	18·29	128·10	166·80	0·18	Nil	128·28	166·80
	Alipore (Fallacotta)	...	...	8·09	...	57·58	...	118·69	...	21·70	...	140·39	...	16·59	...	156·98	...	Nil	...	156·98
Dacca Division.																				
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	38—40	9·75	11·90	31·78	36·15	57·13	63·17	9·95	1·98	67·08	65·15	5·09	6·06	72·17	71·21	0·88	Nil	73·05	71·21
	Moonsheegunge ...	16—17	10·66	7·89	35·87	33·80	66·71	59·57	12·20	3·43	78·91	63·00	5·24	4·17	84·15	67·17	1·17	0·18	85·32	67·35
	Manickgunge ...	16—17	7·55	8·77	25·83	31·39	49·65	55·69	7·88	6·87	57·53	62·56	3·78	7·23	61·31	69·79	0·51	Nil	61·82	69 79
	Naraingunge ...	7—8	9·05	7·47	31·85	32·98	60·01	65·65	9·30	1·99	69·31	67·64	4·30	3·26	73·61	70·90	1·37	Nil	74·98	70·90
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	22	8·48	6·02	29·76	22·10	54·64	47·59	9·39	4·04	64·03	51·63	4·32	7·38	68·35	59·01	0·60	Nil	68·95	59·01
	Goalundo ...	17—18	7·88	9·55	26·38	24·46	49·81	43·90	8·11	6·17	57·92	50·07	4·60	6·49	62·52	56·56	0·46	Nil	62·98	56·56
	Madaripore ...	18—19	8·03	9·07	29·94	22·41	54·73	41·01	8·30	2·08	63·03	43·12	4·02	8·71	67·05	51·83	0·64	Nil	67·69	51·83
Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	23—24	7·64	5·53	31·75	30·95	61·72	57·74	11·44	7·43	73·16	65·17	4·78	7·07	77·94	72·24	1·36	Nil	79·30	72·24
	Perozepore ...	18—19	6·27	2·86	29·01	26·41	60·60	53·43	11·15	7·17	71·75	60·60	5·49	5·17	77·24	65·77	1·42	Nil	78 66	65·77
	Patooakhally ...	16—17	6·75	4·60	36·16	27·93	76·24	65·87	12·85	8·25	89·09	74·12	6·11	9·49	95·20	83·61	2·01	0·20	97·21	83·81
	Bhola ...	11—12	7·52	8·26	34·52	26·64	72·06	62·21	11·81	4·51	83·87	66·72	6·26	6·81	90·13	73·53	1·77	0·55	91·90	74·08
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	27—29	9·21	9·17	41·82	40·56	72·43	72·83	14·03	9·86	86·46	82·69	5·39	8·88	91·85	91·57	0·84	0·05	92·69	91·62
	Jamalpore ...	18—19	6·22	9·34	30·58	42·05	56·76	68·41	13·70	14·10	70·46	82·51	4·86	10·29	75·32	92·80	0·55	Nil	75·87	92·80
	Attia ...	18—19	6·53	9·04	26·19	34·87	49·32	53·16	9·47	4·87	58·79	58 03	4·90	8·95	63·69	66·98	0·32	1·81	64·01	68·79
	Kishoregunge ...	18—19	9·44	8·22	39·15	38·36	65·20	67·02	12·24	7·98	77·44	75·60	5·18	6·10	82·62	81·10	0·72	Nil	83·34	81·10
	Netrokona ...	8—9	7·59	8·86	40·42	43·84	74·25	86·88	13·68	10·60	87·93	97·48	7·27	10·92	95·20	108·40	0·42	Nil	95·62	108·40

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1890.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong Division.																				
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	30—34	8·26	7·96	40·38	26·93	83·70	100·60	13·75	11·01	97·45	111·61	5 96	4·38	103·41	115·99	1·96	1·70	105·37	117·69
	Cox's Bazar ...	18—19	5·61	6·38	49·08	47·83	118·45	119·40	14·71	11·79	133·16	131·19	7·88	3·39	141·04	134·58	2·90	1·82	143·94	136·40
Noakhally ...	Noakhally ...	30—32	8·57	9·12	41·68	36·76	86·26	82·01	16·32	12·93	102·58	94·94	7·68	10·08	110·26	105·02	2·12	Nil	112·38	105·02
	Fenny ...	12—13	10·74	9·51	47·47	32·72	95·70	97·92	16·01	9·16	111·71	107·08	6·14	7·53	117·85	114·61	3·82	Nil	121·67	114·61
Tipperah ...	Commillah ...	31—32	11·09	3·59	39·80	27·95	74·47	61·85	11·43	4·84	85 90	66·69	5·24	8·21	91·14	74·90	1·51	Nil	92·65	74·90
	Brahmunbariah ...	18—19	11·81	8·98	38·36	32·57	62·49	58·73	11·61	4·92	74·10	63·65	4·69	5·37	78·79	69·02	0·81	0·30	79·60	69·32
	Chandpore ...	11—12	9·02	7·67	34·85	32·08	69·05	57·64	11·80	4·52	80·85	62·19	6·48	5·12	87·33	67·28	1·17	Nil	88·50	67·28
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	20	8·65	10·54	36·56	31·87	74·28	70·33	12·56	7·92	86·84	78·25	6·85	3·60	93·69	81·85	2·28	0·07	95·97	81·92
Hill Tipperah ...	Agartola ...	16—17	12·09	10·35	37·30	39·37	62·70	63·92	10·15	8·32	72·85	72·24	4·45	...	77·30	...	1·31	...	78·61	...
Behar.																				
Patna Division.																				
Patna ...	Patna ...	33—35	1·77	0·11	10·23	11·30	30·83	46·09	7·87	4·94	38·70	51·03	2·81	1·02	41·51	52·05	0·39	Nil	41·90	52·05
	Behar ...	18—19	1·75	0·31	10·08	12·62	34·45	38·17	6·38	7·98	40·83	46·15	3·06	1·11	43·89	47·26	0·39	Nil	44·28	47·26
	Barh ...	18—19	1·36	0·20	8·56	9·38	31·09	35·63	7·88	7·80	38·97	43·43	3·03	1·25	42·00	44·68	0·37	Nil	42·37	44·68
	Dinapore ...	18—19	1·30	0·06	9·35	10·85	32·56	41·99	6·62	9·54	39·18	51·53	3·00	1·97	42·18	53·50	0·32	Nil	42·50	53·50
Gya	Gya ...	27—29	1·97	0·35	9·35	12·40	31·77	54·92	7·15	6·02	38·92	60·94	2·34	0·34	41·26	61·28	0·43	0·08	41·69	61·36
	Nowada ...	18—19	1·93	0·13	9·20	17·98	32·55	50 89	6·84	3·80	39·39	54·69	2·50	0·43	41·89	55·12	0·40	Nil	42·29	55·12
	Aurungabad ...	17—19	1·56	0·36	8·40	10·43	33 77	54·31	7·15	5·03	40·92	59·34	2·64	0·51	43·56	59·85	0·59	Nil	44·15	59·85
	Jehanabad ...	16	1·62	0·37	8·18	17·87	32·41	48·82	5·72	4·57	38·13	53·39	3·33	0·42	41·46	53·81	1·35	Nil	42·81	53·81
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	30—33	2·36	0·16	10·34	13·61	33·31	54·98	8·35	8·92	41·66	63·90	2·94	3·29	44·60	67·19	0·35	Nil	44·95	67·19
	Sasseram ...	18—19	1·45	1·02	7·57	11·32	31·40	37·69	6 95	6·70	38·35	44·39	3·48	0·94	41·83	45·33	0·52	0·08	42·35	45·41
	Buxar ...	20—21	1·54	0·30	7·29	11·63	28·42	42·96	7·43	8·46	35·85	51·42	3·20	1·80	39·05	53·22	0·35	Nil	39·40	53·22
	Bhubooah ...	18—19	1·87	0·45	8·05	10·21	32·42	33·34	6·70	7·91	39·12	41·25	3·11	0·31	42·29	41·56	0·79	Nil	43·08	41·56
Mozufferpore...	Mozufferpore ...	30—33	2·37	0·21	11·54	10·76	32·73	49·37	8·23	5·96	40·96	55·33	2·87	1·56	43·83	56·89	0·16	Nil	43·99	56·89
	Hajipore ...	17—18	1·68	0·17	10·25	11·64	33·10	40·52	7·10	8·29	40·20	48·81	3·76	1·19	43·96	50·00	0·26	Nil	44·22	50·00
	Seetamurhee ...	18	2·66	1·30	13·14	12·16	33·53	45·05	9·25	7·30	42·78	52·35	2·65	2·61	45·43	54·96	0·13	Nil	45·56	54·96

Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	18	1·93	0·46	12·39	13·96	35·55	52·38	9·33	5·10	44·88	57·48	2·82	2·37	47·70	59·85	0·23	Nil	47·93	59·85
	Madhoobani ...	17—18	2·58	0·99	14·06	16·78	35·37	58·74	9·90	4·27	45·27	63·61	2·48	2·09	47·75	65·10	0·10	Nil	47·85	65·10
	Somastipore ...	18	1·57	0·21	11·30	10·47	34·10	43·53	8·00	8·45	42·10	51·98	3·00	0·73	45·10	52·71	0·18	Nil	45·28	52·71
		33—36	1·90	0·16	9·51	13·13	29·71	41·86	7·21	5·54	36·92	47·40	2·93	1·95	39·85	49·35	0·30	Nil	40·15	49·35
Sarun ...	Chupra ...	18—19	1·73	0·23	10·19	14·63	32·76	47·85	8·83	11·61	41·59	59·46	3·81	0·81	45·40	60·27	0·25	Nil	45·65	60·27
	Sewan ...	11—13	1·61	0·25	10·79	10·74	34·40	44·00	7·36	7·39	41·76	51·39	4·37	1·67	46·13	53·06	0·26	Nil	46·39	53·06
	Gopalgunge ...	29—31	1·90	0·73	12·59	19·31	35·78	56·27	8·69	10·66	44·47	66·93	3·56	6·46	48·03	73·39	0·23	Nil	48·26	73·39
Chumparun ...	Motihari ...	17—18	2·21	0·40	13·22	15·80	38·33	53·44	9·32	7·49	47·65	60·93	3·38	4·89	51·03	65·82	0·24	Nil	51·27	65·82
	Bettiah ...																			
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.																				
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	34—37	1·97	0·11	10·68	18·79	33·12	47·37	8·44	6·80	41·56	54·17	3·81	2·36	45·37	56·53	0·36	Nil	45·73	56·53
	Begooserai ...	18—19	1·69	0·56	10·05	13·25	31·77	37·92	7·29	5·84	39·06	43·76	3·00	2·26	42·06	46·02	0·39	Nil	42·45	46·02
	Jamooee ...	17—19	2·24	0·10	10·72	19·71	35·16	53·23	7·29	4·95	42·45	58·18	2·53	2·14	44·98	60·32	0·18	Nil	45·16	60·32
	Bhagulpore ...	34—35	2·37	0·06	13·18	15·43	35·54	51·88	7·92	5·68	43·46	57·56	3·93	5·41	47·39	62·97	0·31	Nil	47·70	62·97
Bhagulpore ...	Soopool ...	17—18	2·14	0·77	15·09	11·68	38·31	54·24	9·40	9·36	47·71	63·60	2·72	1·50	50·43	65·10	0·17	Nil	50·60	65·10
	Maddapore ...	18—19	2·45	0·86	15·09	17·77	38·96	52·37	10·24	7·37	49·25	59·74	4·32	3·23	53·57	62·97	0·14	Nil	53·71	62·97
	Banka ...	18—19	1·99	2·59	12·06	16·19	34·03	38·60	8·03	3·50	42·06	42·10	3·43	3·63	45·49	45·73	0·29	Nil	45·78	45·73
		18—19	2·82	0·37	18·17	25·22	46·70	57·59	13·47	20·90	60·17	78·49	3·76	6·68	63·93	85·17	0·23	Nil	64·16	85·17
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	17—18	3·59	2·66	25·40	31·59	57·60	81·08	13·79	16·21	71·39	97·29	3·13	13·32	74·52	110·61	0·21	Nil	74·73	110·61
	Kissengunge ...	16—18	3·16	0·59	21·92	19·06	51·60	63·25	13·28	16·63	64·88	79·88	3·33	6·43	68·21	86·31	0·15	Nil	68·36	86·31
	Arrareah ...	31—33	3·57	0·73	17·27	16·95	38·28	45·52	10·78	14·43	49·06	59·95	4·23	6·87	53·29	66·82	0·54	0·03	53·83	66·85
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	18	3·00	1·67	15·42	18·68	42·98	56·70	10·27	6·80	53·25	63·50	3·88	12·35	57·13	75·85	0·46	0·25	57·59	76·10
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Doomka ...	19—20	2·54	0·82	13·67	13·38	39·68	40·72	8·54	5·35	48·22	46·07	4·36	4·18	52·58	50·25	0·31	0·08	52·89	50·33
	Deoghur ...	17—19	2·02	0·82	16·97	17·89	40·51	39·56	11·86	10·61	52·37	50·17	3·03	8·59	55·40	58·76	0·29	Nil	55·69	58·76
	Rajmehal ...	16—17	1·78	0·73	12·03	16·29	35·19	43·77	9·53	3·65	44·72	47·42	2·94	5·66	47·66	53·08	0·23	Nil	47·89	53·08
	Godda ...	13—15	2·33	1·36	13·62	23·97	40·40	51·65	7·83	5·95	48·23	57·60	3·03	18·25	51·26	75·85	0·44	2·31	51·70	78·16
	Jamtara ...	11—12	2·28	1·45	17·59	30·10	44·44	55·38	13·16	10·70	57·60	66·08	4·45	12·19	62·05	78·27	0·31	Nil	62·36	78·27
	Pakour ...																			
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA DIVISION.																				
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	28—31	3·57	2·40	17·38	18·47	41·38	53·65	9·70	21·02	51·08	74·67	5·45	8·54	56·53	83·21	1·55	1·94	58·08	85·15
	Jajpore ...	16—18	4·68	1·51	18·55	16·82	43·48	33·64	9·94	15·01	53·42	48·65	5·12	6·32	58·54	54·97	1·46	0·46	60·00	55·43
	Kendrapara ...	18	3·10	0·59	15·56	9·04	40·59	29·41	9·14	16·55	49·73	45·96	5·94	7·31	55·67	53·27	1·43	0·59	57·10	53·86
Pooree ...	Pooree ...	31—34	2·79	1·40	13·01	12·53	33·85	40·89	9·95	16·30	43·80	57·19	8·05	11·90	51·85	69·09	2·83	2·75	54·68	71·84
	Khoordah ...	18—19	2·47	4·43	14·91	21·01	40·02	47·95	10·36	13·23	50·38	61·18	6·60	8·71	56·98	69·89	2·31	1·62	59·29	71·51
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29—30	6·70	4·27	21·54	25·23	46·21	38·85	12·63	22·89	58·84	61·74	6·61	9·18	65·45	70·92	1·29	2·71	66·74	73·63
	Bhuddruck ...	18—19	5·08	4·05	18·93	22·98	42·24	36·11	10·50	14·47	52·74	50·58	4·43	11·14	57·17	61·72	1·36	1·06	58·53	62·78
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																				
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27—29	2·33	0·41	11·99	10·39	38·14	41·47	7·82	7·76	45·96	49·23	3·29	1·33	49·25	50·56	0·54	0·07	49·79	50·63
	Pachamba (Giridih)	18—19	2·37	0·34	12·46	20·07	38·69	46·02	8·66	6·74	47·35	52·76	3·21	3·08	50·56	55·84	0·37	0·02	50·93	55·86
Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ...	31—33	3·73	2·62	13·73	13·88	38·42	35·26	8·19	9·29	46·61	44·55	3·05	2·54	49·66	47·09	0·50	Nil	50·16	47·09
	Palamow ...	18—19	2·21	1·14	9·47	9·89	34·41	40·88	7·95	3·85	42·36	44·73	2·66	0·59	45·02	45·32	0·71	Nil	45·73	45·32
Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	19—20	3·46	1·12	15·29	14·41	43·07	27·31	8·38	7·18	51·45	34·49	2·94	1·73	54·39	36·22	0·59	0·59	54·98	36·81
Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	24—26	3·06	1·50	14·59	17·85	38·99	38·05	7·80	5·59	46·79	43·64	3·60	3·03	50·39	46·67	0·44	Nil	50·83	46·67
	Govindpore ...	17—18	2·46	0·89	11·46	13·15	35·82	29·71	7·22	6·39	43·04	36·10	4·00	3·57	47·04	39·67	0·31	0·50	47·35	40·17

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *aman*. The fall in September matures the *aman*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *aman* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1890 to March 1891.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1890.									1891.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	13 10	13 13	12 15	13 5	13 4	12 12	12 14	13 2	14 8	14 9	14 9	14 0
Burdwan ...	16 4	15 6	15 9	14 12	15 12	16 2	16 9	16 6	17 12	18 6	17 13	17 10
24-Pergunnahs ...	14 12	14 4	14 0	13 12	13 10	14 8	14 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Backergunge ...	14 0	13 0	13 8	15 4	13 4	12 8	13 2	13 4	15 15	16 4	16 4	16 14
Chittagong ...	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	14 12	15 0	15 12	15 14	16 4	16 9	16 13½	16 7
Patna ...	17 3	16 15	16 15	15 10	15 8	16 0	16 6	17 8	19 7	17 10	19 8	17 4
Durbhunga ...	16 4	15 15	15 6	15 6	15 14	16 8	16 8	17 4	17 14	17 0	17 4½	14 8
Bhagulpore ...	15 0	14 10	15 4	15 4	14 12	14 8	14 10	15 8	18 0	18 15	17 11	16 12
Pooree ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 1	19 11	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Hazaribagh ...	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 4	17 0	19 8	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 8

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	13 4	13 6	13 7	13 8	13 8	13 6	13 5	13 0	12 14	12 10	11 8	11 0
Burdwan ...	14 14	13 8	14 0	14 4	14 8	14 5	13 8	13 4	14 0	14 0	11 15	10 11
24-Pergunnahs ...	14 8	14 14	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 4	13 0	13 2	12 4	10 6	10 4
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Patna ...	16 6	16 6	17 8	17 0	16 4	15 4	16 4	16 8	16 8	16 0	14 10	13 13
Durbhunga ...	16 8	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 15	14 15	14 4	13 10	15 0	13 4	11 12	12 0
Bhagulpore ...	17 11	17 3	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 6	16 8	16 6	16 6	14 8	13 5	14 0
Pooree ...	12 8	11 2	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 13	13 2	14 7	13 2	13 12	14 7	14 7
Hazaribagh ...	13 12	14 4	14 10	14 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	12 0

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	17 8	17 8	15 8	17 8	17 6	17 8	17 13	17 14	18 1	17 6	17 13	17 15
Burdwan ...	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	17 12	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	20 0	17 14	17 0	18 0	18 6	18 12	19 8	17 8	16 8	16 0	14 8	17 8
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	24 8	23 6	24 0	24 0	20 8	19 0	17 0	19 4	20 12	22 12	19 0	21 4
Durbhunga ...	26 0	20 5	20 15	20 5	18 10	14 4	16 8	17 9	20 6	22 0	22 0	21 8
Bhagulpore ...	23 10	22 11	22 1	21 7	22 1	21 9	21 7	19 9	20 3	20 3	20 13	20 3
Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	15 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	17 8

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	8 1	17 0	17 12	18 12	18 14	18 14	18 2	16 7	18 2	18 9	19 5	17 12
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	20 8	...	...	...	25 0	19 8	21 0	19 4	23 4	21 0	19 8	19 8
Durbhunga ...	21 8	19 10	19 6	22 0	20 7	22 0	20 0	20 5	20 14	18 4	18 9	18 0
Bhagulpore ...	22 11	22 11	20 13	23 6	27 5	23 0	22 1	21 7	21 7	20 3	20 3	20 3
Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	22 0	21 0	20 0	21 12	21 8	20 8	22 8	25 0	24 0	21 0	19 8	19 8

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1890 *to March* 1891—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

GRAM.

Districts.	1890.									1891.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	17 4	18 11	17 8	17 6	18 6	17 6	17 8	16 11	17 4	17 2	16 4	16 9
Burdwan ...	19 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 14	18 14	18 8	21 8	21 0	20 0	20 2½
24-Pergunnahs ...	19 8	18 4	18 12	20 4	21 0	20 0	19 8	18 8	20 0	18 14	18 8	18 8
Backergunge ...	14 8	14 14	15 4	14 8	16 8	15 12	17 2	16 2	15 15	16 2	16 8	14 7
Chittagong ...	12 4	13 0	12 12	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
Patna ...	23 8	21 8	21 12	21 4	19 12	19 8	19 8	19 4	19 9	18 8	18 8	20 0
Durbhunga ...	20 0	21 7	22 0	22 0	20 14	19 12	19 6	18 14	19 12	16 4	15 12	18 0
Bhagulpore ...	20 13	21 7	22 1	23 0	22 7	21 7	21 2	20 3	20 3	18 15	17 11	16 1
Pooree ...	14 7	13 2	14 7	14 6	13 12	13 12	13 12	15 2	15 12	15 12	14 7	15 12
Hazaribagh ...	16 8	16 4	16 0	16 8	17 0	16 0	15 12	17 0	17 8	17 4	16 4	15 0

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	10 5	10 6	10 7	10 7	10 7	10 8	10 6	10 11	10 14	10 11	10 12	10 14
Burdwan ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 14	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 14	10 11	10 11	10 11
24-Pergunnahs ...	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 7	10 6	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Backergunge ...	10 0	10 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	11 0	10 10	9 13	9 0	10 0	10 4	10 10
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Patna ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	11 2
Durbhunga ...	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Bhagulpore ...	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 7	10 7	10 4
Pooree ...	11 13	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13
Hazaribagh ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0

Famine and Flood Relief Administration.

THE districts of Sarun in Behar, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs and Khoolna in the Presidency Division, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra and Rungpore in the Rajshahye Division, and Furreedpore in the Dacca Division, suffered from excessive rainfall and the consequent rise of rivers. The distress in Balasore continued during a part of the year under report, and there was also some distress in the neighbouring State of Mohurbhanj.

Sarun.

In Sarun unusually heavy and continuous rainfall from June to August 1890, accompanied by heavy floods, completely destroyed the *bhadoi* harvest, reducing its outturn to 2 annas, and did great damage to the rice crop, so much so that in lowlands the crop was entirely lost.

The flood in Sarun was due principally to the Gogra, which also did great damage in the North-West Provinces. This river, when its flood was nearly at its highest point, breached an old zemindari embankment at the junction of the Daha with the Gogra, and rushed across the south of the district. The effect, however, was greatly enhanced by the height of the great channels of the Ganges and Gunduck, which prevented the flood-water or even the ordinary drainage water from finding an exit. The embankment gave way on the 2nd August 1890, and on the 5th the neighbouring railway line was breached in three places. The town of Chupra was inundated, together with a tract covering about 600 square miles, 500 of which were under cultivation. The rice crop, whether autumn or winter, was almost entirely lost on this area. Great injury was done to cattle, houses, and other property. Relief measures were taken in Chupra under the immediate superintendence of the Collector: the town was divided into relief circles, a small fund of Rs. 100 was assigned to each for urgent cases, lines were constructed for the accommodation of the homeless, with separate and isolated accommodation for lepers, cattle were provided for on the race-course, and nothing essential was neglected; the expenditure being met from municipal and private sources. Five officers were deputed to the interior, each supplied with Rs. 100; grain was sent by boat for sale in villages not at once reached by private trade, and temporary grain shops were established on the railway line. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the district when the flood was at its highest, and arranged for the establishment of a village agency, consisting of nine circle officers, in communication with the patwaris, each officer being responsible for the prevention of avoidable loss of life in his own circle. Until the subsidence of the water enabled the Collector to open relief works, and before the village organization for charitable relief could have been completed, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that loans should be made to those needing the means of immediate subsistence, irrespective of the procedure observed at other times.

Government aid was afforded in the shape of agricultural advances to the cultivators and charitable loans to the others in need of relief, aggregating Rs. 71,544 and Rs. 9,810 respectively. Assistance was also rendered by the District Board to the labouring class by opening relief works all over the inundated area. These measures carried the people on to the *rabi* harvest. During the year 1890 importations of grain were much larger than usual, and thus kept prices within reach of the common people. All the relief measures adopted in the district were entirely concluded by the end of February 1891.

Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, and Khoolna.

In the Presidency Division a serious flood was caused by the overflow of the Jellinghee and other channels connected with the Ganges, and this flood was greatly aggravated by the bursting of the Bhagiruthee embankment

a few miles above Laltakuri. This breach, however, did not take place till the Bhagiruthee had begun to go down, and was not in itself so serious as the breach of the same embankment in 1889. The breach took place on the 25th August 1890. The maximum height of the Bhagiruthee was 7 inches above the level reached during the preceding eleven years, as shown by the gauge at Berhampore. The municipal embankment north of Azimgunge, on the opposite side of the Bhagiruthee, had given way on the 12th August, with the result that the railway near that station was breached on the following day.

The flood affected a very large portion of the districts of Moorshedabad (351 square miles) and Nuddea (835 square miles), the greater part of the Bongong subdivision, and parts of the Jhenidah and the Sudder subdivisions of Jessore (565 square miles), parts of the Basirhat and Baraset subdivisions in the 24-Pergunnahs (129 square miles), and parts of the Satkhira subdivision in Khoolna (100 square miles). The flood was lower than that of 1885 in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, and higher in Jessore, Khoolna and Moorshedabad.

In the 24-Pergunnahs the rivers Ichamutty and Jumera overflowed. In Nuddea all the rivers began to rise to a threatening height at the beginning of July 1890, and destroyed the crops before the middle of August 1890. About 482 square miles in the Sudder subdivision suffered most. In Jessore the floods were caused by the overflow of the rivers Ichamutty, Nabagunga, and Betna. In Moorshedabad a greater portion of the "Bogri," or the lowland of the Sudder and Lalbagh subdivisions, was inundated by the end of July 1890 by the overflow of the Bhoirub and the Ganges, and a breach in the embankment at Arizpore, about two miles above Laltakuri, which occurred on the 25th August 1890, added to the inundation to the south and east portions of the tract.

The damage could not be remedied by fresh sowing or transplanting of paddy, as the floods subsided very late in the season; but in most of the districts the outturn of the *rabi* or winter crops tended to compensate. Much misery was experienced during the inundations, but after the floods had subsided the labourers got plenty of work, both in the flooded districts and elsewhere.

The cattle during the floods suffered much for want of proper shelter and fodder, and after its subsidence many of them contracted disease and died. In Moorshedabad, however, the loss of cattle was not great.

The stocks of food-grains were generally not insufficient; but where they were so, the deficiency was made up by importations. The floods did not tell much upon the prices of food or labour.

Relief was freely given in the affected localities wherever needed. The districts were divided into circles, and each circle was placed in charge of a circle officer. Seven special kanungos were appointed for the distribution of relief, of whom three were deputed to Jessore, two to Nuddea, and two to Moorshedabad. The relief measures chiefly consisted of—

(1) Loans under Act XII of 1884.
(2) Assistance with boats for free transportation of people, cattle and goods.
(3) Charity.
(4) Employment of labourers on relief work by District and Municipal Boards.

Relief Committees were also formed in some districts, and subscriptions and donations were not wanting to add to the funds advanced by Government. Rupees 79,645 were spent in this Division under the various heads shown below:—

	Rs.
For building huts	2,760
Purchase of rice, &c. } Providing clothes }	12,065
Expenses of removing cattle and procuring fodder ...	267
Amount advanced as agricultural loans	64,318
Miscellaneous	235
Total ...	79,645

Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore.

The heavy rainfall and the overflowing of the rivers did damage to the crops in the lowlands of Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore. Over a large area in the Sudder subdivision of Rajshahye, and in the Lalpore and Baraigram thanas of the Nattore subdivision, the standing crops were submerged and even entirely washed away in several localities; the cultivators also suffered great inconvenience from the inundation invading their homesteads. The dwellers in the high land of the district called "barind" were, on the contrary, benefited. In Pubna the District Board started some relief works in the Sudder subdivision, where some distress was felt in consequence of the heavy floods. The distress, however, was neither keen, widespread, nor long enduring. In Bogra some houses were destroyed in various places, but there was no actual distress; and in the south of Rungpore the whole country was a sheet of water, and locomotion was only possible by plantain rafts. The mortality in the case of cattle was considerable. Roads and bridges also were damaged in some places.

Furreedpore.

In the Furreedpore district some slight damage was done by floods to the paddy crop in two tracts, measuring about 20 square miles, but it did not affect the condition of the people in general.

Balasore.

In Balasore the effects of the distress occasioned, especially in the Sudder subdivision, by the scanty crops of the two previous years continued till October 1890, when all relief operations were closed. The heavy rainfall of September 1890, which was preceded by a drought of nearly five weeks' duration, most seriously affected the rice crop in two tracts, viz.—(1) round Singla and Baliapal in the Sudder subdivision, and (2) in the neighbourhoods of Kanpur and Ranitalow in the Bhudruck subdivision.

From the beginning of the year under review the cost of the relief works, which consisted of excavation of some tanks and earthwork and turfing on two roads, was borne by Government. It amounted to Rs. 1,750 in all, out of a grant of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned for the purpose. Gratuitous relief was given to 30,130 persons, or to an average of 196 daily, and this was afforded out of local subscriptions. A native zemindar excavated some tanks in his zemindaries near the affected tract at a cost of Rs. 550, and Rs. 2,740 were advanced under Act XII of 1884 to the ryots who were in need of money for purchasing seed.

Mohurbhanj.

In the Mohurbhanj State the scanty and capricious rainfall of July and August 1890 led to serious damage being sustained in some 33 villages in four pergunnahs adjoining the Balasore district. In these villages the average outturn of the late rice crop did not exceed 4 annas. Relief works, costing about Rs. 35,000—chiefly the cleaning out of old tanks—had to be started, and the collection of rent postponed. Elsewhere the average outturn of the rice crop did not anywhere exceed 12 annas, but the heavy rainfall in September and October 1890 favoured the extension of *rabi* cultivation, the outturn of which was very good.

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

THE work done and the costs incurred under the supervision of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with survey and settlement operations in these provinces during the year under review have been considered in earlier chapters.

Analysis of districts.

The last year's report noticed the completion by Mr. Bhupal Chandra Basu and Mr. Nogendra Nath Banerjee, the Director's Assistants, of the analysis of the two districts of Dacca and Lohardugga. During the year now reported on, Mr. Basu has been engaged on a similar analysis of the Nuddea district, while Mr. Banerjee has been making a tour of the district of Cuttack, on the agriculture of which he is now engaged in writing a report. The experimental farms at Seebpore, Burdwan, Dumraon and other places have also been under the direct super vision of these officers.

Emigration to Burma.

The Director has given his attention to the question of emigration to Burma as a means of relief to the over-populated tracts of Behar and Chota Nagpore, and an agreement has been entered into with the British India Steam Navigation Company, under which that Company has undertaken to reduce the deck fare to Rangoon from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7-8, of which Rs. 2-8 will be paid by the Bengal Government as a subsidy, the balance being paid by the emigrants. It is hoped that local recruiting agencies will soon be opened in various parts of the tracts to be relieved.

Arboriculture.

With the exception of the planting of fruit-trees along the road sides, which must be regarded rather as an administrative measure adopted for shade purposes and the preservation of road alignments, than as an agricultural experiment, the arboricultural efforts of the department do not seem to have been extensive or productive of much practical good. It does not appear, for instance, to be much use to plant date-palms where nature has not planted them, or to push artificially the cultivation of such trees as the *Eucalyptus*, *Divi-Divi*, or the *rain-tree*.

Silk experiments.

The experiments at Berhampore, undertaken with a view to the mitigation of pebrine, were continued by Mr. Nritya Gopal Mukerjee under the direction of the Silk Committee. Since the close of the year it has been decided that the direct control of Mr. Mukerjee's work should be retransferred from the Silk Committee to the Director with a view to his giving more attention to the rearing of healthy silk at the out-stations. The experiments at Berhampore will nevertheless be continued, as also will those of Mr. Keighly in the Midnapore district, in the direction of detecting pebrine and other diseases without having recourse to microscopical examination.

Experimental farms.

Agricultural experiments were carried on at the three experimental farms at Seebpore, Burdwan, and Dumraon, and also on a smaller scale in various Government, wards' and private estates in the divisions, especially, of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahye, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, the principal products experimented on being paddy, wheat, potatoes, sugarcane, and fodder grasses. With regard to paddy and wheat, the chief experiments were made at Dumraon, and were designed to test the relative merits of deep and shallow ploughing and of different kinds of manure, and, in the case of wheat, of well-water and canal-water. With transplanted paddy a mixture of crude saltpetre and linseed cake gave the heaviest outturn, and with broadcast paddy cowdung produced the best results, while deep-ploughing to a depth of four or five inches gave an increase in outturn of 24 seers of grain and 3 maunds 20 seers of straw per acre. Wheat appeared to be particularly benefited here by a manure

of saltpetre alone or mixed with ashes, while in the Burdwan farm bone-meal yielded a large increase. The extra yield obtained by irrigating the crop with well-water did not repay the extra expense as against that of canal-water. The largest outturn of potatoes was obtained at the Dumraon farm with green manures. The uncertainty of all these experiments is exemplified by the fact that at Dumraon crude saltpetre applied to paddy failed this year to produce any increase in outturn, although in the preceding year it gave the best results of all manures ; and also by the fact that, whereas in Seebpore the experiments in sugarcane showed a distinct advantage in favour of the *Saharanpur* as compared with the *Samsara* variety, the experiments in Burdwan produced a directly opposite result. Among fodder grasses *sorghum* and buffalo grass (*reana luxurians*) were cultivated with great success at Seebpore. The latter grass gave an outturn of 192 maunds per bigha, and was sold at a net profit of 1 anna per maund.

Agricultural implements.

Thirty-two wrought-iron Seebpore ploughs were issued during the year, and are said to have given satisfaction. A native gentleman in the Jessore district expressed an opinion that one ploughing with these instruments was as effective as four or five ploughings with the ordinary native plough. Some interesting experiments in the use of European butter-making machines were made in the Dharampur pergunnah of the Purneah district by the late Mr. E. G. Williams, Manager of the Durbhunga Raj. The results of these experiments and of trials in other districts tended to show that the European methods might be adopted with advantage in the hills and in the districts bordering upon the hills, but that good results could not be obtained in districts where a temperature of under 75° Fahrenheit cannot be depended upon.

Veterinary establishment.

The Director writes:—"The scheme for the establishment of a veterinary college is still under the consideration of Government. No progress appears to have been made in the matter during the year." Government was in fact awaiting the final decision of the Committee of the Sodepore Pinjrapole with respect to a suggested contribution from that institution towards the site and building expenses of the veterinary college. Since the close of the year to which the Director's report relates, Babu Shew Bux Bagla, one of the leading members of the Committee of the Pinjrapole, has generously offered a site and has contributed the sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the college and hospital, thus relieving the Pinjrapole Committee of the necessity of contributing.

Insects injurious to crops.

During the year under report numerous specimens of insects injurious to agricultural crops were obtained from district officers and forwarded to Mr. E. C. Cotes of the Indian Museum for examination, with a view to his suggesting means of mitigating the injury caused by them. Mr. Cotes has embodied the information supplied to him in his note sentitled "Notes on Indian Insect Pests" and "Notes on Indian Economic Entomology." During the year of review locusts are reported to have visited many districts in Bengal, where they are said to have caused damage to vegetables and crops. The reports furnished by district officers on the flights of locusts through their districts were forwarded to Mr. Cotes. He states that the specimens of the locusts supplied to him are "*Acredium Peregrinum*;" and that the flights are stray ones which have found their way into Bengal from the North-Western Provinces chiefly through the Central Provinces. In Bengal they are in a climate totally unsuited to them, and there is no fear of their doing any great damage. Two notes on "Locusts in India" and one note on the "Locusts of North-Western India," by Mr. Cotes, were circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions, district officers, and managers of Government and wards' estates.

Agricultural experiments and improvement in wards', Government and private estates.

In Jessore the Subdivisional Officer of Jhenidah imported 50 maunds of Buxar seed wheat for experimental cultivation in his subdivision, and sold the greater part of it, in small quantities, to several cultivators; but owing to the unfavourable character of the season the cultivation was not successful. In Moorshedabad the Beheea sugarcane mills came into use in the Lalbagh subdivision, and they were much appreciated by the ryots. In the Jaipore Government estate in Bogra, sisoo and other

valuable trees, which had been planted in former years, were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 72-1-1. Numerous experiments were undertaken in the Rajshahye Division by Rajah Sasi Sekheraswar Ray of Tahirpore in his estates in the districts of Rajshahye, Bogra, Maldah and Moorshedabad. Among these were (*a*) the cultivation of English vegetables; (*b*) the cultivation of the sun-flower, the seeds of which produced a large quantity of oil of strong odour. In the Sunkerpore Wards' estate in Dinagepore, Buxar wheat was sown by the ryots, and some also in the estate gardens, but the result of the experiment was unsatisfactory. In the Gya district a tube well was made for supplying good drinking-water in Government mehal Dabour, and is reported to be working well.

Improvement of breeds of cattle.

Two Hissar bulls were supplied to the Collector of Tipperah, who desired to form a stud at Commillah, and one Hissar bull was supplied to the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom for use in the Jheria Wards' estate. Two bulls from pergunnah Bachour in Durbhunga were supplied to the Settlement Officer of Western Dooars for use in the Mynaguri Tehsil. The calves from an English bull supplied to the Arrah Municipality in 1887 are said to show a perceptible improvement on the local breed.

Agricultural and fiscal statistics.

Forecasts of the wheat, jute, and rice crops were prepared by the Director during the year. It has been reported by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and by wheat merchants in Calcutta, that they think that these forecasts have as a rule been correct, and that they have been found useful to traders. Statements showing the estimated outturn of the *bhadoi*, of the winter rice, and of the *rabi* harvests, and of special crops, such as sugarcane, tobacco, ganja, and opium, were also prepared by the Director.

Agri-Horticultural Society.

The report of the Society shows that the work under the following heads was done by them:—

(1) Silk experiments.
(2) Experiments with the cream separator.
(3) Cultivation of enthroxylon coco.
(4) Introduction of grain elevators into India.
(5) Manufacture of cocoanut butter.
(6) Tea soil analysis.
(7) Flower show.
(8) Introduction and distribution of trees, plants, and seeds.

Agricultural exhibitions.

Agricultural exhibitions were held during the year at Kurseong and at Khoolna. Mr. Nagendra Nath Banerjee, one of the officers of the Agricultural Department, was present on both occasions. He exhibited several implements, and assisted generally in the arrangements.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

Steady progress has been made in improving the Botanic Garden, not only as a scientific centre of the highest value to all botanical students, but also as a pleasurable and instructive resort to the public. More than 20,000 specimens were added to the Herbarium, illustrating the Flora of regions so widely removed as Central Asia, Australia, Assam, Perak, the Shan States, the Khasi Hills, the Andaman Islands, and the Great Coco Island. Arrangements were also made for continuing the work of collection in Assam, Upper Burma, and the Andamans.

A third volume was added to the interesting series of garden annals, containing monographs by Dr. King and Dr. Prain on certain Indian and Indo-Malayan species. Unfortunately, however, owing to unavoidable delays, it was found impossible to publish the volume within the year. Both the Superintendent and the Curator of the Herbarium also contributed valuable papers on botanical subjects to the Journal of the Asiatic Society.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden in Darjeeling is reported to be in good order. Under recent arrangements, the Curator of this garden is charged with the task of improving the station of Darjeeling by planting and looking after young trees. In course of time it is hoped that the damage done in past years by the wanton destruction of fine trees may be in some measure repaired.

Forests.

THE most important administrative reform introduced by the Conservator with the sanction of Government was the abolition of the system under which Divisional Forest Officers supervised the working of groups of subdivisions in addition, in some cases, to holding direct charge of one or more subdivisions, and the substitution of independent divisions, all directly under the Conservator. By this means the services of the Divisional Officers were made available for duties in regard to which the paucity of officers was being keenly felt. The new and the old arrangement of charges are compared below:—

Old.				*New.*	
No.	Name of Division.	No.	Name of Subdivision.	No.	Name of Division.
1	Darjeeling ...	1	Darjeeling ...	1	Darjeeling.
		2	Teesta ...	2	Teesta.
		3	Kurseong ...	3	Kurseong.
2	Julpigoree ...	4	Julpigoree ...	4	Julpigoree.
		5	Baxa ..	5	Baxa.
3	Chota Nagpore ...	6	Palamow ...	6	Palamow.
		7	Singbhoom ...	7	Singbhoom.
		8	Hazaribagh ...	8	Sunderbuns.
4	Sunderbuns.			9	Chittagong.
5	Chittagong.			10	Angul.
6	Orissa ...	9	Angul ...	11	Pooree.
		10	Khoordah ...	12	Direction.

The Working Plans Division had hitherto a nominal existence, and even after the redistribution of charges the number of officers available was not sufficient for keeping up a separate Working Plans Division. It was therefore decided to abolish this division and to depute selected officers, when necessary, for the preparation of working plans.

The reconstitution of forest charges above described was only begun during the year under report, and it was not until the current financial year that the arrangements could be completed.

Area.

As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 6 square miles in the area of Reserved forests, and 30 square miles in that of Protected forests on account of the disforesting of certain lands in the Sunderbuns forests for the extension of cultivation. The total area of Reserved forests stood at 5,189 square miles, and of Protected forests at 2,209 square miles, while there was no change in the area of Unclassed State forests and waste lands under the partial management of the Forest Department. There seems to be room for extension of the forest area in Chittagong; but it is mainly in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts and in Chota Nagpore that efforts are required to be made to increase the forest area and meet the great demand for timber and fuel by the tea estates and the public. The forests in the Government estates of the Sonthal Pergunnahs are under the management of the civil officers: there is perhaps room for expansion here also, but for political reasons the Sonthal Pergunnahs require careful handling.

Establishment.

Of eight natives of Bengal who were sent to the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun during the past seven years, five have resigned their appointments, one has been on sick leave almost continuously since 1888, when he obtained a Ranger's certificate with honours, and one only of the number is reported to have borne a good reputation. This officer has done well and is now a Ranger on Rs. 50.

Regarding the remaining individual, not much is known, good or bad. On a review of the whole subject of an efficient executive Forest staff for Bengal, the Officiating Conservator thinks it deserving of consideration whether that staff should not be recruited, as far as possible, from among the hardier races of Northern and Central India. This is a serious assertion of the inferiority of the Bengali *personnel* in the Forest service, which the Lieutenant-Governor has perused with regret. If the natives of Bengal cannot show themselves fit for the work required, it will be incumbent on Government to seek for better material elsewhere, but it is hoped that a greater encouragement of athletic exercises as a part of school education may help to train a generation which will not be liable to this reproach. In any case, Sir Charles Elliott has no wish to make a sudden change, and will watch the working of the present system.

Legal Proceedings.

A probationary Forest Ranger, in charge of the Darjeeling Forest Depôt, was prosecuted for misappropriation of Government money to the extent of Rs. 970, convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment with fine. The ringleader in the Chittagong murder and robbery case, referred to in the Bengal Administration Report for the past year, is still at large. The total number of prosecutions for breaches of the Forest law was 203, and of cases compounded 1,961, against 120 and 2,524 respectively in the previous year. There was an improvement in the percentage of convictions, being 87 against 80 in the year 1889-90. The Sunderbuns Division is said to be responsible for the increase in the number of prosecutions, as well as the decrease in the number of cases compounded.

Fires.

It is noticeable that the most destructive fires occurred in the specially protected areas of the Julpigoree and Angul Divisions, where the supervision of the Divisional Officers was least efficient. Altogether there was an increase of 247 square miles in the specially protected area, 94 per cent. of the total area of reserves escaped fires, while there was a failure to protect 75 square miles, and no attempt made to protect 257 square miles.

Outturn.

The total outturn of timber during the year was 8,332,421 cubic feet, of which 33,536 were removed departmentally, 8,224,361 were removed by purchasers, and 74,524 were free grants. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 44,173, 10,172,896, and 21,739 cubic feet respectively. The largest decrease in the quantity of timber removed by purchasers occurred in the Sunderbuns Division. The total outturn of fuel during the year was, excluding free grants, 16,597,245 cubic feet, as compared with 15,232,047 in 1889-90. Part of this increase is attributed to the prohibition practically imposed on the imports of charcoal from Sikkim into the station of Darjeeling. There was a falling off by 70 per cent. in the outturn of fuel by departmental agency in the Kurseong and Teesta Divisions.

Financial results.

The following tables compare the financial results of the year under report and of the preceding year in a collected form:—

Financial results in Forest Divisions for the years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

1889-90.

Division.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Direction	5,818 15 10	30,876 0 1	.....	25,057 0 3	
Working Plans ...	.....	13,135 2 8	.....	13,135 2 8	
Darjeeling	1,19,238 2 4	1,14,472 5 1	4,765 13 3	.....	Comprising the Darjeeling, Teesta and Kurseong subdivisions.
Julpigoree	55,931 2 0	46,270 1 11	9,661 0 1	.....	Comprising the Julpigoree and Baxa subdivisions.
Chota Nagpore ...	19,304 2 7	46,801 11 5	.....	27,497 8 10	Comprising the Palamow, Hazaribagh and Singbhoom subdivisions.
Sunderbuns	4,85,458 2 3	78,663 15 10	4,06,794 2 5	.....	
Chittagong	73,038 2 9	32,509 12 8	40,528 6 1	.....	
Orissa	9,928 13 3	27,535 7 11	.....	17,606 10 8	Comprising the Angul and Khoordah subdivisions.
Total for 1889-90 ...	7,68,717 9 0	3,90,264 9 7	4,61,749 5 10	83,296 6 5	Surplus = Rs. 3,78,452-15-5.

1890-91.

Division.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Direction	4,993 9 8	33,714 3 8	.....	28,720 15 0	
Working Plans ...	.....	17,060 5 5	.....	17,060 5 5	
Darjeeling	1,29,101 1 7	1,18,454 12 0	10,646 5 7	.....	Comprising the Darjeeling, Teesta and Kurseong subdivisions.
Julpigoree	55,356 2 4	47,812 2 9	7,543 15 7	.....	Comprising the Julpigoree and Baxa subdivisions.
Chota Nagpore ...	32,387 7 5	41,138 15 0	.....	8,751 7 7	Comprising the Palamow, Hazaribagh and Singbhoom subdivisions.
Sunderbuns	4,10,482 13 2	77,781 6 6	3,32,771 6 8	.....	
Chittagong	82,249 10 8	38,764 6 6	43,485 4 2	.....	
Orissa	12,605 6 5	29,631 5 3	.....	17,025 14 10	Comprising the Angul and Khoordah subdivisions.
Kosi drift wood ...	216 0 0	.....	216 0 0	.....	
Total for 1890-91 ...	7,27,392 3 3	4,04,287 14 1	3,94,663 0 0	71,558 10 10	Surplus = Rs. 3,23,104-5-2.

The net revenue was Rs. 55,349 less than the preceding year; but, compared with the average of the five years ending 31st March 1890, there was an increase of Rs. 42,064.

There was a fall of Rs. 75,000 in the revenue of the Sunderbuns Division, though all other divisions show an increase: hence the gross revenue of the province for 1890-91 was less than in the preceding year by Rs. 41,000. On the other hand, the expenditure in all divisions increased by Rs. 14,000, chiefly under the head of Establishment, but the increase includes a sum of over Rs. 2,000 written off the accounts in connection with the theft in the Kassalong Range, Chittagong, referred to in the Administration Report for 1889-90. Such fluctuations are not uncommon, and, except in the Sunderbuns case, do not call for explanation. The decrease in the Sunderbuns will, it is hoped, be recouped when a regular working-plan is introduced. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Forest Department will, in their zeal for the improvement of Forest administration, not forget the necessity of contributing to the general revenue of the province. The deficits in some of the divisions are attributed by the Conservator to two causes: *first*, that the forests had been already exhausted before they came under the management of the Forest Department; and, *secondly*, that they are surrounded by other forests, the supply in which is practically free; the latter cause serves, in the Conservator's opinion, to strengthen the reserves, which are not yet ripe for extensive cuttings. The idea of the previous depletion of forests as a cause of scanty revenue is one which has been sometimes advanced by Forest officers without sufficient investigation.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

THE subjoined statement, taken from the reports furnished by Messrs. Moran and Company, shows the actual yield of indigo during 1889-90 as compared with the estimate for that year, and the probable outturn for 1890-91:—

	Estimated yield for 1889-90.		Actual yield for 1889-90.		Estimated yield for 1890-91.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	980		845		3,500	
Kishnaghur ...	2,030		1,931		5,500	
Midnapore	970		1,121		1,100	
Burdwan	305		271		500	
Maldah	1,000		1,115		1,600	
Moorshedabad ...	2,575		3,393		5,900	
Rajshahye and Pubna ...	790		762		1,700	
Bhagulpore	2,200		2,679		2,600	
Purneah	4,050		4,678		7,300	
Rungpore and Nattore ...	1,100		1,024		1,800	
		16,000		17,819		31,500
Monghyr	1,700		1,758		3,400	
Tirhoot	25,250		26,433		41,700	
Chumparun ...	16,250		16,495		22,200	
Chupra	9,300		9,736		16,700	
		52,500		54,422		84,000
Benares—						
European	...		3,328		...	
Native	...		3,422		...	
		6,500		6,750		8,000
Doab—						
European	...		2,300		...	
Native	...	20,000	19,442		...	
				21,742		22,000
Total ...		95,000		1,00,733		1,45,500

From the above it appears that the actual yield for 1889-90 exceeded the estimate for that year by 5,733 maunds, but fell short of the actual yield of 1888-89 by 43,985 maunds. The produce of the year 1889-90 was very unsatisfactory as compared with that of both the years 1888-89 and 1887-88. The estimated crop of 1890-91, however, compares favourably with the actual outturn of both the preceding years.

The subjoined table shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	35,012	89,85,854	32,443	92,74,475
„ Austria—Trieste	11,119	36,19,821	7,344	23,71,504
„ France	9,439	27,91,744	6,610	21,52,245
„ Germany	9,546	25,58,066	6,974	22,16,570
„ Italy	990	3,11,162	330	1,08,579
„ Egypt	49	15,403	25	8,360
„ United States	21,206	52,71,025	12,220	31,14,705
„ Persia	253	87,069	284	1,01,139
„ Turkey in Asia	1,631	4,37,663	1,194	3,26,586
„ Other countries	2,590	8,28,459	2,395	8,37,191
Total ...	91,835	2,49,05,266	69,819	2,05,11,354
Quantity in Indian maunds and average value per Indian maund.	1,24,988 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 199 per Indian maund.	95,032 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 216 per Indian maund.

The exports of indigo during the past year declined by 24 per cent., and were the lowest for many years. There were heavy decreases in the shipments to Austria, France, Germany and the United States with a smaller decline to the United Kingdom.

Prices were higher than in the previous year, which showed the lowest average ever reached, but they were not so high as in the other years tabulated.

The market in London was in a favourable condition during the year. Consumption increased, owing to the low prices enabling indigo to compete on better terms with the artificial substitutes. On the other hand, these substitutes are running it very close, and any heavy advance in indigo prices will probably be a serious matter for indigo proprietors, as consumers will turn to aniline products. Articles of dress are not expected now-a-days to last in the way they used to be, and for things intended to be worn for a short time only, aniline dyes are sufficiently durable, while they are much cheaper. The tendency is therefore in favour of cheap fabrics that look well for a time in preference to good ones that last, and this tendency is unfavourable to indigo.

Tea.

During the year under report the number of gardens for tea cultivation was 416 against 399 in 1889, and the total area under tea was 85,573 acres against 79,006 acres, of which 70,522 and 15,051 were under mature and immature plants, respectively, against 66,820 and 12,186 in the previous year. The outturn of tea was 25,004,389lbs., against 25,089,423 in 1889. The average yield per acre fell from 375·47 to 354·6lbs.

The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1890:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Area in Acres.				Approximate Yield in Pounds.			
Divisions.	Districts.	Number of gardens.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Chittagong	Chittagong	24	10 to 500	3,770	286	4,056	1,864	1,119,793	...	1,119,793	297·02
	Ditto Hill Tracts.	1	30	100	...	100	...	28,080	...	28,080	280·8
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	6	2,250	941	35	976	1,857	85,599	17,920	103,519	110·00
	Lohardugga	29	1,200 to 2,400	2,335	303	2,638	1,706	390,457	14,360	404,817	173·3
Rajshahye	Darjeeling	177	200 to 7,000	39,371	6,214	45,585	9,886	10,854,347	56,140	10,910,487	277·1
	Julpigoree	173	200 to 2,000	23,978	8,213	32,191	31,146	12,436,891	...	12,436,891	518·6
Dacca	Dacca	6	15 to 18	27	...	27	...	802	...	802	29·7
	Total	416	...	70,522	15,051	85,573	46,459	24,915,969	88,420	25,004,389	354·6

The following is a résumé of the reports received from the several tea-producing districts.

Dacca Division.

The number of gardens in this Division remained the same (six) as in the last year, and the total outturn amounted to 802lbs., against 1,130lbs. in the previous year. The average yield per acre fell from 41·0lbs. to 29·7lbs.

Chittagong Division.

Tea is grown only in the Chittagong and Hill Tracts districts of this Division, and returns were received from all the gardens except one. In the Chittagong district the outturn amounted to 1,119,793lbs., against 1,123,177lbs. in the preceding year, and the average yield per acre was 297·02 against 297·37. In the Hill Tracts only one garden was worked, as in the previous year. The total yield was 28,080lbs., against 26,407lbs. in the previous year, the average yield per acre being 280·8lbs. against 264·07lbs.

The season was a poor one owing to the unfavourable distribution of rainfall and to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange, which was the main cause of prices ruling very low.

Chota Nagpore Division

Hazaribagh and Lohardugga are the only tea-growing districts in this Division. In Hazaribagh the number of gardens worked was the same (six) as in the previous year. The total outturn was 103,519lbs. against 102,369lbs., and the average yield per acre was 110·00lbs. against 104·6lbs. In Lohardugga the number of gardens was 29, against 30 in 1889. The total outturn was 404,817lbs. against 365,240lbs., and the average yield per acre was 173·3 against 158·6lbs.

The Commissioner reports that "there has been a general complaint as regards the labour-supply owing to continued emigration of coolies and rise in the rates of their wages."

Rajshahye Division.

Julpigoree and Darjeeling are the only tea-growing districts in this Division. In Darjeeling the number of gardens worked was 177, against 165 in 1889. This increase is accounted for by a more complete list of tea-gardens being made during the year in connection with the census.

The areas under mature and immature plants were 39,371 and 6,214 acres respectively, against 35,978 and 5,993 of the preceding year. The total outturn amounted to 10,910,487lbs. against 10,838,220lbs., the average yield per acre being 277·1lbs., against 301·2 in 1889. There was no change of any importance during the year as regards the character of tea plants, machinery, and employment of coolies. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the tea outturn of the year was in most gardens below the average. This is said to have been due to drought at the beginning, and excessive rainfall and want of sunshine in the middle of the season. Tea prices are said to have been low in consequence of the higher rate of exchange that prevailed during the season. The year was extremely unhealthy for coolies owing to the influenza epidemic, the mortality being greatest in the Terai.

In Julpigoree the number of gardens was 173, against 166 in the previous year. The areas under mature and immature plants were 23,978 and 8,213 acres, against 23,658 and 5,399 respectively. The total outturn amounted to 12,436,891lbs. against 12,632,880lbs., the average yield per acre being 518·6lbs. against 533·97. The hybrid plant is most common in this district, except in a few older gardens in which China plants are seen. The indigenous seed from Assam and Manipore is considered the best, and planters who can afford the cost generally import their seed from those places. The operations in connection with the manufacture of tea are almost exclusively carried on by means of machinery.

Indigenous labour is not obtainable in this district for work in connection with the tea industry, and imported labour has in consequence to be employed. The coolies are either Nepalese or *Dhangars* from Chota Nagpore. The wages earned averaged Rs. 6 for men, Rs. 5 for women, and Rs. 3 for children. Mortality did not to any considerable extent prevail in the tea-gardens in this district.

Coffee.

Lohardugga, the only district in these provinces in which the coffee plant is as a rule cultivated, produced no coffee during 1890, and only 120lbs. of coffee were produced in two acres of land in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

Cinchona Plantation and Febrifuge.

In spite of the heavy rainfall of the year, the number of cinchona plants destroyed by landslips was less than in previous years of smaller rainfall, and no damage at all was done by hail. The policy of replacing the red bark, which, though rich in the inferior alkaloids, is comparatively poor in quinine, by the *Calisaya* and hybrid varieties, which yield a large proportion of quinine, was steadily adhered to; 192,000 of the former kind were uprooted and not renewed, and 200,460 of the latter were put out in the plantation. The number of cinchona plants in the plantation on the 1st April 1891 was 4,515,861, while 234,000 seedlings were in the nurseries. The crop collected amounted to 293,972 pounds of dry bark against 304,705 in 1889-90, of which 106,150 pounds were of red bark, 105,848 of bark of *Calisaya Ledgeriana*, 66,730 of hybrid bark, 13,974 of *Verde* and *Morada*, and 1,270 of Crown or *Officinalis* bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of a small quantity supplied on indent or sold to Government institutions, was made over to the Febrifuge Factory for disposal.

The outturn of the factory, which is generally regulated by the demand, was 4,031 pounds of cinchona febrifuge and 4,010 pounds of sulphate of quinine, against 6,578 and 1,833 pounds respectively in the previous year. The entire quantity was manufactured during the year by the fusel-oil process, which has, in the last few years, successfully taken the place of the old acid and alkali method of manufacture. The issues during the year were slightly less than those in 1889-90, as shown in the following table:—

	1890-91.		1889-90.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta	850	0	2,197	0
Ditto, Bombay	1,400	0	2,224	0
Ditto, Meean Meer ...	1,000	0	.....	
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	222	12	352	8
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal ...	110	8	149	9
To Commissariat Department for Port Blair	75	0	.. ..	
Sold to Government officers and the public ...	3,973	3½	2,756	0
Given as samples	15	1	1	0
Total ...	7,646	8½	7,680	1

The decrease in the quantity of drugs issued to the Medical Depôts at Calcutta and Bombay occurred under the head of cinchona febrifuge. The issues of quinine to these two depôts rose from 674 pounds to 1,050 pounds. Of the total issues during the year, 3,789½ pounds were of quinine, 3,837 of cinchona febrifuge, and 20 of crystalline febrifuge.

The revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona and crystalline febrifuge, cinchona barks and other products of the plantation amounted to Rs. 1,18,576, against Rs. 1,13,693-12-6 in the previous year.

	1890-91.			1889-90.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of febrifuge, sulphate of quinine, &c. ...	60,885	0	0	43,112	13	0
By credit from the Medical Depôts and the Commissariat Department	52,956	4	0	63,374	11	6
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	3,141	12	0	5,056	2	0
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal ...	1,593	0	0	2,150	2	0
Total ...	1,18,576	0	0	1,13,693	12	6

The net profit of the year's working amounted to Rs. 17,040-2—a result which may be considered as satisfactory and quite sufficient. The object of starting the cinchona plantations in this country was not to aim at a profit, but to secure for the people a cheap remedy for fever, the commonest of all tropical diseases. The quinine manufactured at the Government Factory can now be sold at one rupee per ounce, while quinine cost a good many rupees per ounce 29 years ago, when the cinchona enterprise was initiated by the Government of Bengal. This is a matter for much congratulation. Hardly any greater blessing to a fever-stricken country can be imagined than cheap quinine. It would be possible still further to reduce the price of quinine if all the charitable dispensaries in the province were to supply themselves with the Government drug instead of buying their quinine elsewhere. The Lieutenant-Governor has ascertained by personal enquiry that many dispensaries procure their quinine from private stores at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-4 per ounce, when they could purchase it from Dr. King at Re. 1 per ounce. This is an obvious absurdity. Not only is the Government quinine declared to be purer than much of the foreign quinine imported into the country, but also it is only

reasonable that institutions helped by Government should draw their supplies of quinine from the Government Factory. The question of extending the demand for Government quinine in order to bring about a further reduction of price is under consideration.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Bhagulpore Division.

Indigo shows a decrease in the districts of Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Purneah the value of indigo manufactured increased from Rs. 5,90,396 to Rs. 7,55,165, but this latter figure is very far short of the value produced in 1888-89. In Monghyr the outturn of saltpetre rose from 1,586 to 6,827 maunds, owing to the appointment of a Superintendent of Customs to prevent illicit manufacture. In the same district the manufacture of molasses increased from 1,661 maunds to 21,836, and that of *ghee* by over 100 per cent. In Purneah the outturn of gunny-pieces and raw sugar increased by over 50 per cent., and in Bhagulpore that of tussur silk by over 25 per cent. Country cloth in Purneah also showed a very satisfactory increase in value from Rs. 10,685 to Rs. 29,085. The industries of *bidri* work and the manufacture of *satranjis* in this district are decaying. The only mine of importance in the Division is the Madankata Coal Mine in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. This mine employed a daily average of 700 men, 150 women, and 80 children, and produced 35,344 tons of coal.

Patna Division.

The yield of indigo fell from 55,440 to 50,206 maunds. There was also much less sugar produced. There were larger operations in saltpetre, crude, dissolved and refined in spite of the weather. The mica mines in the Nawada subdivision of Gya turned out 1,195 cwt., valued at Rs. 37,876.

Burdwan Division.

There were the usual fluctuations in the outturn of various articles of manufacture, for which it is impossible to assign any dominating cause. Thus in Burdwan the value of the silk produce fell from Rs. 1,67,333 to Rs. 1,47,935. It diminished also in Bankoora. In Beerbhoom, on the contrary, the quantity rose from 32,000lbs. to 35,050lbs., and in Midnapore the increase of the last two years was sustained. Stick-lac in Bankoora fell from 26,500 maunds to 15,000. The Barakar Iron Works, under a private company, employed 1,200 hands, and turned out pig iron and castings valued at Rs. 6,13,066, against Rs. 5,40,000 of the previous year. Cotton cloth was produced in Burdwan to the same extent as last year, but in Hooghly the outturn was not 25 per cent. of that in 1889-90.

The Burdwan coal mines did not maintain the large output achieved in the preceding year, but they still employ about 12,600 workpeople.

Rajshahye Division.

Scientific manufactures are less developed in this Division than elsewhere. Indigo continues to decline. The silk filatures of the Division experienced the worst year on record through the failure of the mulberry crop. In Darjeeling 47,736 gallons of beer and porter were produced, chiefly for the local troops. The exploration for coal conducted in the Darjeeling district has been successful, and mining operations are likely to be soon undertaken.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The principal articles of manufacture in the Division are lac in Lohardugga and Manbhoom, tea in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, tussur silk in Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom, indigo in Manbhoom only, and catechu in Hazaribagh. The total value of the outturn of all the articles was Rs. 7,56,859, against Rs. 6,48,032 in 1889-90 and Rs. 4,04,594 in 1888-89.

Negotiations are now pending for the settlement of the Jheriah and Pandra coal-fields in Manbhoom. The yield of the Baragunda copper mines was 305 tons of refined copper, against 320 and 217 respectively in the two preceding years. The output of mica from the Koderma Government estate in Hazaribagh rose to 2,209 maunds, against 1,499 maunds in the previous year. No reliable evidence of the existence of lead, silver or gold in paying quantities has yet been found, though a few companies and individuals appear still to be prospecting with perseverance. The extraordinary excitement which prevailed at one time and formed a marked feature in the prospects of the Division seems to have generally subsided.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines in the Division. The heavy blackstones, of which mention has been made in the reports of previous years, are still used for metalling streets in Dacca. Two thousand five hundred and sixty-three tons of this stone were used for such purpose in 1890.

There has been no change in the manufactures of the Division, except that all old industries are on the decline.

Orissa Division.

Of manufactures salt alone is of any importance, and that is now in the hands of the Madras Salt Department. The minor artistic products of the country maintained their position, but there is no indication of any development or improvement among them.

Presidency Division.

The number (46) of mills, presses, and factories at work in the 24-Pergunnahs remained unchanged, but considerable variations took place in the outturn. For instance, the gunny bags and cloth produced fell in value from Rs. 1,69,74,814 to Rs. 1,17,48,571, and jute baling from Rs. 2,72,82,140 to Rs. 1,88,55,919, owing to a depression in the colonial and country demand. Cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of production. Indigo in Nuddea was so much damaged by the floods that the produce fell from 6,650 maunds, valued at Rs 11,52,806, to 2,338 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,07,478. Similarly in Jessore and Moorshedabad the outturn fell from 2,695 to 858 maunds and 4,358 to 2,279 maunds with corresponding diminutions in the values. In the former the agrarian difficulties added to the effects of the bad season. The sugar industry is declining to some extent. In Jessore the number of factories diminished from 180 to 160, as well as the weight and value of unrefined sugar. The case was similar in Khoolna, and in both districts the importation of cheap foreign sugar is ascribed as the cause. The silk filatures in Moorshedabad decreased by 12, but the quantity of silk manufactured showed an increase.

Chittagong Division.

Three ships were built within the year. The quantity of rice milled was 1,42,818 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,28,454. There are no mines in the Division. In the Hill Tracts there are out-crops and scattered pockets of what was supposed to be coal, but the Geological Office pronounces it to be lignite.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE following statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency during the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Imports—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade ...	24,41,23,240	24,58,21,406	27,11,87,243	26,31,48,038	29,99,87,664
Coasting trade ...	5,38,06,615	5,51,30,014	5,39,50,225	5,25,04,528	5,81,80,426
Total of imports ...	29,79,29,855	30,09,51,420	32,51,37,468	31,56,52,561	35,81,68,090
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	35,73,42,394	37,19,63,063	37,87,54,789	39,80,60,497	37,42,82,296
Coasting trade ...	7,66,38,032	8,77,05,872	7,78,21,397	7,75,18 542	9,01,91,147
Total of exports ...	43,39,80,426	45,96,68,935	45,65,76,186	47,55,78,979	46,44,73,443
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,19,10,281	76,06,20,355	78,17,13,654	79,12,31,540	82,26,41,533

It will be observed that the total value of exports in the foreign and coasting trade amounted to Rs. 46,44,73,443, as compared with Rs. 47,55,78,979 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 1,11,05,536. In the foreign trade alone the decrease in the value of exports of Indian produce amounted to nearly 2½ crores, which is attributable both to smaller shipments and a heavy fall in price of some of the principal articles exported. This is a natural result of the high rate of exchange which prevailed during part of the year.

The total value of imports rose from Rs. 31,56,52,561 in 1889-90 to Rs. 35,81,68,090 in the year under review—an increase of Rs. 4,25,15,529. The total value of the trade of the Province shows an increase of Rs. 3,14,09,993 over the figures for 1889-90, but this is covered by the increased value of treasure imported and exported, which shows an advance of Rs. 3,20,37,960.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Foreign trade of Calcutta.

The bulk of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, but the percentage, which in 1889-90 was the lowest for ten years, has again declined, and now stands at 57·86 per cent. The total trade with China shows an advance in percentage owing to increased trade with the Treaty Ports, and this country continues to stand second in the list. The United States comes third. Germany has again advanced, the percentage having risen from 2·46 to 4·08 per cent. Australia and Ceylon have advanced and taken up a position above France.

The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal to the total trade stands at 64·4 per cent., as compared with 63·7 per cent. in the year 1889-90; the total value of the trade showing an increase of over 1⅓ crores, and being the highest recorded since the opening of the canal.

IMPORTS.

The following table shows the values of the principal articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries by sea during the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods (including twist and yarn)	13,96,56,378	14,57,75,345
Metals	2,46,68,410	2,36,10,461
Mineral oils	1,18,08,390	1,25,55,206
Machinery	74,07,618	81,27,985
Woollen goods	70,11,664	75,10,294
Sugar	28,40,197	61,90,073
Salt	73,38,054	59,21,724
Liquors	49,00,323	47,88,915
Apparel	41,33,901	42,28,332
Hardware	30,88,318	32,41,100

EXPORTS.

The falling off in the total value of exports by sea from Calcutta to foreign countries was confined to free goods, and the principal items of decrease were—raw jute, 82 lakhs; seeds, 65½ lakhs; dyeing materials, 43¾ lakhs; opium, 39¼ lakhs; jute manufactures, 30¾ lakhs; and raw cotton, 26½ lakhs. The following statement shows the variations more clearly:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Raw jute	7,26,67,026	6,44,78,477
Opium	6,37,25,170	5,97,99,265
Tea	5,12,39,079	5,03,78,662
Oil-seeds	4,13,04,984	3,46,22,681
Rice	2,48,74,668	3,13,06,827
Indigo	2,49,05,266	2,05,11,354
Hides and skins	1,84,21,934	2,07,04,763
Raw cotton	1,13,68,812	87,28,419
Wheat	60,11,810	50,37,082

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

After a fall in two successive years, the total value of the coasting trade rose by 1 crore and 57 lakhs, of which 78 lakhs were in imports. The whole of this increase was in Indian products, imports and exports of foreign merchandise having both declined. The trade is now higher than it has been since the abnormally high figures of 1877-78, which were due to heavy exports of grain at the time of the Madras famine.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

The amount of traffic imported into, and exported from, Calcutta by internal routes during the past two years is shown in the following table:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
BY COUNTRY BOAT—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1889-90	3,14,32,361	11,72,26,810	75,33,847	3,15,50,319	3,89,66,208	14,87,77,129
1890-91	3,46,58,891	12,25,39,541	76,15,522	3,04,88,988	4,22,74,413	15,30,28,529
BY INLAND STEAMER—						
1889-90	76,64,737	6,23,40,800	23,80,357	2,33,39,298	1,00,45,094	8,56,80,098
1890-91	87,95,815	5,93,24,894	28,73,038	2,55,21,317	1,16,68,853	8,48,46,211
BY E. I. RAILWAY—						
1889-90	4,18,42,361	17,93,36,284	88,69,692	14,81,02,065	5,07,11,993	32,74,38,349
1890-91	4,29,29,243	17,73,77,838	1,10,75,970	16,13,95,461	5,40,05,213	33,87,73,299
BY E. B. STATE RAILWAY—						
1889-90	1,26,58,418	7,61,18,998	32,11,238	6,52,74,405	1,58,69,656	14,13,93,403
1890-91	1,28,65,130	6,78,07,962	40,66,570	6,84,92,651	1,69,31,700	13,63,00,613
BY ROAD—						
1889-90	48,92,111	2,31,43,289	28,94,147	1,15,93,698	77,86,258	3,47,36,987
1890-91	57,46,170	2,75,35,950	29,37,774	1,26,46,849	86,83,944	4,01,82,799
TOTAL—						
1889-90	9,84,89,928	45,82,66,181	2,48,89,281	28,98,59,785	12,33,79,209	74,81,25,966
1890-91	10,49,95,249	45,45,86,185	2,85,68,874	29,85,45,266	13,35,64,123	75,31,31,451

Concerning the principal staples, the following table shows for the past two years the import trade of Calcutta with each Revenue Division in Bengal, and with other provinces in India as a whole:—

Articles.		Imports into Calcutta from— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahye Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagulpore Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpore Division.	Total of Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, Raw ...	1889-90	6,782	24,414	6,826	48,579	13,876	1,584	912	...	27	1,03,000	7,84,397	8,87,397	11·33
	1890-91	3,773	17,860	4,267	29,069	12,020	1,728	903	...	24	69,644	5,59,729	6,29,373	9·64
Indigo ...	1889-90	2,482	14,703	3,158	76	...	6,173	7,985	...	120	94,697	51,729	1,46,426	64·67
	1890-91	2,680	6,240	1,242	49	...	51,848	9,411	...	163	71,633	28,793	1,00,426	71·34
Jute, Raw ...	1889-90	4,77,526	21,10,525	56,88,849	82,17,775	39,205	13,437	2,06,094	13,439	...	1,67,66,850	95,883	1,68,62,733	99·43
	1890-91	5,75,736	24,57,728	62,98,442	91,47,032	80,521	6,106	1,96,593	12,753	365	1,87,75,276	1,14,937	1,88,90,213	99·39
Gunny Bags ...	1889-90	1,11,822	1,10,779	2,98,393	566	...	1,605	2,313	151	602	5,26,231	1,145	5,27,376	99·78
	1890-91	1,13,815	1,35,080	4,30,609	775	...	4,566	2,094	177	564	6,87,680	1,469	6,89,149	99·73
Wheat ...	1889-90	1,06,229	3,20,957	40,893	27,212	...	2,40,018	7,29,828	208	...	14,65,345	23,91,214	38,56,559	38·00
	1890-91	1,10,762	3,04,088	32,630	36,818	500	4,48,651	11,42,882	929	...	20,77,260	13,91,208	34,68,468	59·92
Gram and Pulse.	1889-90	1,82,433	11,05,181	78,128	87,658	750	6,43,692	4,83,692	775	1,381	25,83,600	9,48,070	35,31,670	73·15
	1890-91	1,76,899	11,26,401	70,369	35,968	2,674	7,60,551	6,72,880	10,526	5,234	28,61,502	5,47,665	34,09,167	83·94
Rice	1889-90	52,66,463	24,14,156	8,31,983	35,25,488	2,55,637	26,663	1,07,828	26,021	30,381	1,24,84,635	70,621	1,25,55,256	99·44
	1890-91	73,41,749	27,85,161	6,62,752	39,62,333	2,47,077	4,923	70,708	45,061	49,475	1,51,69,219	5,758	1,51,74,977	99·96
Paddy	1889-90	8,10,861	4,15,210	1,293	13,167	3,825	628	4	15,331	...	12,60,319	1,338	12,61,657	99·89
	1890-91	7,45,131	2,78,991	100	9,182	3,900	442	...	58,671	2	10,96,419	...	10,96,419	100·00
Other Food-grains.	1889-90	4,184	25,563	638	212	...	1,42,552	1,24,625	...	37	2,97,811	1,03,058	4,00,869	74·31
	1890-91	9,020	27,079	2,213	249	...	2,45,690	1,29,349	...	56	4,13,656	21,946	4,35,602	94·96
Hides of Cattle.	1889-90	55,983	32,144	28,807	1,05,718	131	1,43,687	49,189	734	11,805	4,28,198	1,18,026	5,46,224	78·39
	1890-91	44,234	56,361	44,568	1,37,110	200	1,66,185	50,247	2,007	10,967	5,11,879	1,19,685	6,31,564	81·05
Saltpetre ...	1889-90	2	...	...	...	...	4,42,263	14,245	...	...	4,56,510	2,63,965	7,20,475	63·36
	1890-91	...	23	...	...	...	4,04,775	8,489	...	...	4,13,287	2,39,745	6,53,032	63·28
Linseed ...	1889-90	3,02,562	7,78,266	1,04,810	1,40,720	15,871	28,65,749	6,60,063	158	2,584	48,70,783	21,75,564	70,46,387	69·12
	1890-91	2,87,206	5,37,808	99,311	87,695	20,962	32,18,509	6,59,419	1,364	10,911	49,33,275	22,16,227	71,49,502	69·00
Mustard ...	1889-90	73,560	59,697	2,51,106	2,46,179	2,950	7,47,582	6,99,362	1,522	23,603	21,05,561	12,55,126	33,60,687	62·65
	1890-91	49,515	68,777	1,44,271	3,12,570	1,900	5,32,223	3,83,840	4,529	14,382	15,12,007	9,74,761	24,86,768	60·80
Silk, Raw ...	1889-90	8,816	9,490	3,877	235	...	67	1,859	...	401	24,745	3,843	28,588	86·56
	1890-91	7,115	7,952	3,588	36	...	97	1,636	...	1,239	21,663	2,215	23,878	90·72
Sugar, Refined.	1889-90	4,728	98,391	1,615	2,054	...	23,734	5	...	...	1,30,527	16,383	1,46,910	88·85
	1890-91	10,040	99,957	396	450	...	9,722	583	...	...	1,21,748	4,842	1,26,590	96·17
Sugar, Unrefined.	1889-90	1,53,451	6,41,214	202	11,296	...	2,27,421	3,137	...	...	10,36,721	48,089	10,84,810	95·56
	1890-91	2,10,645	5,58,241	181	2,103	456	1,08,749	1,721	12	65	8,82,173	23,082	9,05,255	97·35
Tea, Indian ...	1889-90	2,850	...	2,99,336	1,439	...	329	260	...	3,151	3,07,365	9,27,907	12,35,272	24·88
	1890-91	65	...	2,81,629	6,358	...	179	224	...	5,452	2,93,907	9,37,219	12,31,126	23·86
Tobacco ...	1889-90	1,02,072	89,074	2,87,443	5,412	...	24,015	33,963	230	...	5,42,209	463	5,42,672	99·91
	1890-91	1,04,800	87,654	2,37,241	4,399	...	19,689	27,488	104	7	4,81,382	431	4,81,813	99·91
Total ...	1889-90	76,72,811	82,49,764	79,27,362	1,24,33,786	3,32,245	56,11,204	31,25,274	58,269	74,092	4,54,85,107	92,56,821	5,47,41,928	83·09
	1890-91	97,93,765	85,55,491	83,13,809	1,37,72,196	3,70,210	59,84,633	33,68,467	1,36,133	98,906	5,03,93,610	71,89,712	5,75,83,322	87·51

The foregoing articles cover 54·84 per cent. of the total import traffic of Calcutta during the past year, the percentage under this head for the preceding two years being 57·61 in 1889-90 and 58·00 in 1888-89.

A similar statement shows the exports of European cotton goods and salt from Calcutta during the past two years:—

Articles.		Exports from Calcutta to— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahye Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagulpore Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpore Division.	Total of Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Cotton Twist and Yarn (European).	1889-90	47,403	36,825	14,684	49,160	...	3,847	5,200	234	849	1,58,202	58,247	2,16,449	73·09
	1890-91	44,077	35,639	15,956	50,603	...	4,147	4,849	80	1,277	1,56,628	58,704	2,15,332	72·74
Cotton Piece-goods (European).	1889-90	1,31,744	1,44,154	2,61,662	2,65,622	14	3,68,280	1,61,506	178	25,301	13,58,461	7,78,288	21,36,749	63·10
	1890-91	1,38,400	1,38,671	2,57,777	2,38,601	114	4,17,837	1,94,422	40	41,150	14,27,012	7,47,715	21,74,727	65·62
Salt ...	1889-90	8,08,456	8,69,486	11,48,670	13,72,975	1,36,750	16,01,011	8,43,910	35,925	1,94,275	71,01,458	7,93,695	78,95,153	89·94
	1890-91	9,11,311	8,88,001	12,44,169	12,61,754	1,49,770	16,43,455	10,00,869	40,119	2,73,695	74,13,143	8,48,263	82,61,406	89·73
Total ...	1889-90	10,77,603	10,50,465	14,25,016	16,87,757	1,36,764	19,73,138	10,10,616	36,337	2,20,425	86,12,121	16,30,230	1,02,48,351	84·09
	1890-91	10,93,788	10,62,311	15,17,902	15,50,958	1,49,884	20,65,439	12,00,140	40,239	3,16,122	89,96,783	16,54,682	1,06,51,465	84·46

The total traffic in the three staples shown above represents 37·28 per cent. of the entire exports from Calcutta during the past year.

The following paragraphs discuss the imports and exports in 1890-91 of the principal articles of trade, both sea-borne and internal, and compare the figures with those of the preceding two years.

COTTON, RAW.

The imports and exports of raw cotton into and from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	10,93,958	8,90,490
Exports	6,40,597	5,06,525

The import trade fell off by 18·60 per cent. and 8·33 per cent. on the returns of the two years 1889-90 and 1888-89, respectively. Compared with the transactions of 1889-90 and 1888-89, the past year's exports by sea showed a decrease of 21·42 per cent. and 5·46 per cent. respectively. The supply exported by sea during the past two years was destined as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	104,150	1,41,760	55,327	75,306
Other ports	347,984	4,73,645	300,107	4,08,479
Total ...	452,134	6,15,405	355,434	4,83,785
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other ports ...	1,781	2,424	1,263	1,719
GRAND TOTAL ...	453,915	6,17,829	356,697	4,85,504

This decline in exports by sea is attributed by the Collector of Customs to the poorness of the crop and the interference with business caused by the sudden rise of exchange. It may be doubted, however, whether these causes alone fully account for the decline of the exports from Calcutta, which seems rather to be due to the fact that since the opening of the Rajputana Railway, Bombay has gone on attracting an increasing share of the cotton trade of Upper India, and the opening of the Indian Midland Railway has given Bombay a still further advantage. Independently of the fact that the distance by rail to Bombay is less, that port offers a larger and more advantageous market to producers; the freights to Europe are lower; and steamers bound for continental ports are available at shorter intervals than in Calcutta.

During the year under report the surplus of imports over exports was 3,83,965 maunds, against 4,53,361 maunds in 1889-90 and 4,12,311 maunds in 1888-89.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in cotton twist and yarn during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous year, is given below:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,38,414	2,33,395	3,71,809	1,70,087	2,90,414	4,60,501
Exports ...	2,71,750	2,69,245	5,40,995	2,29,436	3,34,112	5,63,548

The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. There was a great recovery in this trade, and the figures for the past year were very nearly equal to

those of 1888-89. The chief sources from which the supply of European twist and yarn were derived during the past two years were as follows:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	10,851,278	1,31,873	13,392,482	1,62,755
Other Foreign ports ...	445,110	5,410	508,850	6,185
Total of Foreign Trade ...	11,296,388	1,37,283	13,901,332	1,68,940
Total of Interportal Trade ...	50,060	608	61,475	747
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,346,448	1,37,891	13,962,807	1,69,687

The total imports of Indian twist and yarn showed an advance of 24·43 per cent. on the returns of 1889-90 and of 19·38 per cent. on those of 1888-89. The supply imported by sea rose by 22·83 per cent. and 19·13 per cent. in comparison with those years. The decrease in the exports of European twist and yarn was 15·57 per cent. as compared with 1889-90, and 21·26 per cent. as compared with 1888-89. The destination of the total exports during the past two years was to the following places:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,48,072	1,46,275
„ N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	37,371	37,399
„ Punjab	9,294	6,456
„ Behar	9,047	8,996
„ Assam	8,195	10,943
„ Rajputana and Central India	1,587	1,587
„ Central Provinces ...	1,787	2,315
„ Other Provinces ...	1,096	1,361
Total ...	2,16,449	2,15,332

Exports by Sea.

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Orissa ...	3,423,900	41,610	465,600	5,658
„ Madras ...	653,885	7,946	148,390	1,804
„ Burma ...	341,165	4,146	466,873	5,674
„ Chittagong ...	119,200	1,449	58,800	715
„ Bombay and other Indian ports ...	...	...	4,740	58
„ Foreign ports ...	12,360	150	16,088	195
Total ...	4,550,510	55,301	1,160,491	14,104

The exports to the principal river marts carried by country boats during the past two years were as follows:—

Marts.	Districts.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.
Ghattal ...	Midnapore ...	8,981	6,662
Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	5,610	5,615
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	1,865	2,986
Tumlook ...	Midnapore ...	1,569	1,587
Nuddea ...	Nuddea ...	1,436	912
Santipore ...	Ditto ...	1,434	330

The canal returns show that the quantity of twist and yarn shipped for the Midnapore district direct from the cotton mills outside the limits of the

Port Commissioners' wharves was 6,526 maunds, so that the aggregate imports into that district amounted to 20,900 maunds during the past year. In return for twist, Calcutta imported supplies of country-made piece-goods from the Midnapore district worth Rs. 1,78,180, against Rs. 1,32,060 in 1889-90 and Rs. 3,43,691 in 1888-89. The other districts which were supplied with this class of goods in large quantities from the Calcutta market in the past year were—Dacca (27,209 maunds against 25,637 maunds), Nuddea (18,763 maunds against 21,168 maunds), Backergunge (15,706 maunds against 16,073 maunds), Cawnpore (11,032 maunds against 11,727 maunds), Jessore (10,305 maunds against 8,854 maunds), and Hooghly (9,535 maunds against 8,223 maunds).

As regards Indian twist and yarn, the figures rose by 24·02 per cent. in comparison with the previous year, and by 75·34 per cent. as compared with 1888-89. The supplies carried by the East Indian Railway were chiefly consigned to the following stations:—

Marts.	Districts.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.
Barrakur ...	Manbhoom ...	11,088	2,120
Raneegunge ...	Burdwan ...	9,294	9,452
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	6,758	7,855
Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	6,343	7,153
Gya ...	Gya ...	5,964	9,867
Buxar ...	Shahabad ...	4,346	6,598
Luckeeserai ...	Monghyr ...	3,271	4,550
Patna ...	Patna ...	2,443	2,183
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	3,575	4,559
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2,615	2,959
Rajmehal ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,302	1,697
Purulia ...	Manbhoom ...	3,032	13,546
Cynthea ...	Beerbhoom ...	2,412	3,428
Chakradharpore ...	Singbhoom ...	770	4,939
Arrah ...	Shahabad ...	2,931	3,894
Jehanabad ...	Gya ...	1,937	3,646

The exports by sea during the past two years were shipped for the different ports noted below:—

Whither Exported.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Burma	1,953,622	27,742	2,763,598	33,586
Orissa	2,294,200	27,881	5,269,800	64,043
Chittagong	8,300	101	5,000	61
Madras	601,550	7,310	1,357,416	16,496
Other Indian Ports ...	69,224	841	61,000	741
Total of Coasting Trade ...	4,926,896	59,875	9,456,814	1,14,627
To Foreign ports—				
Other Foreign ports ...	7,534,105	91,560	6,247,800	75,928.
Total of Foreign Trade ...	7,534,105	91,560	6,247,800	75,928
Grand Total ...	12,461,001	1,51,435	15,704,614	1,90,855

Last year there was a deficit in the imports over exports of 1,03,047 maunds, against a similar deficit of 1,69,186 maunds and 54,210 maunds in 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively.

Cotton piece-goods.

The registered trade of Calcutta in European cotton piece-goods during the year 1890-91, as compared with the totals of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	13,05,81,313	13,46,78,733
Exports ...	15,57,52,554	15,86,55,048

These figures represent declared values in all cases, with the exception, however, of piece-goods carried by railway and by inland steamers, in which cases they are registered by weight only. In the case of imports by rail, the value of these goods has been calculated according to the value rates of the different exporting provinces. Under the other heads values have been calculated at Rs. 70 per maund, which has been taken to represent the average value of a maund of European piece-goods of all sorts in Bengal.

Cotton goods form 56 per cent. of the total foreign import trade of Calcutta. Notwithstanding an increase of over 40 lakhs in the imports by sea of cotton piece-goods, as distinguished from twist and yarn, the statistics of the last five years show no signs of marked expansion in this trade. The rapid rise in the value of silver, brought about by American legislation, disorganized the piece-goods business, as it did not affect all engaged in it to an equal degree.

The supply in the past year showed a considerable advance of 3·14 per cent. in comparison with 1889-90 and a decrease of 6·74 per cent. when compared with 1888-89. The sources of importation of cotton piece-goods by sea during the past two years are exhibited in the accompanying statement:—

From	Imports by sea. 1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom ...	12,94,33,792	13,36,84,182
Other Foreign ports ...	7,30,082	5,01,764
Total of Foreign trade ...	13,01,63,874	13,41,85,946
Indian ports—		
Bombay	1,72,108	2,24,758
Madras	9,481	20,963
Burma	86,994	1,07,528
Other Indian ports ...	13,743	1,125
Total of interportal trade ...	2,82,326	3,54,374
Grand Total ...	13,04,46,200	13,45,40,320

The result of the past year's transactions under exports was an increase of 6·86 per cent. as compared with 1889-90 and of 7·98 per cent. on the returns of 1888-89. The distribution of the exports is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

	Exports from Calcutta. 1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
To Bengal	5,72,21,249	5,55,66,516
„ Behar	3,70,85,030	4,28,58,130
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,66,22,950	3,45,67,120
„ Punjab	1,10,20,170	81,04,460
„ Assam	59,25,080	84,12,800
„ Burma	27,37,029	31,81,330
„ Chota Nagpore ...	17,71,070	28,80,500
„ Orissa	13,19,570	8,36,703
„ Madras	7,96,639	5,83,997
„ Rajputana	5,10,580	7,45,080
„ Central Provinces ...	3,81,710	4,88,390
„ Foreign ports ...	2,62,060	2,71,459
„ Bombay	49,515	95,421
„ Other Indian ports ...	41,712	46,362
„ Other places ...	8,190	16,780
Total ...	15,57,52,554	15,86,55,048

If 25 per cent. be added to the imports by sea on account of understatement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the total imports of the year would amount to Rs. 16,83,13,813. Out of this figure the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 15,86,55,048, as shown above. The surplus of imports over exports may therefore be taken as amounting to Rs. 96,58,765, against Rs. 74,40,309 in 1889-90 and Rs. 3,35,94,623 in 1888-89.

The total value of the Calcutta trade in Indian piece-goods during the past two years was as follows:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.
Imports	...	46,65,338	52,57,824
Exports	...	13,53,653	11,13,356

INDIGO.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in indigo during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	1,46,719	1,00,592
Exports	...	1,26,397	99,518

Owing to unfavourable weather, the outturn of the year's crops was the smallest since 1879. Compared with the previous year, the decline in the total production was nearly 50,000 maunds. The quality of the crop in Behar was above, while in Bengal it was below, the average. According to the Customs returns, the price of indigo averaged Rs. 216 per maund, against Rs. 199 in the preceding year. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, states that "owing to differences between some of the indigo proprietors and the selling brokers here, the whole of the crop was not as usual sold in Calcutta, but a quantity was shipped to London by the proprietors." The supply carried to Calcutta was 31·44 per cent. below the figures for 1889-90 and 21·45 per cent. below the trade of 1888-89. The different provinces which have contributed to this trade during the last two years are as follows:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.
Behar	...	74,158	61,259
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	51,198	28,703
Bengal	...	20,419	10,211
Other places	...	944	419
Total	...	1,46,719	1,00,592

The exports were 21·26 per cent. less than those of 1889-90 and 16·73 per cent. below those of 1888-89.

JUTE, RAW.

The total weight of raw jute imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the trade of the previous year:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	1,69,40,516	1,89,98,817
Exports	...	1,21,57,157	1,46,13,678

The imports during the past year exceeded the figures for 1889-90 and 1888-89 by 12·15 per cent. and 11·35 per cent. respectively.

The subjoined statement shows the different districts in the interior from which jute was largely carried to Calcutta during the past two years, the supplies carried by rail being also noted:—

Districts.	Imports by all Routes.		Districts.	Imports by Rail.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Dacca ...	34,35,808	41,38,374	Furreedpore ...	29,45,182	29,25,515
Furreedpore ...	37,74,832	38,67,033	Pubna ...	11,98,646	15,67,294
Pubna ...	33,22,610	36,35,980	Rungpore ...	11,60,716	11,78,852
Rungpore ...	13,27,940	13,40,716	Dacca ...	13,48,161	10,25,035
Mymensingh ...	9,52,164	10,97,300	Nuddea ...	4,53,671	5,47,878
24-Pergunnahs ...	7,45,992	10,60,907	Julpigoree ...	4,88,357	4,44,730
Nuddea ...	5,35,113	6,89,660	Mymensingh ...	3,34,530	2,93,769
Rajshahye ...	3,20,431	5,70,489	Rajshahye ...	73,562	2,40,842
Hooghly ...	4,59,324	5,69,436	Khoolna ...	2,82,281	1,44,096
Julpigoree ...	4,88,357	4,44,730	Bogra ...	46,278	1,21,919
Jessore ...	4,54,832	4,44,404	Jessore ...	1,65,879	88,152
Khoolna ...	3,28,781	1,98,007	Dinagepore ...	73,468	77,435
Dinagepore ...	1,08,397	1,34,363	Purneah ...	46,521	55,501
Bogra ...	50,401	1,23,136	Darjeeling ...	70,713	49,028
Goalpara ...	91,366	1,12,934	Moorshedabad ...	3,416	15,464
Maldah ...	57,520	1,02,808	24-Pergunnahs ...	11,244	5,563
Purneah ...	1,18,143	71,446	Backergunge ...	2,259	1,281
Moorshedabad ...	45,807	64,750	Other districts ...	29,138	17,710
Tipperah ...	26,350	53,625			
Darjeeling ...	70,713	49,028			
Backergunge ...	54,971	44,325			
Other places ...	1,71,664	1,85,366			
Total ...	1,69,40,516	1,89,98,817	Total ...	87,34,022	88,00,064

Last year the proportion of imports by rail to the total trade was 46·32 per cent., against 51·56 per cent. and 46·42 per cent. in 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The export trade of the past year was 20·21 per cent., and 13·62 per cent. more in comparison with 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The sea-borne exports were distributed as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To foreign ports ...	8,739,895	1,18,95,968	10,606,145	1,44,36,142
„ Indian „ ...	29,079	39,580	26,899	36,612
Total ...	8,768,974	1,19,35,548	10,633,044	1,44,72,754

These figures show an advance in quantity, but there was a decline in value. Prices were high in the previous year, and ryots increased their sowings, so that the crop in the year under review was the largest ever known. Owing, however, to unseasonable rain and floods, the quality was inferior and prices fell heavily, in some cases from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1-8 a maund—a state of things calculated to discourage cultivation. Although prices in the jute districts fell 70 per cent., the decline in the English market was not so marked. In March 1890 good medium jute was selling in Dundee at £14 per ton, and at the end of the year, after the low quality of the crop had declared itself, the price still stood at £11-15.

Last year the total quantity of raw jute not exported before the close of the year was 43,85,139 maunds, against 47,83,359 maunds in 1889-90 and 42,01,090 maunds in 1888-89.

Gunny bags.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in gunny bags during the past year as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	No.	No.
Imports	18,606,721	24,431,978
Exports	154,769,684	171,390,114

The total increase in the import trade was 13·31 per cent. as compared with 1889-90, and 3·90 per cent. as compared with 1888-89.

The subjoined table shows all the principal districts which contributed to the import trade during the past year as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Districts.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pubna ...	6,615,800	...	6,615,800	7,910,660	...	7,910,660
Hooghly ...	2,434,582	1,230,993	3,665,575	3,218,921	521,316	3,740,237
24-Pergunnahs ...	3,516,099	321,439	3,837,538	4,436,367	193,696	4,630,063
Dinagepore ...	...	1,406,555	1,406,555	...	1,877,575	1,877,575
Julpigoree ...	...	1,500,450	1,500,450	...	3,171,735	3,171,735
Darjeeling ...	...	588,385	588,385	...	1,201,935	1,201,935
Rungpore ...	...	330,505	330,505	...	886,200	886,200
Burdwan ...	...	144,450	144,450	...	149,953	149,953
Purneah ...	...	26,075	26,075	...	48,260	48,260
Other districts ...	...	342,847	342,847	...	503,602	503,602
Total ...	12,566,481	5,891,699	18,458,180	15,565,948	8,554,272	24,120,220

The total number of bags exported during the year showed an advance of 10·74 per cent. on the returns of 1889-90 and of 9·35 per cent. on those of 1888-89. The statement below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	36,048,488	1,829,400	37,877,888	49,841,506	5,198,550	55,040,056
To Foreign „ ...	94,681,874	631,375	95,313,249	95,507,129	1,105,800	96,612,929
Total ...	130,730,362	2,460,775	133,191,137	145,348,635	6,304,350	151,652,985

Gunny Cloth.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in gunny cloth registered during the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	34,992	38,465
Exports	8,730	2,602

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article during the past two years has been:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	700	81,209
Exports	44,178,915	34,559,803

The chief fluctuations in the import trade of the past year carried by internal routes are an advance of 7,028 pieces in the boat traffic and a decrease of 3,479 pieces in the consignments by road routes, in comparison with the year before. The sea-borne exports from Calcutta showed a fall of 21·77 per cent. on the returns of 1889-90, but they were more than those of 1888-89 by 69·10 per cent. The details of this trade are as follows:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	6,782,941	460,440	7,243,381	4,720,687	167,400	4,888,087
„ Foreign „ ...	36,919,914	15,620	36,935,534	29,671,716	...	29,671,716
Total ...	43,703,855	476,060	44,178,915	34,392,403	167,400	34,559,803

In addition to the registered supplies detailed above, the consignments of power-loom gunny cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll stations on the Nuddea rivers, were as follows:—

Importing Districts and Marts.	Total of District.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhunga	29,320	33,000
Monghyr	39,850	24,375
Bhagulpore	27,450	24,258
Moorshedabad	1,500	14,300
Purneah	6,000	8,600
Other districts	7,000	400
Total ...	111,120	104,933

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 22, against 23 and 23 in 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The quantity of jute worked up in 1890-91 was 47,15,495 maunds, against 47,74,777 maunds in 1889-90 and 48,16,445 maunds in 1888-89.

FOOD-GRAINS.

As in 1889-90, so in the year under report, there was a comparatively fair harvest, and the prices of all sorts of food-grains somewhat cheapened in consequence, while an active demand, both in and out of India, gave a great impetus to the trade under this head. Compared with the previous year, the total traffic under imports showed a recovery of 11·10 per cent., and under exports of 19·41 per cent. The past year's figures, however, were still below those for 1888-89, the decrease under imports amounting to 6·79 per cent., and under exports to 8·93 per cent. In the following abstract the total trade under each description of food-grains is shown separately for the past two years:—

	Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	1,31,03,089	1,60,54,175	1,07,04,313	1,39,91,829
Paddy ...	13,06,721	12,51,948	6,16,222	5,94,220
Wheat ...	38,57,102	34,69,665	22,75,264	20,00,837
Gram and pulse	36,11,235	35,41,961	15,55,025	15,75,757
Other spring and rain crops ...	4,03,571	4,37,614	1,81,388	1,45,549
Total ...	2,22,81,718	2,47,55,363	1,53,32,212	1,83,08,192

The total quantity of food-grains not exported (and therefore consumed in Calcutta or held in stock) before the close of the past two years was as follows:—

	Surplus of imports over exports.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	23,98,776	20,62,346
Paddy	6,90,499	6,57,728
Wheat	15,81,838	14,68,828
Gram and pulse ...	20,56,210	19,66,204
Other spring and rain crops ...	2,22,183	2,92,065
Total ...	69,49,506	64,47,171

The average retail prices which ruled in Bengal during the year 1890 for all sorts of food-grains are compared below with those of the preceding three years:—

		Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.							
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Marua.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.	Arhar.
				Best sort.	Common.				
Bengal.		S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Western districts ...	Average price for 3 years (1887-89) ...	14 1	31 10	14 5	18 12	...	28 12	18 10	15 15
	Ditto for 1890	14 1	17 5	12 8	16 2	...	28 12	17 7	14 12
Central ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1887-89) ...	14 4	21 5	12 2	18 2	13 13	24 9	18 6	15 14
	Ditto for 1890	14 6	17 3	10 2	14 14	13 7	17 3	16 11	15 4
Eastern ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1887-89) ...	12 13	26 4	13 9	17 8	...	18 4	14 8	13 1
	Ditto for 1890	11 4	16 13	11 4	14 4	...	15 7	13 6	10 1
Bengal Province ...	Average price for 3 years (1887-89) ...	13 11	26 6	13 5	18 2	13 13	23 14	17 3	14 10
	Ditto for 1890	13 4	17 2	11 5	15 1	13 7	20 7	15 13	13 6
Behar ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1887-89) ...	15 14	25 2	11 13	17 8	26 5	23 13	21 15	19 4
	Ditto for 1890	16 1	21 3	11 3	16 5	25 0	21 11	20 5	19 0
Orissa ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1887-89) ...	13 10	13 0	12 9	20 2	...	...	16 3	14 12
	Ditto for 1890	13 7	13 0	12 10	19 11	...	...	14 8	16 10
Chota Nagpore ...	Average price for 3 years (1887-89) ...	14 11	21 13	14 1	19 14	30 10	26 15	16 3	18 11
	Ditto for 1890	12 13	18 15	13 1	18 10	33 0	25 3	15 3	19 7
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.	Average price for 3 years (1887-89) ...	14 8	21 9	12 15	18 14	23 9	24 14	17 14	16 13
	Ditto for 1890	13 14	17 9	12 1	17 7	23 13	22 7	16 7	17 2

WHEAT.

The following statement gives details of the total quantity of wheat brought to, and carried from, Calcutta by all routes during the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	38,57,102	34,69,665
Exports	22,75,264	20,00,837

The import trade fell off by 10·05 per cent. and 37·13 per cent. on the returns of 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The boat traffic was ·89 per cent. less than in the previous year. The different provinces which contributed to the trade are mentioned below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	9,69,846	15,91,533
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	18,99,657	11,42,290
Bengal	4,95,291	4,84,798
Punjab	4,02,101	1,95,203
Central Provinces	87,421	53,236
Other places	2,786	2,605
Total ...	38,57,102	34,69,665

The total exports from Calcutta during the past year were 72·06 per cent. less than the figures for 1889-90 and 51·92 per cent. below those for 1888-89. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	1,550,838	21,10,863	1,340,126	18,24,060
,, Indian ,, ...	57,216	77,877	47,433	64,562
Total ...	1,608,054	21,88,740	1,387,559	18,88,622

Last year the total quantity of wheat not exported before the close of the year was 14,68,828 maunds, against 15,81,838 maunds in 1889-90 and 13,57,185 maunds in 1888-89.

GRAM AND PULSE.

Under this heading are included *matar*, *khesari*, *masuri*, *maskalai*, *mûng*, *bût* or *chhola*, and *arhar*. The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in these grains, registered during the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	36,11,235	35,41,961
Exports	15,55,025	15,75,757

As regards the imports, the result of the last year's traffic showed a falling off of 1·92 per cent. as compared with 1889-90 and of 11·14 per cent. as compared with 1888-89. The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	11,27,294	14,33,431
,, Bengal	14,54,150	14,12,371
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	7,43,877	4,77,207
,, Madras	62,418	62,931
,, Central Provinces	12,879	44,657
,, Punjab	1,87,873	18,987
,, Other places	22,744	92,377
Total ...	36,11,235	35,41,961

The total trade under exports remained practically the same as in the previous year, but in the quantities carried by sea there was a falling off of 1,41,603 maunds, or 14·56 per cent., as shown below:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	376,371	5,12,283	322,242	4,38,607
,, Indian ,, ...	338,128	4,60,230	288,223	3,92,303
Total ...	714,499	9,72,513	610,465	8,30,910

After deduction of the total exports from the total imports into Calcutta, there remained a balance of 19,66,204 maunds, against 20,56,210 maunds in 1889-90 and 17,83,901 maunds in 1888-89.

RICE AND PADDY.

The traffic of Calcutta in rice and paddy during 1890-91, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is shown below according to the routes followed by the trade :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	Rice ...	86,20,840	98,27,565	1,87,841	2,15,707
	Paddy ...	8,09,575	7,20,001	2,41,163	2,64,968
„ inland steamer	Rice ...	3,95,064	4,40,866	66,075	33,517
	Paddy ...	13,313	6,034	1,276	2,136
„ East Indian Railway ...	Rice ...	25,84,908	37,96,767	17,791	12,571
	Paddy ...	3,99,966	3,26,792	1,590	4,723
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway...	Rice ...	4,60,823	4,08,343	37,697	52,662
	Paddy ...	4,234	913	7,162	15,330
„ road	Rice ...	4,93,621	7,01,436	1,81,568	1,73,037
	Paddy ...	34,569	42,679	3,04,275	2,10,176
„ sea	Rice ...	5,47,833	8,79,198	1,02,13,341	1,35,04,335
	Paddy ...	45,064	1,55,529	60,756	96,887
Total ...	Rice ...	1,31,03,089	1,60,54,175	1,07,04,313	1,39,91,829
	Paddy ...	13,06,721	12,51,948	6,16,222	5,94,220
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy.		1,39,19,790	1,68,36,643	1,10,89,452	1,43,63,217

The imports of rice during the past year exceeded the figures for 1889-90 and 1888-89 by 22·52 per cent. and 5·52 per cent. respectively.

The subjoined abstract gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PROVINCES.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	95,38,813	1,08,93,625	35,77,662	48,03,266	1,31,16,475	1,56,96,891
„ Orissa	27,921	79,123	5,11,764	9,11,612	5,39,685	9,90,735
„ Behar	29,690	28,526	1,05,201	47,381	1,34,891	75,907
„ Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	30,381	49,476	30,381	49,476
„ Burma	...	...	26,771	16,902	26,771	16,902
„ Assam	44,630	3,150	25,229	345	69,859	3,495
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	356	1,253	523	624	879	1,877
„ Madras	...	...	...	52	...	52
„ Other places	641	...	208	1,308	849	1,308
Total ...	96,42,051	1,10,05,677	42,77,739	58,30,966	1,39,19,790	1,68,36,643

The increase last year in the export trade in rice amounted to 30·71 per cent. in comparison with 1889-90 and to 8·07 per cent. on the returns of 1888-89. The exports of paddy, however, remained very nearly the same as in the previous year. The destination of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by sea.

Whither exported.	1889-90. Mds.	1889-90. Cwts.	1890-91. Mds.	1890-91. Cwts.
To Indian ports, viz.—				
Madras	10,538	7,742	47,273	34,731
Other ports in Madras ...	7,35,139	540,102	18,64,217	1,369,629
Bombay	19,98,673	1,468,413	17,73,911	1,303,281
Burma	59,630	43,810	62,389	45,837
Other ports ...	1,04,431	76,725	1,38,331	101,631
Total of interportal trade	29,08,411	2,136,792	38,86,121	2,855,109
To foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom ...	12,07,216	886,934	14,28,554	1,049,550
Other foreign ports ...	60,97,714	4,479,953	81,89,660	6,016,893
Total of foreign trade ...	73,04,930	5,366,887	96,18,214	7,066,443
Grand Total of exports by sea	1,02,13,341	7,503,679	1,35,04,335	9,921,552

Exports of paddy from Calcutta by sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports ...	16,642	12,227	42,654	31,338
„ Foreign „ ...	44,114	32,410	54,233	39,845
Total of exports by sea	60,756	44,637	96,887	71,183

The stocks of rice at all the markets and warehouses in Calcutta and the Suburbs in the first week of April 1891 were 25,88,478 maunds, against 29,98,735 maunds in 1890 and 28,62,768 maunds in 1889. The total imports of paddy during the past year being 12,51,948 maunds, and the total exports 5,94,220 maunds, there remained a balance of 6,57,728 maunds, which, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, is equivalent to 4,11,080 maunds of rice.

Miscellaneous spring and rain crops.

The principal staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shâma*, Indian corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The gross weight carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1889-90. Mds.	1890-91. Mds.
Imports	4,03,571	4,37,614
Exports	1,81,388	1,45,549

The advance shown in the last report was maintained and further extended during the past year, when the imports increased by 8·44 per cent. and 7·38 per cent. on those of 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The following statement illustrates the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1889-90. Mds.	1890-91. Mds.
Behar	2,67,177	3,75,039
Bengal	30,597	38,561
Punjab	41,184	18,378
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	61,349	3,497
Other places	3,264	2,139
Total ...	4,03,571	4,37,614

The exports were 19·76 per cent. less than those of 1889-90, but 6·49 per cent. in excess of those of 1888-89. The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	115,336	1,56,985	87,202	1,18,692
„ Indian „	15,584	21,212	17,888	24,348
Total ...	130,920	1,78,197	105,090	1,43,040

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 2,92,065 maunds, against 2,22,183 maunds in 1889-90 and 2,36,135 maunds in 1888-89.

HIDES.

The following statement gives the total number of hides imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91
	No.	No.
Imports	4,763,095	5,387,165
Exports	5,840,107	6,538,761

There has been a recovery in this trade, and the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, explains that there was a good demand generally throughout the year, and supplies were readily taken up. Prices were high, sometimes above home equivalents, but were interfered with by the sudden rise in exchange, which caused a fall followed by a rise after the decline in exchange. The increase in the import trade was 13·10 per cent. as compared with 1889-90 and 2·93 per cent. as compared with 1888-89. The following are the different provinces from which hides were imported during the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	No.	No.
Bengal	1,852,525	2,320,895
Behar	1,543,007	1,731,454
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	683,352	834,704
Orissa	328,626	233,639
Punjab	131,152	106,976
Chota Nagpore	94,440	87,736
Madras	55,208	42,915
Central Provinces	38,472	10,336
Burma	17,553	8,642
Other places	18,760	9,868
Total ...	4,763,095	5,387,165

The total number of hides exported from Calcutta during the past year was 11·96 per cent. above the figures for 1889-90 and 15·08 per cent. in excess of those for 1888-89. The sea-borne exports in those years were distributed as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	3,248,907	211,745	2,806,451	181,486
Other ports ...	2,488,474	196,131	3,664,901	266,806
Total ...	5,737,381	407,876	6,471,352	448,292
To Indian ports ...	35,321	2,232	16,720	767
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,772,702	410,108	6,488,072	449,059

SALT.

The result of the registration of the salt trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown below:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90	93,20,598	3,81,975	97,02,573	34,00,212	9,71,604	4,40,043	30,33,735	49,559	78,95,153	2,03,677	80,98,830
1890-91	86,33,848	6,03,619	92,37,467	33,69,326	12,56,073	6,41,259	29,37,036	57 707	82,61,406	2,29,102	84,90,508

The past year's trade is characterized by a decrease in the imports and an increase in the exports, the fluctuations being almost in equal proportion. The falling off in the imports by sea amounted to 4·79 per cent. as compared with 1889-90, and to 7·43 per cent. on the figures for 1888-89. The abstract below shows the different ports from which the salt supply was derived during the past two years:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Liverpool ...	246,193	230,886	67,01,914	62,85,240
Aden ...	33,316	36,397	9,06,932	9,90,807
Hamburg ...	18,225	24,908	4,96,135	6,78,042
Arabian and Persian Gulfs ...	44,634	24,506	12,15,028	6,67,104
Bombay ...	11,024	20,595	3,00,107	5,60,643
Madras ...	3,007	1,590	81,868	43,276
Ceylon ...	...	449	...	12,217
Suez ...	...	5	...	138
Mozanga	22	...	589	...
Total ...	356,421	339,336	97,02,573	92,37,467

The total quantity of indigenous salt imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway was 1,264 maunds, against 1,319 maunds in 1889-90 and 730 maunds in 1888-89. Of the past year's supply, 1,209 maunds were received from the Punjab, and 55 maunds from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

There was a great recovery in the exports, the total quantity carried showing a rise of 4·84 per cent. on the returns of the previous year and ·44 per cent. on those of 1888-89. The different provinces to which salt was despatched from Calcutta during the past two years are named below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	44,26,337	44,55,005
„ Behar	24,44,921	26,44,324
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,21,334	3,34,044
„ Assam	4,72,353	5,14,196
„ Chota Nagpore	1,94,275	2,73,695
„ Orissa	35,925	40,119
„ Other Provinces	8	23
Total ...	78,95,153	82,61,406
„ Sea-ports	2,03,677	2,29,102
GRAND TOTAL ...	80,98,830	84,90,508

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 7,48,223 maunds, against 16,05,062 maunds in 1889-90 and 15,25,860 maunds in 1888-89. The gross weight of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta during the past two years, as compared with the supplies exported to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90 ...	90,93,993	...	90,93,993	80,98,830
1890-91 ...	92,68,312	...	92,68,312	84,90,508

Thus the quantity that remained for consumption in Calcutta and Hooghly and in a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district during the past year was 7,77,804 maunds, against 9,95,163 maunds and 8,55,995 maunds in 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The principal salt-importing marts, according to the return of the Calcutta trade during the past year, are Serajgunge (3,95,349 maunds), Patna (2,09,019 maunds), Habigunge (2,02,823 maunds), Jhalokati (2,01,792 maunds), Durbhunga (1,87,340 maunds), Raneegunge (1,85,858 maunds), Arrah (1,32,299 maunds), Gya (1,26,183 maunds), Bhoyrub Bazar (1,25,900 maunds), Bhagulpore (1,19,772 maunds), Sahebgunge (1,13,969 maunds), Goalundo (1,11,332 maunds), Naraingunge (1,11,032 maunds), and Purulia (1,10,561 maunds).

SALTPETRE.

The total weight of the saltpetre trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared in the following statement with the figures of the previous year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	7,20,475	6,53,036
Exports	5,76,646	5,49,399

The import trade fell off by 9·36 per cent. and 4·78 per cent. on the returns of the two years 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	4,56,508	4,13,264
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,08,650	1,76,757
Punjab	53,110	62,988
Other places	2,207	27
Total ...	7,20,475	6,53,036

The decrease in the export trade during the past year was 4·72 per cent. and 3·50 per cent. on the figures for 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The details of the sea-borne trade are given in the following statement:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	164,254	2,23,568	136,357	1,85,597
Other Foreign ports ...	254,671	3,46,635	261,930	3,56,516
Total ...	418,925	5,70,203	398,287	5,42,113
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	1,883	2,563	2,973	4,046
Other Indian ports ...	489	666	703	957
Total ...	2,372	3,229	3,676	5,003
GRAND TOTAL ...	421,297	5,73,432	401,963	5,47,116

After deducting the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained 1,03,637 maunds, against 1,43,829 maunds in 1889-90 and 1,16,474 maunds in 1888-89.

LINSEED.

The linseed trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	70,51,004	71,57,064
Exports	69,79,031	68,43,293

The Customs Report for 1890-91 shows that the linseed crop was not a large one, and shipments were at one time interfered with by high rates of freight and, as in the case of other exports, by fluctuations in exchange. The import trade showed some recovery, the figures for the year under report being 1·50 per cent. in excess of those of 1889-90, but 5·11 per cent. below those of 1888-89. The distribution of the imports, province by province, is shown below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	35,25,812	38,87,928
North Western Provinces and Oudh	19,81,928	18,49,607
Bengal	13,42,229	10,33,072
Assam	1,09,950	1,21,797
Rajputana and Central India ...	55,548	1,47,727
Central Provinces	23,047	97,096
Other places	12,490	19,837
Total ...	70,51,004	71,57,064

The total quantity of linseed exported from Calcutta during the past year was 1·95 per cent. less than the figures for 1889-90 and 11·20 per cent. below those for 1888-89. The greater bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	4,000,953	54,45,741	3,749,422	51,03,380
„ Other Foreign ports ...	1,123,332	15,28,980	1,276,659	17,37,675
Total of Foreign ports ...	5,124,285	69,74,721	5,026,081	68,14,055
To Indian ports ...	7	10	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,124,292	69,74,731	5,026,082	68,41,056

The imports balance the exports with a surplus amounting to 3,13,771 maunds, against 71,973 maunds in 1889-90. In 1888-89, however, there was a deficit in imports over exports of 1,64,412 maunds.

MUSTARD SEED.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in mustard seed during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year, is given below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	33,66,906	24,96,957
Exports	20,34,495	12,16,013

While the total import trade during the year showed a decrease of 25·84 per cent. as compared with 1889-90, it was 23·12 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1888-89. The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which mustard seed was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	14,46,944	9,16,063
Assam	8,05,606	7,58,466
Bengal	6,33,492	5,77,033
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,26,506	2,05,631
Other places	54,358	39,764
Total ...	33,66,906	24,96,957

The total exports of mustard seed from Calcutta during the past year were 40·23 per cent. less than the figures for 1889-90, but they were 39·96 per cent. in excess of those for 1888-89. The supply exported by sea during the past two years was destined as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	800,202	10,89,164	329,022	4,47,835
Other Foreign ports ...	230,658	3,13,951	143,315	1,95,068
Total ...	1,030,860	14,03,115	452,337	642,903
To Indian ports	158,352	2,15,535	53,748	81,324
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,189,212	16,18,650	532,085	7,24,227

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 12,80,944 maunds, against 13,32,411 maunds in 1889-90 and 11,59,166 maunds in 1888-89.

SILK, RAW.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, during the past two years was as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	28,864	24,040
Exports ...	27,426	23,447

A decrease of 4,824 maunds, or 16·71 per cent., is observed in the quantity imported during the past year as compared with 1889-90, and of 7,435 maunds, or 23·62 per cent., on the figures for 1888-89.

The export trade shows a falling off of 14·51 per cent. as compared with the preceding year and of 15·44 per cent. as compared with 1888-89. The silk exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	591,507	7,188	388,692	4,724
Other Foreign ports ...	1,263,866	15,360	1,102,236	13,395
Total ...	1,855,373	22,548	1,490,928	18,119
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	223,338	2,714	260,812	3,170
Other ports in Madras	14,301	174	16,798	204
Bombay ...	...	...	1,232	15
Burma ...	7,599	93	11,102	135
Other Indian ports ...	926	11	1,784	22
Total ...	246,164	2,992	291,728	3,546
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,101,537	25,540	1,782,656	21,665

The figures for 1890-91 were the lowest for five years, owing partly to the French demand having fallen off, and partly to the prices asked for coarse Bengal silk having risen, thus shutting it out from some of the uses to which it was formerly applied.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 593 maunds, against 1,438 maunds in 1889-90 and 3,748 maunds in 1888-89.

SUGAR.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in sugar during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined ...	4,87,837	8,84,658
	Unrefined ...	12,13,193	11,73,798
Exports ...	Refined ...	2,85,312	4,49,982
	Unrefined ...	5,74,725	4,76,310

As regards the imports, the figures under refined sugar show a large increase of 81·34 per cent. on the trade of 1889-90 and of 113·71 per cent. on that of 1888-89, while the fluctuations under unrefined sugar were of a normal character in comparison with those years. The chief rise under the former head was due to an enormous supply imported by sea, owing to low prices on the Continent and the sudden high rate of exchange here. The increase is in beet sugar from the United Kingdom, Austria, and Germany, the bounty system in Europe having led to an enormous production there. The following statement shows the imports of sugar, classified according to the provinces from which it was imported:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,06,788	1,11,443	8,06,163	7,71,626
Behar	23,739	10,305	2,30,558	1,10,470
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	16,382	4,832	47,783	23,071
Madras	36,852	58,694	...	5,685
Bombay	25,363	...	..	...
Other places ...	2,78,713	7,04,384	1,28,689	2,62,946
Total ...	4,87,837	8,84,658	12,13,193	11,73,798

In the case of refined sugar the exports showed an advance of 57·71 per cent. and 122·35 per cent. as compared with those of 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively; while as regards unrefined sugar the figures were 17·12 per cent. below those for 1889-90, but 8·65 per cent. in excess of those for 1888-89. The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows:—

	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	61,856	45,445	2,454	1,803	1,44,121	105,885	574	422
„ Indian „ ...	43,428	31,906	43,187	31,729	29,797	21,892	13,762	10,111
Total ...	1,05,284	77,351	45,641	33,532	1,73,918	127,777	14,336	10,533

After converting refined into unrefined sugar at the rate of one maund of the former to 2½ maunds of the latter, the total of the year's traffic aggregated 33,85,443 maunds under imports and 16,01,265 maunds under exports, leaving a balance of 17,84,178 maunds not exported before the close of the year, against a similar surplus of 11,44,780 maunds in 1889-90 and 12,75,549 maunds in 1888-89.

TEA, INDIAN.

The aggregate quantity of Indian tea carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	12,49,524	102,817,943	12,44,625	102,414,884
Exports	12,57,514	103,475,451	12,85,623	105,788,061

Last year the weather was unfavourable for the manufacture of tea, and the outturn was below the estimated figures. The quality of the crop, though as a whole good, was not equal to that of the preceding year. The average price per pound according to the Customs returns fell from 8 annas 6 pies in 1888-89 and 8 annas 1 pie in 1889-90 to 7 annas 8 pies in 1890-91.

The importation of tea remained very nearly the same as in the previous year, in comparison with which the quantity brought to Calcutta by inland steamers showed a falling off of ·29 per cent., while that brought by the Eastern Bengal State Railway increased by ·85 per cent. The different provinces from which the supplies were received during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam	9,14,397	75,241,810	9,27,504	76,320,329
Bengal	3,17,762	26,147,273	3,01,523	24,811,063
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	6,885	566,537	4,865	400,320
Punjab	6,617	544,484	4,849	399,003
Chota Nagpore ...	3,151	259,282	5,452	448,622
Behar	589	48,466	403	33,161
Other places ...	123	10,091	29	2,386
Total ...	2,49,524	102,817,943	12,44,625	102,414,884

The supply carried by sea during the past two years was chiefly despatched from the different ports named below:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Chittagong	14,137	1,163,315	13,471	1,108,488
Madras	45	3,673	11	900
Other Indian ports ...	70	5,716	17	1,414
Total ...	14,252	1,172,704	13,499	1,110,802

In the export trade there was a rise of 2·24 per cent. and 9·06 per cent. in comparison with the two previous years. The largest increase occurred in the exports by sea, the details whereof during the two years past are given in the subjoined table:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	11,90,923	97,995,930	12,03,876	99,061,805
Other Foreign ports ...	45,631	3,754,795	65,982	5,429,372
Total of Foreign ports ...	12,36,554	101,750,725	12,69,858	104,491,177
To Indian ports—				
Bombay ...	14,588	1,200,390	11,459	942,886
Madras ...	3,401	279,858	839	69,028
Other Indian ports ...	1,105	90,934	920	75,749
Total of Indian ports ...	19,094	1,571,182	13,218	1,087,663
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,55,648	103,321,907	12,83,076	105,578,840

The following statement shows the importations of tea into the United Kingdom during the last two years :—

	1889.	1890.
	lbs.	lbs.
India	96,693,000	101,557,000
Ceylon	31,191,000	40,012,000
China	93,208,000	77,174,000

There was a great increase in consumption of tea in the United Kingdom during the year 1890, the total stock of tea at the end of 1890 being nearly 12 million pounds less than at the close of 1889. This increased consumption was undoubtedly due to the reduction of duty. Indian tea is evidently gaining ground in the United Kingdom as compared with China teas. It is also satisfactory to note that the exports to Australia have increased by more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, and that Indian tea seems likely to gain a firm footing there.

Tobacco.

The tobacco trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is shown below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,54,069	4,98,455
Exports	3,73,124	3,45,388

The quantity imported during the past year decreased by 10·04 per cent. and 13·44 per cent. as compared with that of 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The subjoined statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	4,84,002	4,34,463
Behar	57,978	47,177
Burma	289	6,060
Madras	4,621	4,118
Orissa	1,740	958
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	298	224
Other places	5,141	5,455
Total ...	5,54,069	4,98,455

The total quantity exported last year showed a decrease of 7·43 per cent. as compared with 1889-90, and of 14·66 per cent. on the returns of 1888-89. The supply exported by sea was distributed as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Madras	90,117	1,095	141,464	1,719
Bombay	223,604	2,718	9,422	115
Burma	13,226,863	1,60,743	11,066,458	1,34,488
Other Indian ports ...	2,085,395	25,343	2,215,779	26,928
Total ...	15,625,979	1,89,899	13,433,123	1,63,250
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	407,858	4,957	17,222	210
Other Foreign ports ...	999,387	12,145	377,532	4,588
Total ...	1,407,245	17,102	394,754	4,798
Grand Total ...	17,033,224	2,07,001.	13,827,877	1,68,048

Metals.

The importation of metals by sea declined by about $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There was a decline of $38\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the importations of copper. The importations of galvanized iron have steadily advanced, showing how much more largely iron is being used in the construction of buildings than formerly.

Mineral oils.

The trade in mineral oils continues to show steady expansion.

LIQUORS.

Under the head of liquors there is a decrease of 3 lakhs in malt liquors, an increase of nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in spirits, and a very slight increase in wines and liqueurs. The decrease in malt liquors is attributed to the very heavy importations of the year 1889-90, which probably exceeded the demand of that year. The imports of Bass's beer continue to decline, and the attempt to displace the light German beers has not yet proved successful. The increase in the importation of spirits is due to the recovery of brandy from its fall in the previous year.

COAL.

It is satisfactory to observe that the imports of coal have largely declined, and that the exports now exceed the imports. Country coal is used by all the large steamer firms, and out of 286,761 tons taken on board during the past year, only 2,244 tons were English. This trade may be expected to expand still further with the opening out of new coal-fields, the extension of railways, and the reduction of mineral freights.

MATCHES AND UMBRELLAS.

There was a falling off in the importation of matches owing to a rise in price, and the trade in Japanese matches is expanding rapidly. The imports from the United Kingdom declined in value from Rs. 5,26,597 to Rs. 2,48,459. The number of umbrellas imported was 1,871,418, of which the United Kingdom supplied all but 77. The imports of the past year, though larger than those of 1889-90, represent a considerable falling off from the 2,621,745 imported in 1888-89.

Working of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

The following statement shows the number of cases dealt with by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1890-91:—

1	2	3	4	5
Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without a fine.	Detention ordered on information.	Detention ordered without information.
Without stamp under section 10, sub-section 2 ... ... 252 False trade description under section 10 ... ... 16 The place of manufacture not given under section 10 ... 34 302	1	Released with fine 67 „ without fine ... 234	Nil.	302 ....

There were thus altogether 302 cases of detention dealt with by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, all of which were ordered without information having been given, the infringment of the Act being discovered in the examination of goods. Out of this number, 252 cases consisted of unstamped or partially stamped piece-goods, 16 were false trade descriptions, and 34 were goods marked with the name of a British or British Indian trader made abroad and not showing the country of manufacture.

The piece-goods detained consisted of all descriptions—cotton, flax, silks and woollens. In some cases the goods were not stamped at all; small penalties were imposed, and they were allowed to be stamped and then passed. In other cases the length was stamped in numerals only without the word "yards." These were passed after this word had been added without a penalty being imposed. Generally speaking, importers of piece-goods, which are the largest items in the list of imports, have complied with the requirements of the Act, and at its introduction it was not thought advisable to impose heavy penalties, the less so, that the obligation to make good the stamping involved much trouble and expense.

The goods in the sixteen cases of false trade descriptions consisted of champagne, brandy, port, vermouth, sherry, butter, vermilion, soap, imitation gold thread, perfumery, porter and cigars.

In certain of these cases re-shipment was allowed; in others the false trade description was allowed to be removed by obliteration, or by the addition of the name of the country of manufacture, as the case might be, and the goods then passed. The only penalty imposed was on an importation of 84 cases of brandy. This was a glaring case of fraud, the liquor being of an inferior character, and the bottles bearing forged Hennessy labels. These goods,

imported by a native dealer from Egypt were confiscated. The value was declared to be Rs. 500. In the 34 cases where the goods bore the name of a trader in the United Kingdom or British India, the goods having been made or produced beyond the limits of these countries, the goods were all passed without a fine after the name of the country of manufacture had been placed on the goods or that of the trader erased. These articles consisted of port-wine, binoculars, clocks, sherry, montilla, Pilsener beer, quinine, rum, brandy and champagne.

In deciding cases coming under the Act the practice obtaining in England under the Merchandise Marks Act in force in that country has been followed as far as possible. When importers have erred through ignorance or want of knowledge of the law, penalties have generally not been imposed, but it has been thought sufficient to allow them to mark their goods so as to bring them within the terms of the Act, and at the same time to warn them. There was a little friction when the Act first came into force, but this has now disappeared, and no further trouble is anticipated.

Merchants and dealers are gradually becoming acquainted with the provisions of the Act, and they are generally trying to comply with them.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the past two years was as follows:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	13,55,746	14,06,337
Exports	...	5,48,088	4,13,491
Total	...	19,03,834	18,19,828

The money value of this trade in the past two years is shown below, as compared with the sea-borne trade:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1889-90 ...	49,80,639	36,70,715	86,51,354
	1890-91 ...	45,96,536	26,60,984	72,57,520
Sea-borne trade ...	1889-90 ...	1,41,78,274	1,75,18,987	3,16,97,261
	1890-91 ...	1,23,93,091	1,63,69,164	2,87,62,255

Lime and limestone.

There was a recovery in this trade, the imports from Naraingunge amounting to 25,681 maunds, against 14,985 maunds in the previous year. The increase was owing to greater demand for building purposes, and occurred chiefly in the consignments by coasting vessels, which rose from 2,835 maunds in 1889-90 to 10,981 maunds in 1890-91.

Cotton, raw.

According to the boat traffic returns, the exports of raw cotton showed a falling off of 9,269 maunds on the returns of the previous year, while the coasting trade figures showed a decrease in value of Rs. 37,632. This was due to the poor outturn of the cotton crop in the Hill Tracts. The largest decline occurred in the shipments for Naraingunge, which fell off from 30,897 maunds in 1889-90 to 10,195 maunds in the past year.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The large decrease shown in the last report was further extended during 1890-91, when the total value of imports by coasting vessels aggregated Rs. 55,618, against Rs. 1,02,947 in the previous year. The Collector states that the larger importation of piece-goods probably affected the demand for twist for weaving purposes.

Cotton piece-goods, European.

The falling off of Rs. 3,84,697 worth of piece-goods imported by coasting vessels during the previous year was followed by an increase of Rs. 3,53,444 in the past year. The supplies exported by country boats for consumption in the interior of the

Chittagong district were valued at Rs. 3,92,106, against Rs. 5,74,208 in 1889-90 and Rs. 4,09,406 in 1888-89.

Jute, raw.

The total quantity of jute sent by coasting vessels to Chittagong from Naraingunge remained practically the same as in the previous year, but owing to inflated stocks in the English market there was a falling off in exports to foreign ports, as shown below:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
Quantity	... Mds.	20,49,430	18,77,914
Value	... Rs.	1,36,56,771	1,15,40,573

Cocoanuts.

Compared with 1889-90, the number of cocoanuts imported into Chittagong by country-boats declined by 795,217. The Collector, however, explains that a greater number of boats carrying this article proceeded direct to their destination, and thus escaped registration at the port.

Rice and paddy.

There was a considerable recovery in the imports of rice by country-boats, as compared with the previous year, as shown below:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.
Rice ...	Mds.	2,91,861	5,85,446	Paddy ...	Mds.	2,16,838	4,57,348

The amount of rice exported by sea to foreign countries during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

			1889-90.	1890-91.
Rice	...	Cwts.	213,995	223,638
		Mds.	2,91,271	3,04,396

The surplus of imports by country boats over exports by sea to foreign countries during the past two years was:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.
Rice ...	Cwts.	433	206,485	Paddy ...	Cwts.	295,141	336,010
	Mds.	590	2,81,050		Mds.	2,16,838	4,57,348

The quantities of rice and paddy carried from Chittagong by coasting vessels during the past two years were as follows:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.
Rice ...	Cwts.	123,567	231,978	Paddy ...	Cwts.	153,072	154,400
	Mds.	1,68,188	3,15,748		Mds.	2,08,348	2,10,155

Hides and skins.

Owing to the cattle epidemic prevalent during the year under report, the exports by coasting vessels showed a decrease in value of Rs. 23,440 on the figures of the previous year.

Oils.

Last year a large quantity of kerosine oil was imported into Chittagong direct from New York, which checked imports both from Calcutta and Naraingunge. During 1889-90 so much as 38,007 maunds of this oil were imported into Chittagong by country boats from Calcutta, but in the past year the imports were limited to 4,030 maunds only. In the case of Naraingunge 12,029 maunds were shipped from this port for Chittagong during 1889-90, but during 1890-91 the latter port became an exporter and supplied 12,170 maunds of this oil to the former.

Metals and manufactures of metals.

The chief fluctuation under this head is a decrease of 22,545 maunds of iron imported by country boats in comparison with the previous year. This was due to a large importation by coasting vessels of corrugated iron from Calcutta for building purposes. The total value of metals of all sorts imported coastwise was Rs. 60,598 against Rs. 39,247 in the year before.

Salt.

The importation of salt into Chittagong from the United Kingdom showed a very considerable increase, the total quantity amounting to 5,12,975 maunds, against 3,31,675 maunds and 4,99,827 maunds in 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The

advance is attributed by the Collector to a greater demand from Naraingunge, the system of moving non-duty-paid salt under transit bond greatly facilitating the trade, and it is further stated that local salt stocks were much reduced and the increased importation was also intended to replenish the same.

The distribution of the exports of salt from Chittagong by country boats during the past two years is shown below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong ...	79,685	2,10,541
„ Noakhally ...	28,246	23,364
„ Dacca (Naraingunge)	1,50,700	.....
„ Other districts ...	2,500	3,912
Total ...	2,61,131	2,37,817

No salt was exported to Naraingunge by *ballam* boats during the past year, but the quantity sent there by coasting vessels showed a considerable increase, namely, 2,12,197 maunds, against 1,41,210 maunds in 1889-90 and 1,14,679 maunds in 1888-89.

Mustard and rape seed.

Mustard seed is brought to Chittagong for crushing purposes. Last year the quantity imported by country boats showed a heavy decline of 23,233 maunds and 20,668 maunds in comparison with 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. Owing to the outturn of oilseed not being good, the imports from Naraingunge fell off from 49,330 maunds in 1889-90 to only 7,079 maunds in 1890-91.

Spices.

According to the boat traffic returns, the importation of betel-nuts showed a large falling off of 6,726 maunds on the figures for 1889-90 and of 15,211 maunds over those for 1888-89, the decrease being due to small consignments from Noakhally and Tipperah. Under other sorts of spices the fluctuations are unimportant. In connection with the coasting trade, the imports of spices showed a falling off of Rs. 8,316 in value as compared with those of the previous year, mostly on pepper imported from Calcutta, owing partly to smaller demand and partly to larger importation in 1889-90. In the exports, however, there was a large increase of Rs. 28,651 in value, due to larger shipments of chillies to Calcutta.

Sugar.

The importation of refined and unrefined sugar into Chittagong by country boats during the past two years was as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.
Sugar, refined ...	6,500	5,732
„ unrefined ...	35,043	25,820

The chief decrease occurred in the local traffic of Chittagong, the quantity drawn from the interior amounting to only 8,960 maunds, against 19,344 maunds in 1889-90. The imports by coasting vessels, however, showed a large advance of Rs. 36,301 in value, in consequence of large supplies of this article having been received from Calcutta for confectionery purposes.

Tea (Indian).

The total quantity exported from Chittagong in connection with its coasting trade showed a decrease of 45,001 lbs. on the returns of the previous year, and of 95,218 lbs. on those of 1888-89. The money value of this trade during the past year was Rs. 44,898 below that of 1889-90, the decrease being attributed partly to larger exportation to foreign ports (54,445 lbs. against 19,725 lbs. in 1889-90), and partly to a fall in the price due to high rate of exchange.

Tobacco.

The tobacco crop during the past year was not good, and the imports into Chittagong by country boats was therefore limited to 8,198 maunds, against 21,483 maunds in 1889-90 and 20,579 maunds in 1888-89. The quantity imported from Naraingunge was as follows:—

	By country boats.	By sea-going vessels.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90	16,140	...	16,140
1890-91	3,100	6,269	9,369

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the import and export trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, during the past two years was as follows:—

Ports.		Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore ...	1889-90	55,07,652	1,48,600	56,56,252	32,79,808	8,04,488	40,84,296	87,87,460	9,53,088	97,40,548
	1890-91	54,69,824	90,870	55,60,694	40,23,571	5,87,986	46,11,559	94,93,395	6,78,856	1,01,72,251
Cuttack ...	1889-90	77,397	...	77,397	16,78,346	...	16,78,346	17,55,743	...	17,55,743
	1890-91	1,41,519	...	1,41,519	30,15,454	...	30,15,454	31,56,973	...	31,56,973
Pooree ...	1889-90	1,384	...	1,384	2,15,392	...	2,15,392	2,16,776	...	2,16,776
	1890-91	9,814	...	9,814	5,32,984	...	5,32,984	5,42,798	...	5,42,798
Total ...	1889-90	55,86,433	1,48,600	57,35,033	51,73,546	8,04,488	59,78,034	1,07,59,979	9,53,088	1,17,13,067
	1890-91	56,21,157	90,870	57,12,027	75,72,009	5,87,986	81,59,995	1,31,93,166	6,78,856	1,38,72,022

The advance in the total value of the trade registered during the past year was 18·44 per cent. as compared with 1889-90, and 29·41 per cent. as compared with 1888-89. The value of the imports was on a level with that of 1889-90, but the value of the exports exhibited a considerable increase of 6·22 per cent., which is due to the cheapness of rice and to the increased demand for it in Madras and elsewhere which led to large exports during the year.

The two abstracts below show for the past two years the different directions followed by the trade both as regards the imports as well as exports:—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	56,71,052	55,85,431	35,48,705	40,87,179
Other Indian ports ...	3,171	27,937	6,48,949	15,22,543
Foreign ports ...	60,810	98,659	17,80,380	25,50,273
Total ...	57,35,033	57,12,027	59,78,034	81,59,995

These figures show that 97·78 per cent. of the import trade during the past year was with Calcutta, while as regards the exports only 50·08 per cent. of the total traffic was with Calcutta, and 18·67 per cent. went to other Indian ports, chiefly Madras and Bombay, and 31·25 per cent. to foreign ports, mostly to Mauritius and Colombo.

Imports.

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic imported into Orissa during the past two years are given in the subjoined table:—

Principal articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn ... European lbs.	3,720,316	3,306·925	45,212	40,189	17,66,893	14,65,708
Indian ... „	539,000	1,408,400	6,550	17,116	2,15,367	4,93,007
Cotton piece-goods European Rs.	...	...	...	...	8,56,422	5,31,485
Indian ... „	...	...	...	...	9,841	7,605
Other non-intoxicating drugs „	...	...	...	...	...	3,19,548
Gunny bags ... ... No.	892,917	1,511,143	8,92,917	15,11,143	2,12,826	3,33,636
Metals ... ... Cwts.	12,409	16,594	16,891	22,586	3,28,682	4,02,104
Oils ... ... Gals.	506,690	641,303	38,976	53,280	2,88,860	2,74,523
Ghee ... ... lbs.	43,845	29,782	533	363	15,957	10,824
Spices ... ... „	4,388,519	1,512,783	53,334	18,386	5,13,542	1,84,049
Betel-nuts ... ... „	4,280,207	4,487,294	52,016	54,534	3,75,011	4,11,692
Salt ... ... Cwts.	145,543	152,460	1,98,100	2,07,515	2,61,268	2,23,764
Treasure ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	1,48,600	90,870

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade in European cotton twist and yarn fell off by 5,013 maunds, as compared with 1889-90, but in the case of Indian twist there was a remarkable increase, the total quantity imported being 10,566 maunds in excess of the previous year's figures, and 13,339 maunds over those of 1888-89.

Cotton piece-goods.

Compared with 1889-90, the imports of European piece-goods showed a decline of Rs. 3,24,937 in value. The coast canal returns, however, exhibited a large increase in the imports of these goods from Calcutta, namely, Rs. 2,40,990, against Rs. 1,22,025 in 1889-90. On the whole, therefore, the fluctuations are not of an abnormal character.

Exports.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal staples in the export trade during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year:—

Principal articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	
Rice ... ... Cwts.	974,345	1,733,307	13,26,193	23,59,319	34,13,358	58,23,976
Paddy ... ... ,,	31,048	123,811	42,260	1,68,580	46,910	1,78,159
Hides ... ... No.	314,096	216,060	3,14,096	2,16,060	7,89,625	3,77,193
Lac, stick and other kinds ... Cwts.	6,041	2,683	8,222	3,652	1,16,605	39,453
Oil-seeds ... ... ,,	47,764	137,074	65,011	18,6,573	2,54,219	5,91,894
Timber and sleepers ... ,,	17,162	11,100	23,360	15,108	30,284	36,392
Silver (treasure) ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	8,04,488	5,87,986
Jute, raw	...	44,240	...	60,215	...	1,40,033

Rice and paddy.

Rice is the chief article of export from this tract of country, the trade having risen from 13,26,193 maunds in 1889-90 to 23,59,319 maunds in 1890-91.

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total weight and value of merchandise carried by country boats on the Nuddea rivers, registered during the past two years, were as follows:—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1889-90	63,49,750	2,45,35,034	20,89,013	70,15,578	84,38,763	3,15,50,612
1890-91	69,04,220	2,38,39,853	23,91,513	79,29,531	92,95,733	3,17,69,384

It will be seen that the total weight of the trade of 1890-91 carried both ways was 10·15 per cent. in excess of the figures for the previous year and 5·13 per cent. over those for 1888-89. In the case of the down traffic, there was an increase of 8·73 per cent. on the returns of 1889-90, but in comparison with 1888-89 the figures exhibited a slight decrease of ·91 per cent.; the up traffic, however, showed a rise of 14·48 per cent. and 27·91 per cent. in comparison with those years respectively.

The number of laden boats passing down and up the Nuddea rivers during the past year was 27,377, against 25,350 in 1889-90 and 27,824 in 1888-89.

Down-stream traffic.

The chief staples of traffic carried down-stream during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jungypore.	Nuddea.	Kissengunge.	Hanskhally.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo	1889-90	...	481	...	...	481	90,067	481	...	481
	1890-91	...	122	...	...	122	24,888	90	32	122
Jute, raw	1889-90	41,641	4,53,924	18,954	4,63,639	9,78,158	40,34,902	7,59,980	2,18,178	9,78,158
	1890-91	26,781	6,49,895	11,318	3,46,561	10,34,465	32,32,703	8,06,645	2,27,820	10,34,465
Wheat	1889-90	2,35,132	3,22,679	1,496	54,928	6,14,235	16,12,367	6,10,864	3,371	6,14,235
	1890-91	4,04,202	3,53,771	2,574	33,753	7,94,300	19,35,750	7,90,105	4,195	7,94,300
Rice not in the husk	1889-90	10,969	1,78,927	256	4,49,552	6,39,704	18,39,140	6,23,761	15,943	6,39,704
	1890-91	40,985	3,14,811	502	3,23,260	6,79,558	17,33,840	6,13,176	66,382	6,79,558
Rice in the husk	1889-90	3,734	750	20,026	1,168	25,678	41,727	1,200	24,478	25,678
	1890-91	2,519	1,475	10,679	492	14,565	21,848	1,978	12,587	14,565
Gram and pulse	1889-90	3,00,684	4,01,306	18,760	2,04,657	9,25,407	23,13,517	9,14,019	11,388	9,25,407
	1890-91	2,52,692	4,55,083	19,291	2,36,371	9,63,437	24,08,593	9,40,231	23,206	9,63,437
Other spring and rain crops	1889-90	57,443	2,53,653	60	680	3,11,836	5,45,713	3,09,585	2,251	3,11,836
	1890-91	1,05,710	3,03,851	350	692	4,10,603	7,18,555	4,09,855	748	4,10,603
Hides*	1889-90	...	32,230	...	...	32,230	89,645	32,230	...	32,230
	1890-91	...	14,386	...	512	14,898	40,038	14,386	512	14,898
Linseed	1889-90	2,67,266	1,84,151	8,108	1,00,183	5,59,708	23,78,759	5,52,817	6,891	5,59,708
	1890-91	4,62,909	1,90,477	5,885	77,978	7,37,249	29,48,996	7,33,465	3,784	7,37,249
Mustard and rape seed	1889-90	3,44,761	1,65,181	97	65,363	5,75,402	24,45,458	4,92,043	83,359	5,75,402
	1890-91	2,77,339	1,84,707	45	40,629	5,02,720	20,73,720	4,35,179	67,541	5,02,720
Other oil-seeds	1889-90	92,979	2,132	...	16	95,127	3,81,163	94,377	750	95,127
	1890-91	59,403	4,681	190	134	64,408	2,54,249	63,714	694	64,408
Ghee	1889-90	11,990	10,572	2	30	22,594	7,39,953	22,333	261	22,594
	1890-91	12,695	3,085	...	10	15,790	5,19,096	15,540	250	15,790
Saltpetre	1889-90	3,775	...	...	...	3,775	22,650	3,775	...	3,775
	1890-91	1,648	...	...	...	1,648	9,476	1,648	...	1,648
Other saline substances	1889-90	99,189	17,474	...	...	1,16,663	6,41,646	1,13,213	3,450	1,16,663
	1890-91	1,02,763	15,288	200	...	1,18,251	6,50,381	1,16,022	2,229	1,18,251
Silk, raw (Indian)	1889-90	2,108	30	...	...	2,138	8,45,312	30	2,108	2,138
	1890-91	1,508	...	...	...	1,508	5,51,551	458	1,050	1,508
Manufactures of silk (Indian)†	1889-90	22,393	23,992	...	...	...	46,385	...	46,385	46,385
	1890-91	28,175	...	...	...	...	28,175	...	28,175	28,175
Sugar, refined	1889-90	26,065	2,497	...	46	28,608	3,18,264	23,718	4,890	28,608
	1890-91	8,660	335	...	20	9,013	94,658	6,073	2,942	9,015
Sugar, unrefined	1889-90	23,006	3,156	853	9,915	36,930	1,66,185	21,353	15,577	36,930
	1890-91	10,273	550	1,095	5,202	17,120	83,460	5,628	11,492	17,120
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1889-90	36,109	1,19,369	312	1,275	1,57,065	10,60,189	37,978	1,19,087	1,57,065
	1890-91	30,930	1,07,577	250	33	1,38,840	10,76,010	25,850	1,12,990	1,38,840
Timber	1889-90	23,662	1,44,850	168	...	1,68,680	3,58,445	1,55,204	13,476	1,68,680
	1890-91	52,212	4,080	...	69	56,361	1,12,722	49,920	6,441	56,361

* Hides are shown according to number. † Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees.

Up-stream traffic.

The trade in the principal articles of merchandise carried up-stream during the past two years is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jungypore.	Nuddea.	Kishengunge.	Hanskhally.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coke and coke	1889-90	27,601	1,43,487	...	68,953	2,40,041	90,015	2,12,575	27,466	2,40,041
	1890-91	38,988	1,26,373	1,215	36,870	2,03,446	76,292	1,64,228	39,218	2,03,446
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1889-90	...	36	...	...	36	2,200	16	20	36
	1890-91	...	...	...	69	69	4,175	69	...	69
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1889-90	52,300	...	...	3,140	...	53,440	1,940	53,500	55,440
	1890-91	20,700	...	500	2,400	...	23,600	1,800	21,800	23,600
Gunny bags*	1889-90	3,100	43,350	...	1,360	47,810	13,660	44,710	3,100	47,810
	1890-91	1,222	1,890	...	2,925	6,037	1,682	4,737	1,300	6,037
Gunny cloth*	1889-90	1,36,224	...	...	...	1,36,224	6,30,036	1,11,120	25,104	1,36,224
	1890-91	1,22,061	1,512	...	...	1,23,573	6,33,312	1,04,933	18,640	1,23,573
Rice not in the husk	1889-90	22,938	49,484	...	5,140	77,562	2,22,991	2,008	75,554	77,562
	1890-91	22,240	87,440	472	20,859	1,31,011	3,43,004	17,016	1,13,995	1,31,011
Rice in the husk	1889-90	2,139	49,456	1,01,896	34,491	1,87,982	3,05,471	75,414	1,12,568	1,87,982
	1890-91	1,554	55,364	1,04,587	1,27,916	2,89,421	4,34,132	1,08,905	1,80,516	2,89,421
Iron and its manufactures	1889-90	11,265	7,848	...	5,021	24,134	1,17,653	22,446	1,688	24,134
	1890-91	16,545	5,974	6	6,369	28,894	1,41,470	26,185	2,709	28,894
Salt	1889-90	91,731	4,37,531	21	2,84,082	8,13,355	26,43,404	7,59,231	54,124	8,13,355
	1890-91	1,33,533	4,53,605	250	2,45,581	8,32,969	27,07,149	7,53,977	78,992	8,32,969

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny bags in number, and gunny cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRUTHEE, THE JELLINGHEE, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The amount of traffic attracted to the steamers of the River Steamer Companies during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement :—

		Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Behar ...	1889-90	4,22,237	17,38,986	1,47,960	8,03,407	5,70,197	25,42,393
	1890-91	6,72,084	25,47,740	2,79,110	13,48,109	9,51,194	38,95,849
Western Bengal ...	1889-90	6,47,296	59,60,902	4,33,719	64,61,353	10,81,015	1,24,22,255
	1890-91	7,82,548	69,07,030	5,70,850	84,46,598	13,53,398	1,53,53,628
Eastern Bengal ...	1889-90	36,704	5,72,982	43,150	10,47,358	79,854	16,20,340
	1890-91	56,058	6,84,481	31,453	8,90,312	87,511	15,74,793
Orissa	1889-90	9,341	25,610	17,800	1,25,410	27,141	1,51,020
	1890-91	4,148	10,221	3,159	15,688	7,307	25,909
Total ...	1889-90	11,15,578	82,98,480	6,42,629	84,37,528	17,58,207	1,67,36,008
	1890-91	15,14,838	1,01,49,472	8,84,572	1,07,00,707	23,99,410	2,08,50,179

The principal articles comprising the import and export traffic of Calcutta during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement :—

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.				Rs.
Cotton, raw Mds.	1889-90	1,036	20,332	Coal and coke Mds.	1889-90	17,672	6,627
	1890-91	731	13,702		1890-91	9,770	3,663
Cotton piece-goods, Indian. „	1889-90	4,446	5,69,088	Twist and yarn, European. „	1889-90	14,888	9,10,029
	1890-91	4,550	3,59,650		1890-91	18,084	10,94,082
Indigo ... „	1889-90	3,534	6,60,892	Piece-goods European. „	1889-90	51,460	36,02,200
	1890-91	2,284	4,65,936		1890-91	55,567	38,89,690
Myrabolams „	1889-90	4,558	7,401	Turmeric ... „	1889-90	4,890	26,896
	1890-91	384	576		1890-91	6,985	47,338
Jute, raw ... „	1889-90	15,450	63,731	Gunny bags „	1889-90	21,565	2,07,456
	1890-91	20,868	65,212		1890-91	14,721	1,47,210
Wheat ... „	1889-90	56,779	1,49,044	Gram and pulse „	1889-90	20,552	51,381
	1890-91	95,208	2,38,021		1890-91	9,935	24,838
Gram and pulse. „	1889-90	71,877	1,79,693	Leather, manufactured. „	1889-90	169	53,151
	1890-91	78,989	1,97,472		1890-91	...	...
Rice in the husk. „	1889-90	12,465	20,256	Liquors ... „	1889-90	805	25,409
	1890-91	6,034	9,051		1890-91	2,478	1,31,983
Rice not in the husk. „	1889-90	3,68,036	10,58,105	Brass and copper. „	1889-90	35,342	9,69,170
	1890-91	4,39,551	11,53,822		1890-91	42,937	12,52,105
Hides of cattle „	1889-90	7,137	1,59,623	Iron ... „	1889-90	29,385	1,42,952
	1890-91	7,785	1,67,378		1890-91	32,454	1,62,270
Brass and copper. „	1889-90	40,294	16,61,914	Other metals „	1889-90	9,986	1,12,344
	1890-91	43,066	17,68,859		1890-91	13,014	1,53,158
Provisions other kinds. „	1889-90	22,839	2,16,971	Oils, kerosine „	1889-90	78,420	3,33,285
	1890-91	44,975	4,27,263		1890-91	1,15,780	4,34,175
Saltpetre ... „	1889-90	3,933	23,798	Other oils ... „	1889-90	13,080	1,79,948
	1890-91	353	2,030		1890-91	19,164	55,096

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.				Rs.
Other saline substances.	Mds. 1889-90	1,529	8,410	Provisions, other kinds.	Mds. 1889-90	16,180	1,53,510
	1890-91	3,867	21,268		1890-91	21,359	1,83,909
Linseed	„ 1889-90	3,09,989	13,17,454	Salt	... „ 1889-90	99,457	3,23,236
	1890-91	5,55,878	22,23,512		1890-91	2,36,962	7,70,127
Mustard seed	„ 1889-90	70,691	3,00,437	Mustard seed	„ 1889-90	12,795	54,380
	1890-91	52,849	2,18,003		1890-91	9,087	37,483
Castor seed...	„ 1889-90	20,219	80,876	Other oil-seeds	„ 1889-90	14,776	42,555
	1890-91	6,437	25,748		1890-91	21,582	62,049
Poppy	... „ 1889-90	10,894	49,023	Betel-nuts	... „ 1889-90	17,744	1,41,952
	1890-91	8,378	35,606		1890-91	16,676	1,29,239
Other oil-seeds	„ 1889-90	24,213	69,613	Sugar, refined	„ 1889-90	8,232	91,581
	1890-91	44,328	1,27,443		1890-91	20,297	2,13,119
Silk, raw	... „ 1889-90	2,608	10,31,138	Do., unrefined	„ 1889-90	17,236	77,117
	1890-91	4,052	14,82,019		1890-91	16,943	82,597
Silk piece-goods, Indian.	„ 1889-90	214	1,71,147	Spices, other kinds.	„ 1889-90	11,695	1,46,188
	1890-91	675	5,43,375		1890-91	9,249	1,15,612
Betel-nuts	... „ 1889-90	16	128	Tobacco	... „ 1889-90	12,518	85,585
	1890-91	29	225		1890-91	15,424	1,19,536
Spices, other kinds.	„ 1889-90	2,097	26,213	Wool—manufactured, Indian.	„ 1889-90	57	3,876
	1890-91	665	8,281		1890-91	2	197
Sugar, refined	„ 1889-90	6,414	71,355				
	1890-91	1,878	19,710				

TRADE BY COUNTRY BOATS ON THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity and value of merchandise imported into, and exported from, Chittagong by country-boats *viâ* the Megna river during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	7,93,384	28,45,890	5,97,275	17,88,136
Exports ...	3,66,696	15,66,261	1,23,711	6,82,731
Total ...	11,60,080	44,12,151	7,20,986	24,70,867

The following statement shows all the principal articles carried to and from Chittagong by this route during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Coal and coke	Mds. 1889-90	92,000	...	92,000	34,500
	1890-91	4,400	...	4,400	1,650
Cotton, raw	„ 1889-90	...	25,864	25,864	5,07,581
	1890-91	...	16,195	16,195	3,63,656
Lime and limestone.	„ 1889-90	12,150	...	12,150	7,594
	1890-91	14,700	...	14,700	7,350
Other fibres (than jute), raw.	„ 1889-90	475	...	475	2,731
	1890-91	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	No. 1889-90	1,813,400	1,250	1,814,650	72,586
	1890-91	1,019,183	...	1,019,183	40,767
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits and nuts.	Mds. 1889-90	21,353	400	21,753	97,888
	1890-91	16,080	2,254	18,334	82,503

Names of Articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Wheat ... Mds.	1889-90	4,400	...	4,400	11,550
	1890-91	1,300	...	1,300	3,250
Gram and pulse ,,	1889-90	39,510	...	39,510	98,775
	1890-91	39,644	...	39,644	99,110
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	1889-90	2,21,400	...	2,21,400	6,36,525
	1890-91	1,95,615	...	1,95,615	5,13,490
Rice in the husk ,,	1889-90	2,05,838	...	2,05,838	3,34,487
	1890-91	2,54,821	...	2,84,821	3,82,231
Brass and copper ,,	1889-90	8,740	400	9,140	2,84,512
	1890-91	5,200	574	5,774	1,84,407
Iron ... ,,	1889-90	27,387	...	27,387	1,33,512
	1890-91	4,842	500	5,342	26,710
Oils ... ,,	1889-90	42,246	720	42,966	4,56,514
	1890-91	4,130	1,011	5,141	54,463
Provisions ... ,,	1889-90	1,070	...	1,070	10,165
	1890-91	1,250	...	1,250	11,875
Ghee ... ,,	1889-90	4,689	...	4,689	1,53,564
	1890-91	5,390	...	5,390	1,77,196
Salt ... ,,	1889-90	...	1,81,446	1,81,446	5,89,699
	1890-91	...	27,276	27,276	88,647
Mustard and rape seed ... ,,	1889-90	31,400	...	31,400	1,33,450
	1890-91	1,286	...	1,286	5,305
Betel-nuts ... ,,	1889-90	1,050	...	1,050	8,400
	1890-91	114	2,900	3,014	23,359
Spices ... ,,	1889-90	477	11,788	12,265	1,53,312
	1890-91	520	2,500	3,020	1,17,624
Stone ... ,,	1889-90	494	...	494	2,099
	1890-91	900	290	1,190	5,057
Sugar, refined ,,	1889-90	6,500	...	6,500	72,312
	1890-91	5,732	...	5,732	60,186
Sugar, unrefined ,,	1889-90	15,699	2,500	18,199	81,895
	1890-91	16,860	5,340	22,200	1,08,226
Timber ... ,,	1889-90	20	1,26,910	1,26,930	2,69,726
	1890-91	...	28,800	28,800	57,600
Bamboos ... No.	1889-90	...	44,140	44,140	4,414
	1890-91	...	97,200	97,200	9,720
Tobacco ... Mds.	1889-90	17,642	...	17,642	1,19,083
	1890-91	4,350	200	4,550	35,263

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The following statement shows the total weight and value of the boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hidgellee Canals during the past two years :—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ...	1889-90	20,83,229	60,49,542	6,61,472	34,82,204	27,44,701	95,31,746
	1890-91	15,07,748	47,38,706	6,52,846	32,34,412	21,60,594	79,73,118
Hidgellee ...	1889-90	2,76,403	12,79,698	7,70,209	18,73,466	10,46,612	31,53,164
	1890-91	2,17,022	10,65,188	5,59,171	12,79,834	7,76,193	23,45,022
Total ...	1889-90	23,59,632	73,29,240	14,31,681	53,55,670	37,91,313	1,26,84,910
	1890-91	17,24,770	58,03,894	12,12,017	55,14,246	29,36,787	1,03,18,140

The total number of laden boats registered during the past year was 55,048 against 66,661 in 1889-90. The decrease was 16·3 per cent. in the down traffic and 18·55 per cent. in the up traffic.

The chief articles of commerce carried along these canals during the past two years are shown in the abstract below:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1889-90	1,09,720	27,420	1,37,840	51,428	1,36,040	51,015
	1890-91	1,07,116	21,845	1,28,961	48,360	1,28,251	48,094
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1889-90	19,608	353	19,961	12,20,116	19,961	12,20,116
	1890-91	13,574	800	14,374	8,69,627	14,374	8,69,627
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	1889-90	812	...	812	26,289	812	26,289
	1890-91	6,526	...	6,526	2,12,095	6,526	2,12,095
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1889-90	25,500	1,67,025	...	1,92,525	...	1,92,525
	1890-91	72,000	1,32,875	...	2,04,875	...	2,03,875
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)*	1889-90	1,59,540	3,000	...	1,62,540	...	1,58,760
	1890-91	3,05,380	...	...	3,05,380	...	3,04,780
Indigo	1889-90	803	...	803	1,50,362	803	1,50,362
	1890-91	748	...	748	1,52,592	748	1,52,592
Jute, raw	1889-90	25,101	37,074	62,175	2,56,472	58,151	2,39,873
	1890-91	11,555	15,135	26,690	83,406	25,675	80,234
Vegetables, and all kinds of fresh fruits	1889-90	71,148	2,731	73,879	3,32,456	71,667	3,22,502
	1890-91	41,476	1,280	42,756	1,92,402	38,508	1,73,286
Rice in the husk	1889-90	9,87,099	4,31,968	14,19,067	23,05,984	5,57,519	9,05,968
	1890-91	5,95,970	2,79,548	8,75,518	13,13,277	3,54,908	5,32,362
Rice not in the husk ...	1889-90	7,44,450	2,82,161	10,26,611	29,51,507	9,84,040	28,29,115
	1890-91	6,68,361	2,50,195	9,18,556	24,11,209	8,84,758	23,22,490
Gram and Pulse	1889-90	1,04,090	22,970	1,27,060	3,17,650	1,24,685	3,11,712
	1890-91	89,776	...	89,776	2,24,440	89,376	2,23,440
Hides†	1889-90	36,691	15,405	52,096	1,44,892	50,756	1,41,165
	1890-91	11,670	9,100	20,770	55,819	18,810	50,552
Copper, unwrought ...	1889-90	400	...	400	10,750	400	10,750
	1890-91	3,125	...	3,125	92,188	3,125	92,188
Brass, ditto	1889-90	15,429	...	15,429	3,47,153	15,429	3,47,153
	1890-91	6,475	...	6,475	1,45,687	6,475	1,45,687
Copper, wrought	1889-90	125	...	125	4,219	125	4,219
	1890-91	400	...	400	13,800	400	13,800
Brass, ditto	1889-90	8,685	...	8,685	3,59,342	7,092	2,93,432
	1890-91	8,733	60	8,793	3,62,711	8,733	3,60,236
Oils, kerosine	1889-90	40,767	42,851	83,618	3,55,377	50,850	2,16,112
	1890-91	45,922	29,729	75,651	2,83,691	44,346	1,66,297
Provisions other than ghee	1889-90	33,617	1,898	35,515	3,37,392	33,090	3,23,855
	1890-91	30,791	214	31,005	2,67,568	30,488	2,62,656
Salt	1889-90	2,45,296	79,300	3,24,596	10,54,937	3,24,111	10,53,361
	1890-91	2,28,458	81,383	3,09,841	10,06,983	3,09,491	10,05,846
Linseed	1889-90	10,436	1,100	11,536	49,028	11,536	49,028
	1890-91	8,675	500	9,175	36,700	9,075	36,300
Mustard seed	1889-90	41,855	2,200	44,055	1,87,234	43,380	1,84,365
	1890-91	34,790	4,035	38,825	1,60,153	36,825	1,51,903
Indigo seed	1889-90	5,175	...	5,175	20,053	5,175	20,053
	1890-91	1,800	...	1,800	12,375	1,800	12,375
Sugar, unrefined	1889-90	56,259	15,031	71,290	3,20,805	68,347	3,07,562
	1890-91	53,180	6,120	59,300	2,89,088	57,120	2,78,460
Tobacco	1889-90	10,600	59,249	69,849	4,71,481	67,175	4,53,431
	1890-91	12,883	49,344	62,227	4,82,259	59,471	4,60,900
Timber	1889-90	60,061	9,631	69,692	1,48,095	12,264	26,061
	1890-91	14,252	9,661	23,913	47,826	6,199	12,398

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The traffic in rice and paddy, which form the main staples of commerce along these canals, exhibited a large falling off of 23·40 per cent. and 35·99 per cent. on the returns of the preceding two years.

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The following statement exhibits the total weight and value of the traffic conveyed through the Orissa Canals during the past two years:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic	6,28,002	14,09,003	21,44,809	43,40,000
Up traffic	3,45,806	4,59,944	13,01,399	43,25,801
Total ...	9,73,808	18,68,947	34,46,208	86,65,801

The total number of laden boats registered during the past year was 8,966, against 7,489 in 1889-90 and 7,004 in 1888-89.

The subjoined table indicates the chief articles of merchandise of which this traffic consisted during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1,455	25,300	88,937	15,30,650
Turmeric	550	2,650	3,025	17,887
Jute, raw	980	2,350	4,042	7,344
Gram and pulse	16,040	6,767	40,100	16,917
Rice not in the husk	3,79,312	10,45,754	10,90,522	27,45,104
Rice in the husk	1,24,417	1,29,995	2,02,178	1,94,992
Oil, kerosine	32,234	78,755	1,36,994	2,95,331
Salt	21,317	26,130	69,280	84,922
Other oil-seeds	23,620	2,05,490	67,907	5,90,784
Sugar, unrefined	24,025	20,471	1,08,113	99,796
Timber	89,522	68,797	1,90,234	1,37,594

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The following figures give the total weight and value of the traffic conveyed by country boats along this route during the past two years:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	3,11,549	14,73,708	3,07,433	14,85,620
Up ...	7,05,391	16,57,872	7,39,023	15,86,921
Total ...	10,16,940	31,31,580	10,46,456	30,72,541

The number of loaded boats registered during the past year was 13,641, against 12,415 in 1889-90 and 13,667 in 1888-89.

The chief staples of merchandise comprised in the downward and upward traffic during the past two years are named in the following statements:—

Names of Articles.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Downward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	28,640	10,740	28,520	10,695	19,805	7,427	18,350	6,881
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	4,330	2,64,671	4,330	2,64,671	2,355	1,42,477	2,355	1,42,477
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	1,22,025	...	1,22,025	...	2,53,390	...	2,40,990
Gram and pulse	3,750	9,375	3,450	8,625	9,620	24,050	9,290	23,225
Rice not in the husk	61,368	1,76,433	...	...	45,556	1,19,584	...	...
Rice in the husk	5,963	9,690	...	...	9,357	14,036	...	...
Oil, kerosine	61,519	2,61,456	48,680	2,06,890	72,132	2,70,495	61,350	2,30,062
Salt	60,965	1,98,136	60,600	1,96,950	75,934	2,46,786	72,119	2,34,387
Sugar, refined	2,270	25,254	2,270	25,254	1,245	13,073	1,245	13,073
Sugar, unrefined	16,055	72,248	15,260	68,670	11,455	55,843	10,065	49,067
Tobacco	25,680	1,73,340	25,540	1,72,395	22,310	1,72,903	21,465	1,66,354
Betel-nuts	6,265	50,120	6,260	50,080	1,270	9,842	1,270	9,842

Names of Articles.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Upward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	19,180	79,118	16,130	66,536	4,685	14,641	4,430	13,844
Vegetable and all kinds of fresh fruits	15,250	68,468	450	2,025	16,235	73,058	800	3,600
Rice not in the husk	2,03,905	5,86,227	1,92,265	5,52,589	2,25,686	5,92,426	2,10,056	5,51,397
Rice in the husk	3,99,408	6,49,038	3,70,535	6,02,119	4,15,757	6,23,635	4,00,427	6,00,655
Til or jinjili	3,440	15,480	2,560	11,520	4,075	16,300	2,910	11,640

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY THE RIVER STEAMER COMPANIES.

The following statement shows the aggregate weight and value of merchandise carried by the River Steamer Companies along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers during the past two years:—

Specification of downward and upward Traffic.		Along the Brahmaputra.		Along the Megna.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downward traffic.	1889-90	43,70,512	3,31,29,703	23,59,443	2,22,71,741	67,29,955	5,54,01,444
	1890-91	42,56,130	2,78,24,541	32,56,324	2,23,28,321	75,12,454	5,01,52,862
Upward traffic	1889-90	12,93,734	1,13,17,824	7,81,517	80,73,358	20,75,251	1,93,91,182
	1890-91	15,77,995	1,24,56,616	7,43,173	63,46,279	23,21,168	1,88,02,895
Total ...	1889-90	56,64,246	4,44,47,527	31,40,960	3,03,45,099	88,05,206	7,47,92,626
	1890-91	58,34,125	4,02,81,157	39,99,497	2,86,74,600	98,33,622	6,89,55,757

The chief articles of merchandise of which this traffic consisted during the past year are compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

Articles.		External Trade of Bengal.						Internal Trade of Calcutta.					
		Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.		Downward traffic to Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber	1889-90	4,620	3,46,500	38	2,584	4,658	3,49,084	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91	4,824	3,61,800	21	1,475	4,845	3,63,275	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke	1889-90	16,25,460	9,14,321	1,69,844	63,691	17,95,304	9,78,012	...	...	1,11,675	41,878	1,11,675	41,878
	1890-91	18,79,025	10,56,951	1,80,206	67,577	20,59,231	11,24,528	...	...	2,10,564	78,961	2,10,564	78,961
Cotton, manufactured—													
Twist and yarn, European	1889-90	...	...	9,145	5,58,988	9,145	5,58,988	...	...	832	50,756	832	50,756
	1890-91	...	...	9,020	5,45,710	9,020	5,45,710	...	...	808	48,884	808	48,884
Piece-goods, European	1889-90	...	...	90,818	63,57,260	90,818	63,57,260	...	...	18,580	13,00,600	18,580	13,00,600
	1890-91	...	...	83,474	58,43,180	83,474	58,43,180	...	...	11,699	8,18,930	11,699	8,18,930
Ditto, Indian	1889-90	21	840	21	2,688	42	3,528	17	1,152	5	640	22	1,792
	1890-91	19	760	28	3,444	47	4,204	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—													
Other sorts not intoxicating	1889-90	11	275	3,441	36,851	3,452	37,126	32	352	496	5,456	528	5,808
	1890-91	25	625	3,316	36,476	3,341	37,101	...	...	52	572	52	572
Fibrous products—													
Jute, raw	1889-90	90,247	3,94,831	69	284	90,316	3,95,115	29,48,287	1,21,59,684	...	...	29,48,287	1,21,59,684
	1890-91	1,09,323	2,73,308	253	791	1,09,576	2,74,099	36,76,640	1,14,89,500	16	50	36,76,656	1,14,89,550
Gunny bags and cloth	1889-90	...	...	4,622	44,487	4,622	44,487	...	...	2,333	22,455	2,333	22,455
	1890-91	25	250	8,314	83,140	8,339	83,390	...	...	1,677	16,770	1,677	16,770
Grain and pulse—													
Gram and pulse	1889-90	1,254	4,232	1,58,621	3,96,552	1,59,875	4,00,784	925	2,313	3,508	8,760	4,433	11,073
	1890-91	47	176	2,35,134	5,87,835	2,35,181	5,88,011	1,304	3,259	17,721	44,303	19,025	47,562
Rice not in the husk	1889-90	25,385	72,982	2,38,398	6,85,394	2,63,783	7,58,376	1,540	4,255	782	2,249	2,322	6,504
	1890-91	345	992	2,05,913	5,40,522	2,06,258	5,41,514	970	2,546	100	263	1,070	2,809
Hides of cattle	1889-90	644	12,880	...	...	644	12,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91	536	10,720	...	...	536	10,720	1,104	23,736	...	...	1,104	23,736
Lac—													
Stick and other kinds	1889-90	14,782	1,77,384	17	604	14,799	1,77,988	...	...	145	5,148	145	5,148
	1890-91	9,213	1,10,556	...	...	9,213	1,10,556	...	...	12	450	12	450
Leather—													
Manufactured	1889-90	...	...	1,135	3,56,958	1,135	3,56,958	...	...	30	9,435	30	9,435
	1890-91	...	...	1,391	3,27,581	1,391	3,27,581	...	...	59	13,894	59	13,894
Liquors	1889-90	3	128	12,995	3,17,095	12,998	3,17,223	...	...	1,015	33,744	1,015	33,744
	1890-91	7	171	14,374	4,21,194	14,381	4,21,365	...	...	560	32,212	560	32,212
Metals and their manufactures—													
Brass and copper	1889-90	896	32,782	12,068	4,41,514	12,964	4,74,296	7	290	522	20,315	529	20,605
	1890-91	795	29,246	12,090	4,31,894	12,885	4,61,140	33	1,361	411	16,152	444	17,513
Iron	1889-90	668	3,257	1,77,528	8,65,449	1,78,196	8,68,706	146	712	22,490	1,09,640	22,636	1,10,352
	1890-91	1,297	6,485	1,73,399	8,66,995	1,74,696	8,73,480	177	885	14,384	71,920	14,561	72,805
Other metals	1889-90	258	12,900	73,061	8,21,936	73,319	8,34,836	...	...	1,071	12,049	1,071	12,049
	1890-91	606	30,300	79,187	8,90,854	79,793	9,21,154	...	...	2,768	31,140	2,768	31,140
Oils	1889-90	3	18	1,00,446	6,09,005	1,00,449	6,09,023	...	...	1,98,556	9,01,535	1,98,556	9,01,535
	1890-91	11	44	1,17,634	6,98,188	1,17,645	6,98,232	...	...	2,14,725	8,69,609	2,14,725	8,69,609
Provisions—													
All other kinds	1889-90	2,273	8,101	65,115	6,18,593	67,388	6,26,694	573	5,444	11,175	1,06,163	11,748	1,11,607
	1890-91	4,113	16,413	74,678	7,05,149	78,791	7,21,562	704	6,688	1,463	13,898	2,167	20,586
Salt	1889-90	...	...	2,58,528	8,40,216	2,58,528	8,40,216	...	...	82,058	2,66,689	82,058	2,66,689
	1890-91	...	...	3,04,201	9,88,653	3,04,201	9,88,653	...	...	1,00,096	3,25,313	1,00,096	3,25,313
Seeds—													
Oil-seeds—													
Linseed	1889-90	87,021	3,04,573	36	153	87,057	3,04,726	20,301	86,279	...	...	20,301	86,279
	1890-91	68,184	3,23,874	28	112	68,212	3,23,986	4,267	17,068	...	...	4,267	17,068
Mustard seed	1889-90	7,25,647	34,46,823	...	...	7,25,647	34,46,823	79,770	3,39,023	...	...	79,770	3,39,023
	1890-91	6,69,914	21,77,221	1	4	6,69,915	21,77,225	47,441	1,95,694	...	...	47,441	1,95,694
Til seed	1889-90	14,487	57,948	...	...	14,487	57,948	3,822	17,199	...	...	3,822	17,199
	1890-91	8,746	33,891	5	20	8,751	33,911	362	728	...	...	362	28
Other seeds—													
Tea seed	1889-90	198	14,033	...	...	198	14,033	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91	1,642	1,36,902	...	...	1,642	1,36,902	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—													
Raw	1889-90	2,357	4,23,671	8	3,163	2,365	4,26,834	41	16,195	...	...	41	16,195
	1890-91	1,494	1,21,410	10	3,658	1,504	1,25,068	22	8,047	...	...	22	8,047
Manufactured—													
Indian	1889-90	219	1,31,400	...	...	219	1,31,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91	223	1,33,800	6	4,830	229	1,38,630	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—													
Betel-nuts	1889-90	47	541	5,007	40,056	5,054	40,597	64,992	5,19,936	16,857	1,34,856	81,849	6,54,792
	1890-91	...	...	2,257	17,492	2,257	17,492	87,196	6,75,769	916	7,099	88,012	6,82,868
Others	1889-90	5,692	11,384	5,572	69,650	11,264	81,034	1,082	13,525	1,105	13,813	2,187	27,338
	1890-91	3,841	7,682	6,306	78,825	10,147	86,507	525	6,563	178	2,215	703	8,778
Sugar—													
Refined	1889-90	...	...	17,362	1,93,152	17,362	1,93,152	2,353	26,177	4,691	52,158	7,044	78,335
	1890-91	...	...	27,457	2,88,299	27,457	2,88,299	...	...	1,508	15,834	1,508	15,834
Tea—													
Indian	1889-90	8,93,465	3,51,80,184	15	598	8,93,480	3,51,80,782	...	...	16	638	16	638
	1890-91	8,89,388	3,25,73,835	43	1,548	8,89,431	3,25,75,383	...	...	3	108	3	108
Timber	1889-90	13,168	23,044	2,556	5,431	15,724	28,475	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91	268	418	3,168	6,336	3,436	6,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	1889-90	5	30	3,938	34,806	3,943	34,836	6,433	43,424	68	459	6,501	43,883
	1890-91	50	388	4,471	44,433	4,521	44,821	937	7,262	214	1,658	1,151	1,658
Wool, manufactured—													
Indian	1889-90	...	...	1,241	84,388	1,241	84,388	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91	6	591	1,603	1,57,896	1,609	1,58,487	...	...	43	4,236	43	4,236
reasure—													
Silver	1889-90	...	...	...	9,94,544	...	9,94,544	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91	...	...	...	7,05,800	...	7,05,800	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRAFFIC ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The total quantity of merchandise carried by the steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers during 1890-91, as compared with the trade of the previous year, was as follows:—

	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service ...	20,13,333	15,89,569	4,08,846	4,79,529	24,22,179	20,69,098
Serajgunge service ...	15,45,084	18,36,893	2,93,883	3,61,034	18,38,967	21,97,927
Cachar service ...	23,105	41,855	34,526	74,618	57,631	1,16,473
Total { Quantity Mds.	35,81,522	34,68,317	7,37,255	9,15,181	43,18,777	43,83,498
Total { Value Rs.	1,90,48,551	1,64,46,270	2,09,85,335	2,29,53,017	4,00,33,886	3,93,99,287

Dacca service.

The quantities carried both ways during the past year were 14·58 per cent. below the figures for 1889-90, but they exceeded those for 1888-89 by 37·93 per cent. The decrease occurred chiefly in the down traffic, which fell off by 4,23,764 maunds on the returns of the previous year. The abstracts below show the quantities and values of the principal staples of traffic carried by this service during the past two years:—

Chief articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	...	27,689	21,497	5,43,397	4,03,069
Piece-goods, European ...		4	10	280	700
Ditto, Indian	...	189	164	24,192	20,172
Jute, raw ...	...	18,25,653	13,74,321	75,30,818	42,94,753
Gunny-bags ...	No.	113	306	1,088	2,448
Gram ...	...	1,488	3,279	3,720	8,198
Rice ...	...	1,663	405	4,781	1,063
Paddy ...	...	8,232	1,176	13,377	1,764
Other rain crops ...	...	1	101	2	177
Hides ...	No.	104,612	135,632	23,27,617	29,16,088
Skins ...	,,	1,049	3,550	19,643	67,897
Shell-lac ...	...	82	1,102	2,911	41,325
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	...	246	107	10,023	4,171
Iron and its manufactures	...	320	499	1,560	2,495
Linseed ...	...	3,016	3,964	12,818	15,856
Mustard and rape seed	...	22,374	26,967	95,090	1,11,239
Betel-nuts ...	...	524	2,334	4,192	18,089
Spices, other kinds	...	385	228	4,813	2,850
Tea, Indian ...	...	227	158	9,052	5,688
Tobacco ...	...	7	6	187	136
All other articles	...	...	...	2,13,291	81,072
	Total value		...	1,07,22,852	79,99,250

Chief articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cutch		1,266	1,028	19,465	16,448
Twist and yarn, European ...		24,968	27,226	15,26,169	16,47,173
Ditto, Indian ...		...	11	...	358
Piece-goods, European ...		1,60,969	1,61,980	1,12,67,830	1,13,38,600
Ditto, Indian ...		311	457	39,808	56,211
Drugs and chemicals ...		1,234	1,435	15,242	16,241
Gunny-bags ...	No.	3,634	2,445	34,978	24,450
Gram and pulse... ...		2,344	14,831	5,860	37,078
Leather, manufactured ...		3,218	1,959	10,12,061	4,61,345
Liquors		2,991	2,739	1,04,952	1,26,559
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...		16,077	11,671	5,90,516	4,34,834
Iron and its manufactures ...		17,902	25,019	87,272	1,25,095
Other metals		408	534	4,590	6,008
Opium		68	85	17,068	21,339
Ghee		2,016	3,198	66,024	1,05,134
Other kinds of provisions ...		6,813	13,476	64,724	1,28,022
Salt		42,172	21,853	1,37,059	71,022
Silk, raw		40	31	15,815	11,338
Manufactures of silk ...		10	102	7,998	82,110
Spices		13,523	7,188	1,69,295	83,101
Sugar, unrefined ...		45,034	71,221	2,02,653	3,47,202
Tobacco		1,866	1,673	13,890	15,410
Timber		...	1,625	...	3,250
All other articles ...		...	...	4,25,311	5,27,383
Total value ...				1,57,61,556	1,56,85,711

Serajgunge service.

The total increase in the gross weight of goods conveyed by this service amounted to 19·52 per cent. on the figures of 1889-90 and to 24·21 per cent. on those of 1888-89. The following tables show the chief articles conveyed during the past two years:—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Drugs and chemicals ...		...	1	...	11
Jute, raw		12,35,953	15,77,160	50,98,306	49,28,625
Gunny-bags ...	No.	188,655	227,132	18,15,804	18,17,056
Gram and pulse		2,428	11,535	6,070	28,838
Hides ...	No.	1,431	1,299	31,840	27,929
Linseed		5,540	698	23,545	2,792
Mustard seed		90,403	9,824	3,84,213	40,524
Til seed		1,300	314	5,850	1,256
Betel-nuts		1,370	177	10,960	1,372
Tobacco		9,930	5,042	67,028	39,076
All other articles ...		...	...	32,556	23,071
Total value ...				74,76,172	69,10,550

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	3,690	2,314	2,25,551	1,39,997
Piece-goods, ditto ...	38,734	38,753	27,11,380	27,12,710
Manufactures of leather ...	243	246	76,424	57,933
Liquors	360	344	10,047	12,827
Brass and copper and their manufactures	4,043	3,630	1,30,858	1,48,791
Iron and its manufactures ...	13,584	20,632	66,222	1,03,160
Oils	13,463	25,643	73,726	1,21,611
Salt	1,78,136	2,16,319	5,78,942	7,03,037
Spices	13,500	15,059	1,39,256	1,44,592
Sugar, refined	2,256	2,730	24,909	28,665
Do., unrefined	5,226	9,990	23,517	48,701
All other articles	...	...	1,16,495	1,59,527
Total value		...	41,77,327	43,81,551

Cachar service.

The aggregate quantity carried by this service shows a large increase of 102·10 per cent. as compared with the totals of the previous year, and of 80·25 per cent. as compared with that of 1888-89. The total quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic carried during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	17	20	1,275	1,500
Hides of cattle No.	20	221	400	4,420
Brass and copper and their manufactures	104	153	4,745	6,866
Tea seed	...	1,174	...	97,882
Tea, Indian	20,932	38,137	8,24,198	13,96,768
All other articles	...	...	18,909	29,034
Total value		...	8,49,527	15,36,470

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	87	258	5,318	15,480
Piece-goods, ditto ...	10,497	35,261	7,34,790	24,54,270
Drugs and chemicals ...	409	818	5,305	9,342
Liquors	828	1,152	19,276	29,649
Leather, manufactured ...	305	215	96,237	50,633
Brass and copper and their manufactures	1,178	2,271	47,769	91,027
Iron and its manufactures ...	2,878	5,841	14,030	29,205
Other metals	582	1,284	6,548	14,445
Provisions, other kinds ...	1,821	2,436	17,300	23,244
Spices, other kinds	330	716	4,125	8,950
All other articles	...	...	92,754	1,45,510
Total value		...	10,43,452	28,85,755

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The statement below shows the total weight and value of goods carried by country boats along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers during the past year, as compared with the previous year:—

Trade Blocks.	Registered at Bhoyrub Bazar on the Megna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam—						
1889-90	40,87,399	48,81,161	15,92,859	37,90,716	56,80,257	86,71,877
1890-91	43,26,440	48,17,842	15,77,198	34,06,312	59,03,638	82,24,154
Exports to Assam—						
1889-90	10,69,952	59,06,801	3,20,577	23,71,698	13,90,529	82,78,499
1890-91	11,48,327	65,32,679	3,53,175	24,18,275	15,91,502	89,50,954

The abstract below shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes during the past two years:—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Bhoyrab Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Bhoyrab Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
					Rs.						Rs.
Lime and limestone	Mds. 1889-90	17,41,909	...	17,41,909	6,35,697	Bricks and tiles	Mds. 1889-90	2,800	...	2,800	538
	1890-91	18,13,422	...	18,13,422	6,29,025		1890-91	1,634	...	1,634	326
Cane and rattans	,, 1889-90	6,562	5,242	11,804	36,006	Coal and coke	,, 1889-90	2,050	...	2,050	796
	1890-91	4,809	9,185	13,994	59,363		1890-91	19,350	...	19,350	7,256
Cotton, raw	,, 1889-90	6,200	18,187	24,387	1,50,097	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	,, 1889-90	440	1,632	2,072	1,26,651
	1890-91	620	13,313	13,933	78,042		1890-91	...	201	201	16,033
Jute, raw	,, 1889-90	15,200	1,35,698	1,50,898	6,89,506	Cotton piece-goods (European)	,, 1889-90	3,705	254	3,959	2,77,130
	1890-91	7,733	2,23,622	2,31,355	5,97,629		1890-91	1,899	93	1,992	1,39,440
Oranges	No. 1889-90	26,775,240	...	26,775,240	1,50,650	Ditto (Indian)	,, 1889-90	2,120	125	2,245	2,87,360
	1890-91	45,947,220	...	45,947,220	2,30,835		1890-91	1,666	90	1,756	2,15,988
Potatoes	Mds. 1889-90	24,384	...	24,384	95,296	Turmeric	,, 1889-90	8,265	67	8,332	45,826
	1890-91	11,896	...	11,896	48,788		1890-91	6,702	104	6,806	45,940
Rice in the husk	,, 1889-90	17,25,245	2,97,649	20,22,894	27,45,995	Gunny bags and cloth	,, 1889-90	...	50	350	3,369
	1890-91	20,98,833	2,82,587	23,81,420	32,75,670		1890-91	...	1,738	1,738	17,380
Rice not in the husk	,, 1889-90	2,41,829	3,292	2,45,121	7,07,400	Potatoes	,, 1889-90	11,425	4,299	15,724	55,034
	1890-91	10,158	5,893	16,051	47,202		1890-91	9,862	3,703	13,565	47,478
Hides of cattle	,, 1889-90	8,252	933	9,185	1,83,700	Cocoanuts	,, 1889-90	24,146	4,745	28,891	1,15,564
	1890-91	5,405	1,795	7,200	1,44,000		1890-91	14,076	7,263	21,339	53,374
Stick-lac	,, 1889-90	...	460	460	4,600	Dried fruits and nuts	,, 1889-90	4,905	...	4,905	81,546
	1890-91	...	124	124	1,240		1890-91	2,695	638	3,333	43,794
Mats	,, 1889-90	22,405	...	22,405	1,12,025	Wheat	,, 1889-90	3,635	280	3,915	10,277
	1890-91	33,558	...	33,558	1,67,791		1890-91	4,295	610	4,905	12,263
Dried fish	,, 1889-90	34,583	1,252	35,835	1,76,592	Gram and pulse	,, 1889-90	1,17,789	9,225	1,27,014	3,17,534
	1890-91	18,432	1,950	20,382	1,30,279		1890-91	1,47,888	5,674	1,53,562	3,83,905
Provisions, all other kinds	,, 1889-90	...	3,643	3,643	10,929	Rice not in the husk	,, 1889-90	4,075	19,153	23,228	66,781
	1890-91	...	11,404	11,404	34,212		1890-91	8,256	20,047	28,303	74,295
Linseed	,, 1889-90	37,935	...	37,935	1,33,459	Iron	,, 1889-90	15,930	5,042	20,972	1,02,239
	1890-91	65,100	...	65,100	3,07,706		1890-91	17,719	8,846	26,565	1,32,825
Mustard seed	,, 1889-90	27,402	2,98,317	3,25,719	12,47,189	Oil	,, 1889-90	1,57,605	88,681	2,26,286	12,97,440
	1890-91	9,523	2,16,108	2,15,631	7,23,748		1890-91	1,47,163	68,720	2,35,883	14,53,730
Til or jinjili	,, 1889-90	1,910	2,574	4,484	20,492	Provisions, all other kinds	,, 1889-90	19,085	440	19,525	1,85,488
	1890-91	1,890	3,935	5,825	25,008		1890-91	26,717	1,036	27,753	2,63,654
Spices, other than betel-nuts	,, 1889-90	14,392	...	14,392	28,784	Salt	,, 1889-90	2,51,536	80,756	3,32,292	10,79,949
	1890-91	24,279	...	24,279	25,248		1890-91	2,50,458	77,546	3,28,004	10,66,014
Stone and marble	,, 1889-90	7,550	...	7,550	10,381	Betel-nuts	,, 1889-90	25,620	1,575	27,195	2,17,560
	1890-91	6,000	...	6,000	30,810		1890-91	16,275	1,451	17,726	1,37,375
Tea, Indian	,, 1889-90	...	...	...	...	Spices, other than betel-nuts	,, 1889-90	94,768	16,406	1,07,174	8,53,112
	1890-91	100	...	100	4,325		1890-91	1,10,853	5,073	1,15,926	8,86,688
Timber	,, 1889-90	3,180	8,05,654	8,08,834	12,64,131	Sugar, refined	,, 1889-90	21,670	2,848	24,518	2,72,763
	1890-91	1,804	7,72,498	7,74,302	11,90,317		1890-91	51,429	5,757	57,186	6,00,453
Bamboos	No. 1889-90	104,370	...	104,370	36,529	Do., unrefined	,, 1889-90	1,38,401	34,416	1,72,817	7,77,677
	1890-91	102,233	...	102,233	44,619		1890-91	1,47,282	53,173	2,00,455	9,77,218
						Tobacco	,, 1889-90	73,737	30,506	1,04,243	7,03,472
							1890-91	83,084	24,310	1,07,395	6,56,994

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The total weight and value of the external rail-borne trade of Bengal with other provinces during the past two years are compared in the statement subjoined:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,12,29,963	9,37,97,630	94,86,711	8,57,93,304
Exports from Bengal ...	1,16,54,330	8,95,65,464	1,36,47,621	9,32,68,157
Total ...	2,28,84,293	18,33,63,094	2,31,34,332	17,90,61,461

While the total trade showed a very trifling increase of 1 per cent., the imports fell off by 17,43,252 maunds, or 15·52 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that the figures for the year under report include over 8 lakhs of maunds of "railway plant and rolling-stock," the statistics under which head were not taken into account in the returns for 1889-90. The decline was chiefly due to smaller supplies of food-grains and oil-seeds from the North-West Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab. The exports advanced by 19,93,291 maunds, or 17·10 per cent., railway plant and rolling-stock alone forming two-thirds of the increase.

The following abstract shows, province by province, the total import and export trade in respect of the above traffic during the past two years:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence Imported.		Total.
		Mds.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1889-90 ...	96,15,278
	1890-91 ...	80,49,309
Punjab ...	1889-90 ...	11,35,588
	1890-91 ...	6,97,885
Central Provinces	1889-90 ...	3,29,454
	1890-91 ...	4,20,042
Rajputana and Central India ...	1889-90 ...	1,39,431
	1890-91 ...	3,01,442
Other external blocks ...	1889-90 ...	10,212
	1890-91 ...	18,033
Total ...	1889-90 ...	1,12,29,963
	1890-91 ...	94,86,711

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		Total.
		Mds.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1889-90 ...	98,74,292
	1890-91 ...	1,10,01,517
Punjab ...	1889-90 ...	9,02,676
	1890-91 ...	13,66,546
Central Provinces	1889-90 ...	3,27,506
	1890-91 ...	4,40,914
Rajputana and Central India ...	1889-90 ...	4,73,334
	1890-91 ...	7,16,764
Other external blocks ...	1889-90 ...	76,522
	1890-91 ...	1,21,880
Total ...	1889-90 ...	1,16,54,330
	1890-91 ...	1,36,47,621

As usual the trade with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was by far the most important, forming 85 per cent. of the total imports and 81 per cent. of the total exports. While the imports from the Punjab declined by 38 per cent., the exports to that province rose by 34 per cent. The deliveries from the Central Provinces advanced by 27 per cent., and the exports thereto by 35 per cent. The transactions with Rajputana and Central India showed an improvement amounting to 116 per cent. and 51 per cent. under imports and exports respectively.

The following abstract shows the quantity and value of the different articles carried both ways during 1890-91, as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of the Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1889-90	3,940	2,477	67,08,413	25,15,655	...	...	1,099	412
	1890-91	1,220	1,017	64,83,570	24,31,338	...	...	21	8
Cotton, raw	1889-90	9,12,137	1,55,84,869	2,135	41,899	7,62,979	1,30,56,096	1,730	33,951
	1890-91	6,95,060	1,10,07,686	947	17,756	5,49,571	87,56,838	149	2,793
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1889-90	2,524	1,53,130	50,049	30,59,245	471	32,479	50,048	30,59,184
	1890-91	1,629	1,00,232	47,882	28,96,861	311	20,739	47,881	28,96,801
Ditto (Indian) ...	1889-90	1,752	56,208	14,497	4,69,340	282	8,109	10,614	3,43,628
	1890-91	3,237	1,05,279	11,879	3,86,067	200	6,325	7,317	2,37,892
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1889-90	1,644	68,466	6,94,785	4,86,34,950	776	35,305	6,93,639	4,85,54,730
	1890-91	1,934	85,102	6,28,781	4,40,14,670	1,213	53,511	6,27,526	4,39,26,820
Ditto (Indian) ...	1889-90	28,924	7,59,025	5,313	6,80,064	9,729	2,65,076	3,402	4,35,456
	1890-91	32,031	8,42,399	6,782	8,34,186	10,080	2,80,886	4,017	4,94,091
Indigo	1889-90	53,242	89,07,966	1,399	2,61,962	51,373	85,94,819	1,090	2,04,102
	1890-91	29,421	47,32,093	973	1,98,492	28,793	46,31,245	710	1,44,840
Wheat	1889-90	25,63,327	64,55,149	6,627	17,396	23,87,198	59,93,227	146	383
	1890-91	14,42,810	38,43,226	92,299	2,30,747	13,85,747	36,86,512	36	90
Rice not in the husk ...	1889-90	48,317	1,87,241	3,89,913	11,21,000	602	2,243	4,296	12,351
	1890-91	28,962	1,21,907	9,28,482	24,37,265	1,010	3,976	5,367	14,088
Gram and pulse	1889-90	15,00,880	21,58,115	6,010	15,025	9,32,244	18,20,907	423	1,057
	1890-91	6,98,089	15,96,325	95,143	2,37,857	5,40,846	12,32,886	40	99
Jowar and bajra	1889-90	30,873	74,410	3,287	7,807	4,516	8,542	...	...
	1890-91	2,257	4,458	3,796	8,541	1,267	2,359	...	...
Other food-grains	1889-90	3,28,336	6,10,772	2,682	4,694	98,114	1,79,156	365	639
	1890-91	1,45,578	3,06,950	61,096	1,06,918	20,454	41,274	67	117
Hides of cattle	1889-90	1,40,097	42,56,757	6,297	1,46,060	1,07,439	36,63,779	5,215	1,17,917
	1890-91	1,63,041	50,93,770	5,057	1,28,427	1,19,251	41,11,022	3,453	81,133
Gunny bags and cloth ...	1889-90	9,163	91,638	4,65,407	44,79,542	1,104	11,110	3,04,021	29,26,202
	1890-91	12,104	1,20,788	3,24,997	32,49,970	1,091	10,910	2,14,669	21,46,690
Shell-lac	1889-90	70,790	25,48,190	421	14,945	70,400	25,34,150	108	3,834
	1890-91	87,452	31,59,206	654	24,525	87,279	31,52,956	149	5,588
Liquors	1889-90	8,686	3,97,723	56,084	15,88,618	4,844	2,43,844	55,802	15,78,627
	1890-91	12,640	5,18,836	50,936	16,33,790	4,192	2,18,304	50,543	16,26,516
Copper (unwrought) ...	1889-90	40	1,148	67,904	18,24,920	7	203	66,229	17,79,904
	1890-91	821	24,059	39,654	11,69,792	8	235	36,246	10,69,256
Brass (ditto) ...	1889-90	118	2,942	18,688	4,20,480	2	50	16,903	3,80,317
	1890-91	94	2,348	11,818	2,65,904	17	419	9,370	2,10,825
Brass and copper (wrought)	1889-90	21,709	6,89,440	19,098	7,23,262	6,102	1,97,399	15,917	5,94,234
	1890-91	22,734	7,26,392	13,042	5,10,775	6,160	2,01,202	8,504	3,29,268
Iron	1889-90	24,096	1,41,514	6,09,798	29,72,766	5,059	25,367	5,74,975	28,06,003
	1890-91	46,795	2,64,636	7,45,766	37,28,830	11,998	65,151	7,12,304	35,61,520
Opium	1889-90	78,684	2,28,18,360	25	6,275	78,602	2,27,94,580	...	...
	1890-91	80,323	2,32,93,670	202	50,854	80,321	2,32,93,090	...	...
Ghee	1889-90	89,405	24,50,199	2,695	88,261	81,301	22,25,251	35	1,146
	1890-91	1,34,152	33,96,803	754	24,788	1,17,539	29,73,076	30	986
Salt	1889-90	1,04,328	3,14,289	3,20,984	10,43,198	1,319	4,068	3,18,817	10,36,155
	1890-91	86,744	2,61,398	3,43,002	11,14,757	1,264	3,813	3,32,630	10,81,048
Saltpetr	1889-90	2,64,247	16,36,833	440	2,640	2,63,965	16,35,005	17	102
	1890-91	2,39,979	14,30,504	77	443	2,39,745	14,29,071	73	420
Linseed	1889-90	22,03,095	90,91,494	818	3,477	20,35,688	84,00,940	426	1,810
	1890-91	21,81,567	83,14,599	448	1,792	20,66,858	78,77,252	130	520
Rape and mustard seed ...	1889-90	5,31,676	22,71,055	3,416	14,519	4,39,047	18,77,382	9	38
	1890-91	2,41,138	9,16,413	2,306	9,512	2,08,919	7,93,578	340	1,403
Til or jinjili	1889-90	24,548	1,16,374	1,047	4,711	23,838	1,12,735	...	...
	1890-91	25,744	1,10,068	2,026	8,104	25,170	1,07,614	9	36
Castor seed	1889-90	99,293	3,72,423	2,133	8,532	96,925	3,63,543	2	8
	1890-91	45,154	1,66,437	1,447	5,788	31,331	1,15,466	4	16
Poppy seed	1889-90	1,65,516	7,45,291	40	180	1,51,338	6,81,490	1	4
	1890-91	2,48,203	10,24,106	9	38	2,27,934	9,40,231	...	...
Other oil-seeds	1889-90	5,802	15,883	65	157	4,456	12,350	6	17
	1890-91	3,911	10,640	225	647	2,536	7,373	1	3
Silk (raw)	1889-90	613	2,23,610	2,217	8,30,884	181	57,990	840	2,89,227
	1890-91	89	30,257	2,515	9,00,092	63	20,229	651	2,21,660
Do. (manufactured) ...	1889-90	189	1,16,935	1,147	8,96,131	168	1,04,175	397	2,96,645
	1890-91	340	1,99,416	1,202	9,67,500	284	1,66,607	337	2,71,179
Sugar (refined)	1889-90	10,113	1,12,510	58,696	6,52,993	2,462	27,391	25,551	2,84,255
	1890-91	9,272	97,937	1,55,063	16,28,161	2,023	21,364	1,27,801	13,41,910
Do. (unrefined) ...	1889-90	76,382	3,43,135	3,94,337	17,74,517	48,089	2,15,942	3,767	16,951
	1890-91	71,682	3,53,863	4,20,085	20,47,913	22,922	1,13,176	33,943	1,65,471
Tea (Indian)	1889-90	13,760	5,31,554	1,503	59,932	13,510	5,24,070	1,216	48,483
	1890-91	10,161	3,85,196	1,788	64,368	9,715	3,69,428	1,449	52,164
Tobacco	1889-90	1,709	21,024	2,99,324	21,04,706	458	8,118	1,766	51,834
	1890-91	1,546	20,134	2,27,573	18,16,212	368	7,631	1,869	49,478

Internal trade of Bengal.

The total weight of the internal rail-borne trade of Bengal carried between the different registration blocks within the Province during the past two years is given in the subjoined table:—

		Into the Behar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpore block.	Total.
Exports from the—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar block	1889-90	...	25,65,765	4,88,855	1,22,963	15,466	90,22,117	7,919	1,22,23,085
	1890-91	...	35,95,264	4,61,802	2,45,037	20,842	1,00,73,826	45,833	1,44,42,604
Western Bengal block...	1889-90	20,29,499	...	29,38,275	4,75,758	1,305	2,38,57,794	23,073	2,93,25,704
	1890-91	9,76,986	...	36,05,785	65,243	1,382	2,56,30,004	1,12,315	3,03,91,715
Eastern Bengal block...	1889-90	16,326	1,49,723	...	69,033	91,972	63,92,798	24	66,59,876
	1890-91	66,186	1,26,353	...	3,31,605	64,076	63,58,677	842	69,47,139
Northern Bengal block	1889-90	2,13,162	2,34,088	19,09,652	...	3,634	48,45,442	8	63,06,036
	1890-91	5,66,413	2,72,581	10,76,576	...	3,432	53,16,512	460	72,35,974
Dacca block	1889-90	493	447	1,67,569	1,013	...	18,66,037	...	20,35,559
	1890-91	441	271	54,621	2,685	...	15,26,624	7	15,84,649
Calcutta block	1889-90	36,51,735	15,60,227	13,34,736	19,09,868	3,55,540	...	39,219	88,51,325
	1890-91	42,49,923	19,37,695	17,29,808	22,93,885	2,67,670	...	2,97,121	1,08,76,018
Chota Nagpore block ...	1889-90	15,376	59,134	481	...	...	51,149	...	1,26,140
	1890-91	74,974	4,94,488	7,775	451	571	2,28,476	...	8,06,735
Total ...	1889-90	59,26,591	45,69,354	59,39,568	25,78,635	4,07,967	4,60,35,337	70,243	6,55,27,725
	1890-91	59,34,929	64,26,562	69,36,367	29,38,306	4,57,973	4,91,34,119	4,50,578	7,22,84,834

The net weight of the downward and upward trade and the proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade during the past two years are given below:—

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	5,36,50,501	5,90,20,568	4,60,35,337	4,91,34,119	85·81	86·16
Upward ,, ...	1,18,77,224	1,32,64,266	88,51,325	1,08,76,018	74·52	81·99
Total ...	6,55,27,725	7,22,84,834	5,48,86,662	6,00,10,137	83·76	83·01

The following comparative statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade during the past two years:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1889-90	2,46,30,844	92,36,566	8,90,811	3,34,054	2,04,85,652	76,82,119	24,696	9,261
	1890-91	2,68,19,819	1,00,57,431	6,52,455	2,44,671	2,17,17,463	81,44,049	53,483	20,056
Cotton, raw	1889-90	44,090	8,65,266	5,186	1,01,775	42,690	8,37,791	4,660	91,453
	1890-91	32,172	6,03,225	8,698	1,63,087	29,964	5,61,825	8,282	1,55,287
Cotton twist, European...	1889-90	67	4,095	1,07,820	65,90,497	52	3,178	1,07,682	65,82,062
	1890-91	122	7,381	1,11,889	67,69,285	86	5,203	1,11,804	67,64,142
Ditto, Indian ...	1889-90	31,495	10,19,651	1,07,659	34,85,460	31,302	10,13,402	95,719	30,98,903
	1890-91	36,531	11,87,257	1,39,179	45,23,318	36,159	11,75,167	1,24,337	40,42,577
Ditto, piece-goods, European	1889-90	1,034	72,380	12,53,139	8,77,19,730	360	25,200	12,50,100	8,75,07,000
	1890-91	1,060	75,600	13,68,173	9,57,72,110	627	43,890	13,66,242	9,56,36,940
Cotton piece-goods, Indian	1889-90	6,831	8,74,368	6,131	7,84,768	3,281	4,19,968	5,770	7,38,560
	1890-91	7,464	9,18,072	4,788	5,88,924	3,344	4,11,312	3,672	4,51,656
Indigo	1889-90	87,407	1,63,83,813	218	40,820	87,377	1,63,61,343	187	35,016
	1890-91	66,544	1,35,74,976	378	77,112	66,523	1,35,70,692	333	67,932
Wheat	1889-90	7,70,225	20,21,840	3,807	9,993	7,28,953	19,13,501	1,888	4,956
	1890-91	13,59,431	33,98,577	22,440	56,101	13,16,255	32,90,637	2,239	5,598
Rice not in the husk ...	1889-90	34,26,818	98,52,102	15,54,559	44,69,357	30,45,129	87,54,746	51,192	1,47,177
	1890-91	46,05,878	1,20,90,430	8,57,746	22,51,583	42,04,100	1,10,35,762	59,866	1,57,148
Rice in the husk	1889-90	8,38,879	13,63,178	1,45,640	2,36,665	4,04,200	6,56,825	7,403	12,176
	1890-91	9,31,898	14,72,847	1,29,881	1,94,821	3,27,705	4,91,557	15,628	23,443
Jowar and bajra	1889-90	4,509	10,709	43	102	3,597	8,543	14	33
	1890-91	4 705	10,586	184	414	4,237	9,533	16	36

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gram and pulse ...	1889-90	14,24,647	35,61,617	1,43,224	3,58,060	13,33,185	28,32,962	56,202	1,40,505
	1890-91	18,80,633	47,01,582	1,53,057	3,82,718	14,37,527	35,93,817	79,389	1,98,473
Other food-grains ...	1889-90	2,05,926	3,60,370	5,817	10,180	2,02,611	3,54,569	1,540	2,695
	1890-91	3,11,373	5,44,903	5,116	8,953	2,92,318	5,11,556	1,051	1,839
Hides of cattle ...	1889-90	3,93,605	1,18,02,291	2,720	69,447	3,92,382	1,17,73,979	821	19,676
	1890-91	4,77,888	1,36,01,567	2,978	73,323	4,73,371	1,34,74,274	507	11,871
Jute, raw	1889-90	92,12,609	3,80,02,012	28,219	1,16,403	87,34,022	3,60,27,841	1,797	7,413
	1890-91	91,65,888	2,86,43,400	40,779	1,27,435	88,00,064	2,75,00,200	5,674	17,731
Gunny bags and cloth ...	1889-90	3,33,894	32,13,730	3,00,712	28,94,353	3,10,127	29,84,972	2,56,617	24,69,939
	1890-91	4,66,927	46,69,270	3,53,268	35,32,680	4,45,031	44,50,310	2,97,714	29,77,140
Stick-lac	1889-90	11,091	1,95,268	6,518	1,15,694	5,364	95,211	4,215	74,816
	1890-91	1,31,293	21,33,511	5,005	81,331	32,040	5,20,650	953	15,486
Shell-lac	1889-90	39,602	14,05,871	413	14,661	39,445	14,00,653	306	10,863
	1890-91	77,471	29,05,162	930	34,875	76,992	28,87,200	591	22,162
Beer	1889-90	86	1,086	23,084	2,91,435	61	770	23,052	2,91,031
	1890-91	46	587	19,975	2,54,631	33	421	19,917	2,53,942
Wines	1889-90	344	14,663	17,686	7,28,291	328	13,981	17,062	7,27,268
	1890-91	171	9,170	15,819	8,48,294	94	5,041	15,791	8,46,791
Spirits	1889-90	46	3,393	2,470	1,82,162	37	2,729	2,467	1,81,941
	1890-91	28	2,065	2,135	1,57,457	18	1,327	2,131	1,57,162
Copper, unwrought	1889-90	6,626	1,78,074	14,937	4,01,352	6,618	1,77,859	14,924	4,01,082
	1890-91	4,736	1,39,712	10,149	2,99,395	4,710	1,38,945	10,096	2,97,832
Brass, ditto ...	1889-90	982	22,095	11,073	2,49,142	231	5,197	10,839	2,45,003
	1890-91	692	15,570	9,552	2,14,920	249	5,602	8,775	1,97,438
Brass and copper, wrought	1889-90	18,837	7,74,920	80,415	27,14,006	17,290	7,12,469	76,760	31,15,417
	1890-91	20,449	8,40,983	73,135	29,67,261	18,367	7,55,405	69,328	28,10,688
Iron	1889-90	84,523	4,12,425	5,18,748	21,39,836	79,725	3,88,659	5,02,173	24,48,093
	1890-91	1,18,774	5,93,870	6,49,685	32,48,425	1,08,742	5,43,710	5,94,847	29,74,235
Other metals ...	1889-90	17,156	1,93,005	58,881	6,62,411	14,967	1,68,379	53,692	5,97,285
	1890-91	18,119	2,03,839	62,255	7,00,706	15,916	1,79,055	56,493	6,35,546
Oil, castor ...	1889-90	3,696	46,662	9,140	1,16,535	1,212	15,301	9,044	1,14,180
	1890-91	3,367	42,508	6,935	87,555	422	5,328	6,690	84,461
Do. kerosine ...	1889-90	7,401	31,454	3,91,941	16,65,749	40	170	3,89,646	16,55,995
	1890-91	15,787	59,201	5,45,254	20,44,703	81	304	4,47,767	16,79,126
Do. others ...	1889-90	7,510	86,477	1,08,968	13,58,632	5,631	64,469	1,08,530	8,08,185
	1890-91	2,546	29,279	89,741	10,32,021	1,408	16,192	88,373	10,22,039
Linseed ...	1889-90	35,88,882	1,52,52,748	4,093	17,395	35,84,616	1,52,34,618	1,216	5,168
	1890-91	34,26,900	1,37,07,600	19,219	76,876	33,90,237	1,35,60,948	56	224
Mustard and rape seed ...	1889-90	18,24,400	77,53,700	1,42,730	6,06,602	13,64,056	57,97,238	40,962	1,74,088
	1890-91	12,70,855	52,42,276	1,40,960	5,81,461	9,30,070	38,36,539	54,502	2,24,831
Til or jinjili ...	1889-90	80,787	3,63,541	444	1,998	76,677	3,45,047	427	1,922
	1890-91	73,829	2,95,316	422	1,688	68,578	2,74,312	353	1,412
Castor seed ...	1889-90	4,31,786	17,27,144	101	404	4,26,548	17,07,392	51	204
	1890-91	2,98,016	11,92,064	83	332	2,96,128	11,84,512	...	...
Poppy seed ...	1889-90	1,46,002	9,57,009	700	2,975	1,24,412	5,59,854	612	2,754
	1890-91	1,76,030	7,48,127	1,799	7,646	1,54,301	6,55,779	1,302	5,534
Other oil-seeds ...	1889-90	1,19,485	3,43,520	1,070	3,731	1,06,545	3,06,317	801	1,794
	1890-91	1,10,460	3,17,373	586	1,685	84,586	2,43,185	514	1,478
Opium	1889-90	45,199	1,13,44,949	1,961	4,92,211	45,144	1,13,31,144	1,957	4,91,207
	1890-91	77,592	1,95,33,786	1,804	4,54,157	77,537	1,95,19,940	1,804	4,54,157
Ghee	1889-90	74,896	24,52,844	6,078	1,99,054	54,856	17,96,534	5,635	1,84,546
	1890-91	45,055	14,81,182	9,886	3,25,003	27,431	9,01,794	9,052	2,97,584
Salt	1889-90	16,702	54,281	40,86,519	1,32,81,187	153	497	40,79,448	1,32,58,206
	1890-91	20,413	66,342	43,30,585	1,40,74,402	372	1,209	43,17,243	1,40,31,040
Saltpetre	1889-90	4,49,779	26,98,674	2,404	14,424	4,48,693	26,92,158	2,378	14,268
	1890-91	4,12,390	23,71,240	1,942	11,169	4,11,376	23,65,412	1,928	11,086
Silk, raw	1889-90	30,421	1,20,23,649	1,293	5,11,220	22,371	88,40,880	849	3,35,673
	1890-91	24,239	88,72,729	1,676	6,12,074	17,077	62,45,913	941	3,43,247
Silk, manufactured, foreign	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91	...	...	4	3,215	...	...	4	3,215
Ditto, Indian	1889-90	2,401	19,20,200	142	1,13,564	2,295	18,35,426	123	98,369
	1890-91	2,974	23,94,070	178	1,43,290	2,804	22,57,220	168	1,35,240
Spices	1889-90	2,79,644	28,60,906	2,07,285	24,93,728	2,41,174	25,27,644	2,02,966	24,45,363
	1890-91	3,38,699	29,90,885	1,94,716	19,62,491	3,06,606	27,28,461	1,86,912	20,96,094
Sugar, refined ...	1889-90	36,629	4,07,498	52,861	5,88,079	21,619	2,40,511	52,354	5,82,438
	1890-91	30,468	3,19,914	1,29,126	13,55,823	11,841	1,24,331	1,28,320	13,47,360
Do., unrefined ...	1889-90	6,47,838	29,15,271	1,97,777	8,89,996	4,94,892	22,27,014	1,46,265	6,58,192
	1890-91	4,17,333	20,34,497	2,44,427	11,91,583	2,71,508	13,23,602	1,58,274	7,71,586
Stone and lime ...	1889-90	12,89,972	8,06,232	68,260	42,662	10,81,490	6,75,931	68,323	39,577
	1890-91	16,81,200	8,40,600	49,062	24,531	11,12,298	5,56,149	41,758	20,879
Tea, foreign ...	1889-90	...	...	1	40	...	...	1	40
	1890-91	...	...	8	264	...	...	8	264
Do., Indian ...	1889-90	3,30,268	1,31,69,437	707	28,192	3,30,164	1,31,65,289	628	25,041
	1890-91	3,32,477	1,19,69,172	1,162	41,852	3,32,429	1,19,67,444	1,082	38,952
Tobacco	1889-90	5,04,637	35,03,559	30,859	2,34,050	3,30,528	23,07,537	17,588	1,40,309
	1890-91	4,31,209	33,41,870	25,121	1,94,687	2,79,830	21,68,682	13,341	1,03,393

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of the downward and upward traffic along the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,63,60,463	40,50,213	2,04,10,676	15,45,45,464
1890-91 ...	1,62,66,250	56,19,324	2,18,85,574	14,49,48,030

The subjoined statement shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of trade carried downwards and upwards by this railway during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1889-90	16,03,279	3,29,165	19,32,444	7,24,666
	1890-91	37,77,139	4,08,551	41,85,690	15,69,634
Cotton, raw ...	1889-90	90,846	2,884	93,730	18,39,451
	1890-91	1,10,544	2,880	1,13,424	21,26,700
Cotton twist and yarn ...	1889-90	30,980	89,385	1,20,365	64,54,991
	1890-91	36,106	1,05,070	1,41,176	70,14,476
Cotton piece-goods, European	1889-90	357	6,11,871	6,12,228	4,28,55,960
	1890-91	347	6,26,468	6,26,815	4,38,77,050
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating	1889-90	736	3,219	3,955	43,505
	1890-91	1,073	5,087	6,138	69,498
Indigo	1889-90	12,175	88	12,263	22,96,247
	1890-91	4,188	285	4,473	9,12,492
Turmeric	1889-90	57,704	1,701	59,405	3,16,727
	1890-91	1,01,350	7,239	1,08,589	7,32,976
Wheat	1889-90	61,774	3,401	65,175	1,71,084
	1890-91	1,07,103	4,410	1,11,513	2,78,783
Paddy	1889-90	5,15,750	23,552	5,39,303	8,76,366
	1890-91	6,23,133	68,780	6,91,913	10,37,870
Rice	1889-90	8,00,049	72,851	8,72,900	25,09,588
	1890-91	7,06,732	1,38,880	8,45,612	22,19,731
Gram and pulse ...	1889-90	4,11,315	83,673	4,94,988	12,37,470
	1890-91	3,99,302	1,95,354	5,94,656	14,86,640
Other food-grains ...	1889-90	4,801	840	5,641	9,872
	1890-91	6,284	14,542	20,826	36,447
Hides of cattle	1889-90	1,55,682	422	1,56,104	34,73,314
	1890-91	2,21,038	1,204	2,22,242	47,78,203
Jute, raw	1889-90	91,47,302	3,663	91,50,965	3,77,47,731
	1890-91	66,53,659	2,528	66,56,187	8,08,60,584
Gunny bags and cloth ...	1889-90	3,01,139	56,163	3,57,302	34,39,032
	1890-91	4,42,678	50,807	4,93,485	49,34,850
Liquors	1889-90	39	18,103	18,142	5,58,296
	1890-91	62	17,560	17,622	6,19,472
Copper (wrought and unwrought)	1889-90	79	5,110	5,189	1,63,867
	1890-91	30	4,035	4,065	1,36,408
Brass (wrought and unwrought)	1889-90	12,100	62,051	74,151	29,94,876
	1890-91	13,005	53,235	66,240	26,79,803
Iron	1889-90	29,674	2,27,830	2,57,504	12,55,332
	1890-91	14,902	2,40,392	2,55,794	12,78,970

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils	1889-90	1,322	2,06,470	2,07,792	12,45,039
	1890-91	655	2,65,629	2,66,284	17,06,568
Linseed	1889-90	5,06,258	448	5,06,706	21,53,500
	1890-91	3,31,700	1,156	3,32,856	13,31,424
Rape and mustard ...	1889-90	3,53,058	28,710	3,81,768	16,22,514
	1890-91	3,09,664	37,231	3,46,895	14,30,942
Provisions	1889-90	1,21,467	91,093	2,12,550	21,54,168
	1890-91	70,602	1,16,525	1,87,127	20,27,056
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1889-90	Not available.			
	1890-91	2,08,570	5,75,130	7,83,700	...
Salt	1889-90	577	10,99,837	11,00,414	35,76,345
	1890-91	1,546	12,83,579	12,85,125	41,76,656
Silk, raw (Indian) ...	1889-90	8,892	136	9,028	35,69,456
	1890-91	6,600	98	6,698	24,49,793
Spices	1889-90	1,77,221	1,25,256	3,02,477	31,51,393
	1890-91	2,71,988	1,16,663	3,88,651	36,93,575
Sugar, unrefined ...	1889-90	2,83,873	1,45,628	4,29,501	19,32,754
	1890-91	1,71,517	2,33,105	4,04,622	19,72,532
Tea	1889-90	3,23,718	221	3,23,939	1,29,17,068
	1890-91	3,26,451	672	3,27,123	1,17,76,428
Tobacco	1889-90	3,30,640	13,369	3,44,009	23,30,854
	1890-91	2,80,126	16,134	2,96,260	23,19,396

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

The amount and value of the traffic carried by the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway during the past two years is compared below:—

	Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	9,70,746	3,44,513	13,15,259	39,78,379
1890-91 ...	11,65,265	4,74,008	16,39,273	54,33,826

The statement below gives the quantities and values of the chief articles of trade carried over this line during the past two years:—

Downward, or towards Calcutta.

	Quantity. 1889-90.	Quantity. 1890-91.	Value. 1889-90.	Value. 1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	3,752	1,635	15,477	5,109
Rice	1,94,850	1,60,724	5,60,194	4,21,900
Other food-grains ...	31,505	44,556	52,156	67,475
Hides and skins ...	922	1,635	20,467	35,153
Metals	1,224	2,406	8,036	13,261
Kerosine oil ...	...	1,82,161	...	6,92,599

Upward, or from Calcutta.

	Quantity. 1889-90.	Quantity. 1890-91.	Value. 1889-90.	Value. 1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1,33,554	1,39,226	50,083	52,210
Cotton piece-goods ...	700	739	49,000	53,797
Gunny bags and cloth ...	243	262	2,339	2,620
Iron	4,649	686	22,664	3,430
Oils	10,422	14,639	1,05,929	1,48,918
Provisions	2,764	3,003	26,420	28,575
Salt	975	3,766	3,169	12,240
Spices	2,240	2,737	19,283	22,897
Tobacco	4,889	5,545	33,001	43,530
Railway plant and rolling-stock.	Not available.	68,458	...	3,18,073

Northern Bengal State Railway.

The statistics of trade carried by the Northern Bengal State Railway include those of the Assam-Behar section. The total quantity and value of the traffic lifted by both railways during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

	Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	80,26,480	35,08,837	1,15,35,317	8,67,08,091
1890-91 ...	89,03,137	43,04,894	1,32,08,031	8,90,87,301

The quantities and values of the principal articles carried over this line during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1889-90	23,481	6,92,980	7,16,461	2,67,673
	1890-91	72,834	6,50,904	7,23,738	2,71,402
Cotton twist and yarn	1889-90	86	18,840	18,926	10,78,358
	1890-91	226	24,036	24,262	13,25,255
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1889-90	1,426	3,20,128	3,21,554	2,25,08,780
	1890-91	1,196	3,45,831	3,46,527	2,42,56,890
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating ...	1889-90	520	1,762	2,282	25,102
	1890-91	793	2,974	3,767	43,175
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ...	1889-90	3,609	1,093	4,702	67,591
	1890-91	4,709	1,164	5,873	69,742
Jute, raw ...	1889-90	34,48,615	7,395	34,56,010	1,42,56,401
	1890-91	40,97,121	4,443	41,01,564	1,28,17,388
Gunny bags and cloth	1889-90	3,04,256	36,469	3,40,725	32,79,478
	1890-91	4,47,121	54,892	5,02,013	50,20,130
Gram and pulse ...	1889-90	26,660	1,31,862	1,58,522	3,96,305
	1890-91	35,619	2,04,329	2,39,948	5,99,870
Rice	1889-90	18,79,087	29,242	19,08,329	54,87,696
	1890-91	11,51,270	3,32,159	14,83,429	38,94,001
Paddy	1889-90	8,22,745	3,94,439	12,17,184	19,77,924
	1890-91	16,15,031	18,984	16,34,015	24,51,022
Other food-grains ...	1889-90	19,318	13,542	32,860	72,822
	1890-91	31,187	30,174	61,361	1,30,500
Hides of cattle ...	1889-90	41,424	931	42,355	9,42,399
	1890-91	63,133	1,274	64,407	13,84,750
Leather, manufactured	1889-90	30	3,450	3,594	11,30,313
	1890-91	115	2,689	2,802	6,59,871
Liquors	1889-90	47	11,732	11,779	3,48,001
	1890-91	51	11,827	11,878	3,84,011
Metals	1889-90	9,266	1,98,131	2,07,397	25,32,350
	1890-91	15,465	2,18,400	2,33,865	28,13,364
Rape and mustard ...	1889-90	3,87,098	2,007	3,89,105	16,53,696
	1890-91	2,50,104	6,684	2,56,788	10,59,250
Linseed	1889-90	41,207	218	41,425	1,76,056
	1890-91	36,325	10	36,335	1,45,340
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	1889-90	Not available.			
	1890-91	1,08,507	2,71,499	3,80,006	19,50,356
Ghee	1889-90	1,625	2,610	4,245	1,38,696
	1890-91	673	6,924	7,597	2,49,751
Other kinds of provisions	1889-90	48,101	1,05,601	1,53,702	14,61,836
	1890-91	44,373	1,17,975	1,62,348	15,48,523
Salt	1889-90	6,482	8,38,016	8,44,498	27,44,618
	1890-91	11,602	10,21,520	10,33,122	33,57,646
Spices	1889-90	45,776	66,292	1,12,068	14,89,153
	1890-91	31,370	83,730	1,15,100	14,21,992
Sugar, refined and unrefined ...	1889-90	13,836	1,03,729	1,17,565	6,36,357
	1890-91	6,226	1,17,394	1,83,620	10,37,246
Tea, Indian ...	1889-90	3,01,612	73	3,01,675	1,20,29,291
	1890-91	2,82,313	567	2,82,880	1,01,83,680
Tobacco ...	1889-90	4,56,292	8,881	4,65,173	31,46,375
	1890-91	3,86,973	8,027	3,95,000	30,72,596

Dacca State Railway.

The total traffic carried by this line during the past two years was as follows:—

	Downward traffic. Mds.	Upward traffic. Mds.	Total. Quantity. Mds.	Total. Value. Rs.
1889-90 ...	22,43,337	5,65,079	28,08,416	2,80,79,239
1890-91 ...	20,05,120	6,94,898	27,00,018	2,61,23,004

The downward and upward traffic in the principal commodities during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1889-90	2,625	79,115	81,740	30,652
	1890-91	2,828	85,868	88,696	33,261
Cotton, raw ...	1889-90	27,700	10,239	37,939	7,44,553
	1890-91	21,502	5,887	37,389	5,13,544
Cotton twist and yarn, European ...	1889-90	...	24,968	24,968	18,26,169
	1890-91	...	27,226	27,226	16,47,173
Ditto, Indian ...	1889-90	34	270	304	9,842
	1890-91	116	803	919	29,868
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1889-90	14	1,61,016	1,61,030	1,12,72,100
	1890-91	50	1,62,147	1,62,197	1,13,53,790
Rice not in the husk	1889-90	13,947	2,258	16,205	46,589
	1890-91	1,474	1,328	2,802	7,355
Gram and pulse ...	1889-90	1,618	16,468	18,086	45,215
	1890-91	3,348	26,928	30,276	75,690
Hides of cattle ...	1889-90	1,07,005	406	1,07,411	23,89,895
	1890-91	1,40,095	974	1,41,069	30,32,984
Jute, raw ...	1889-90	20,22,838	4,071	20,26,909	78,54,272
	1890-91	17,35,600	10,634	17,46,234	54,56,981
Leather, manufactured	1889-90	66	3,703	3,769	11,85,550
	1890-91	69	2,327	2,396	5,64,258
Copper, wrought ...	1889-90	3	635	638	21,532
	1890-91	2	516	518	17,871
Brass, wrought ...	1889-90	387	12,222	12,609	5,21,697
	1890-91	239	9,202	9,441	3,89,441
Iron	1889-90	468	19,903	20,371	99,309
	1890-91	818	27,178	27,996	1,39,980
Linseed	1889-90	3,016	...	3,016	12,818
	1890-91	3,964	...	3,964	15,856
Rape and mustard ...	1889-90	22,374	169	22,543	95,808
	1890-91	27,044	86	27,130	1,11,911
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	1889-90	Not available.			
	1890-91	23,841	44,808	68,649	3,48,799
Salt	1889-90	1	43,525	43,526	1,41,459
	1890-91	...	22,631	22,631	73,551
Spices	1889-90	1,587	19,262	20,849	2,30,662
	1890-91	2,669	11,161	13,830	1,38,145
Sugar, unrefined ...	1889-90	97	48,114	48,211	2,16,949
	1890-91	50	74,606	74,656	3,63,948

Nalhati State Railway.

The total quantity and value of the traffic over the Nalhati State Railway during the past two years are shown in the table below :—

	Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	4,12,978	1,47,870	5,60,848	92,75,491
1890-91 ...	4,18,591	1,21,107	5,39,698	66,67,269

The chief articles of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the statement below :—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1889-90	2,31,913	...	2,31,913	86,967
	1890-91	2,37,159	...	2,37,159	88,935
Cotton, raw ...	1889-90	1,529	50	1,579	30,988
	1890-91	1,863	8	1,871	35,081
Cotton piece-goods (European and Indian) ...	1889-90	14,478	164	14,640	10,76,826
	1890-91	10,155	230	10,385	7,26,950
Jute, raw, and gunny bags and cloth ...	1889-90	7,071	3,900	10,971	89,063
	1890-91	1,696	34,398	36,094	1,33,378
Rice	1889-90	25,618	79,191	1,04,809	3,01,326
	1890-91	20,693	45,905	66,598	1,74,820
Hides and skins ...	1889-90	116	2,822	2,938	65,370
	1890-91	142	1,495	1,637	35,196
Liquors	1889-90	399	...	399	17,157
	1890-91	195	...	195	8,209
Metals	1889-90	5,529	863	6,392	1,31,066
	1890-91	4,924	1,540	6,464	1,36,329
Salt	1889-90	17,685	247	17,932	58,279
	1890-91	10,572	33	10,605	34,466
Oil-seeds ...	1889-90	19,497	24,353	43,850	1,81,845
	1890-91	11,039	3,933	14,972	60,088
Oils	1889-90	3,148	85	3,233	34,351
	1890-91	1,516	55	1,571	16,995
Silk, raw, Indian ...	1889-90	4,911	6,844	11,755	46,47,632
	1890-91	1,539	3,875	5,419	19,80,171
Silk piece-goods, Indian ...	1889-90	334	2,039	2,373	18,97,807
	1890-91	1,834	1,408	3,242	26,09,810

Tirhoot State Railway.

The gross weight and value of the traffic carried by this railway during the past two years are shown in the statement appended :—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	48,75,082	57,23,711	1,05,98,793	7,47,91,642
1890-91 ...	58,78,261	47,87,283	1,06,65,544	8,90,70,365

The chief articles of merchandise of which this traffic consisted during the past two years were as follows :—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1889-90	11,943	5,85,639	5,97,582	2,24,093
	1890-91	9,248	6,50,738	6,59,986	2,47,495
Cotton, raw	1889-90	548	7,110	7,658	1,50,288
	1890-91	1,319	11,963	13,282	2,49,038
Cotton piece-goods, European	1889-90	969	1,99,643	2,00,612	1,40,42,840
	1890-91	3,027	2,86,956	2,89,983	2,02,98,810
Ditto, Indian	1889-90	827	7,659	8,486	10,86,208
	1890-91	752	6,571	7,323	9,00,729
Drugs and chemicals	1889-90	741	4,405	5,146	2,01,980
	1890-91	497	2,340	2,837	1,43,269
Indigo	1889-90	52,670	313	52,983	99,21,067
	1890-91	61,671	1,406	63,077	1,28,67,708
Jute and gunny bags and cloth	1889-90	16,377	81,200	97,577	9,39,179
	1890-91	25,475	97,096	1,22,571	11,94,711
Wheat	1889-90	5,032	1,45,179	1,50,211	3,94,304
	1890-91	1,18,744	15,880	1,34,624	3,36,560
Gram and pulse	1889-90	34,725	3,57,417	3,92,136	9,80,340
	1890-91	42,449	15,400	57,849	1,44,623
Rice	1889-90	15,50,465	10,70,812	26,21,277	75,36,171
	1890-91	21,66,160	9,99,403	31,65,563	83,09,603
Other grains	1889-90	3,69,243	10,82,773	14,52,016	25,41,028
	1890-91	7,39,161	3,93,143	11,32,304	19,81,850
Hides or skins	1889-90	75,026	7,548	82,574	24,16,606
	1890-91	82,198	3,867	86,065	21,02,958
Lac	1889-90	335	10,570	10,905	3,87,127
	1890-91	4,653	13,728	14,381	2,33,691
Liquors	1889-90	316	8,008	8,324	3,57,932
	1890-91	234	5,704	5,938	2,77,601
Metals	1889-90	8,757	60,378	69,135	9,22,347
	1890-91	6,691	1,04,828	1,11,519	11,54,940
Ghee	1889-90	46,248	166	46,414	15,20,059
	1890-91	31,191	984	32,175	10,57,753
Salt	1889-90	16,144	8,37,404	8,53,548	27,74,031
	1890-91	14,026	9,54,021	9,68,047	31,46,153
Saltpetre	1889-90	1,96,403	1,365	1,97,768	10,87,724
	1890-91	2,16,751	1,744	2,18,495	12,56,346
Linseed	1889-90	6,67,725	38,326	7,06,051	30,00,717
	1890-91	8,22,221	14,411	8,36,632	33,46,528
Rape and mustard	1889-90	3,92,253	20,043	4,12,296	17,52,258
	1890-91	3,65,591	9,589	3,75,180	15,47,618
Spices	1889-90	17,398	56,464	73,862	7,82,313
	1890-91	12,714	75,612	88,326	9,37,622
Sugar	1889-90	36,307	56,266	92,573	4,56,529
	1890-91	43,148	64,716	1,07,864	7,58,953
Tobacco	1889-90	3,89,600	12,070	4,01,670	1,10,45,925
	1890-91	3,52,198	22,433	3,74,631	1,55,94,015

Patna-Gya State Railway.

The total traffic attracted to the Patna-Gya State Railway during the past two years was as follows:—

	Down traffic or towards Gya.	Up traffic or from Gya.	Total	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	6,86,771	11,88,321	18,75,092	1,40,24,510
1890-91 ...	6,24,979	14,27,335	20,52,314	1,53,69,601

The chief articles of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1889-90	6,633	271	6,904	1,35,491
	1890-91	6,973	366	7,339	1,37,606
Cotton twist and yarn	1889-90	10,560	...	10,560	3,60,797
	1890-91	15,788	46	15,834	5,41,625
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1889-90	27,402	8	27,410	19,18,700
	1890-91	33,469	95	33,564	23,49,480
Ditto, Indian ...	1889-90	940	378	1,318	1,68,704
	1890-91	1,347	488	1,835	2,25,705
Gunny bags and cloth	1889-90	15,219	4,258	19,477	1,87,466
	1890-91	18,206	2,756	20,962	2,09,620
Wheat	1889-90	4,649	42,429	47,078	1,23,580
	1890-91	87	54,796	54,883	1,37,208
Gram and pulse ...	1889-90	1,45,948	34,111	1,80,059	4,50,147
	1890-91	84,568	1,42,870	2,27,438	5,68,595
Rice	1889-90	4,757	68,062	73,819	2,09,355
	1890-91	1,621	2,12,976	2,14,597	5,63,317
Other food-grains ...	1889-90	5,611	19,346	24,957	42,593
	1890-91	3,450	43,879	47,629	72,268
Hides	1889-90	3	9,152	9,155	2,73,755
	1890-91	103	9,861	9,964	2,74,541
Lac, shell and stick ...	1889-90	825	31,854	32,679	8,07,340
	1890-91	476	38,603	39,079	10,17,491
Metals	1889-90	14,966	2,634	17,600	1,67,470
	1890-91	14,638	2,559	17,197	2,01,874
Ghee	1889-90	868	8,956	9,824	3,21,736
	1890-91	87	6,038	7,125	2,34,234
Other kinds of provisions	1889-90	16,000	1,575	17,575	1,86,014
	1890-91	16,061	1,660	17,721	1,89,052
Salt	1889-90	1,85,771	216	1,85,987	6,04,458
	1890-91	1,74,577	314	1,74,891	5,68,396
Linseed	1889-90	777	2,73,695	2,74,472	11,66,506
	1890-91	328	2,35,984	2,36,312	9,45,248
Rape and mustard ...	1889-90	1,267	24,813	26,080	1,10,840
	1890-91	387	52,984	53,371	2,20,155
Til seed	1889-90	2	25,724	25,726	1,15,767
	1890-91	6	19,244	19,250	77,000
Other oil-seeds ...	1889-90	149	57,062	57,211	2,29,009
	1890-91	103	51,067	51,170	2,01,777
Spices	1889-90	6,506	4,606	11,112	1,41,931
	1890-91	6,710	2,775	9,485	1,13,599
Sugar	1889-90	33,373	2,22,946	2,56,319	11,71,636
	1890-91	45,725	1,52,576	1,98,301	9,85,584
Tobacco	1889-90	39,283	3,643	42,926	3,89,562
	1890-91	44,174	3,629	47,803	4,47,195

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM AND BHUTAN.

No change was made during the year in the system of registering the external land trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan. The trade with Nepal is registered at 32 important routes of traffic between Chumparun and Darjeeling; that with Tibet and Sikkim at 3 routes in the Darjeeling district; and that with Bhutan at 3 stations in the Julpigoree district. The result of the registration of the traffic during 1890-91 is given in this report. Owing to a change in the system of valuing articles of frontier trade, the values for 1889-90 published in last report will not correspond with those given in the present report.

The following statement compares the total value of the trade registered in Bengal during the past two years at all the stations:—

	Total Imports.			Total Exports.		Grand total of traffic registered.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	1,10,22,588	1,24,89,199	To Nepal ...	90,88,447	96,90,232	2,01,11,035	2,21,79,431
„ Tibet and Sikkim.	2,89,028	3,31,473	„ Tibet and Sikkim.	2,44,643	3,23,014	5,33,671	6,54,487
„ Bhutan ...	1,85,441	1,82,659	„ Bhutan ...	1,91,939	1,84,612	3,77,380	3,67,271
Total ...	1,14,97,057	1,30,03,331	Total ...	95,25,029	1,01,97,858	2,10,22,086	2,32,01,189

The figures relating to the Nepal trade include statistics of the trade between that State and other provinces which passed through, and was registered at, the registration stations in Bengal. The value of that trade during the past two years is given in the subjoined statement:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	98,175	1,86,615
1890-91	3,64,483	2,65,306

No trade is carried on between the other frontier States and other provinces through Bengal.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

In the following statement the total value of the trade between Bengal and Nepal during the past year is compared with that of the previous year:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,09,24,413	89,01,832	1,98,26,245
1890-91 ...	1,21,24,716	94,24,926	2,15,49,642

These figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal. They show a steady increase both in imports and exports, the advance in the total value of the trade of the past year being 8·69 per cent. and 28·06 per cent. as compared with 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is appended. Looking to the imports, the greatest improvement is observable under food-grains (6,05,330 maunds), treasure (Rs. 4,12,901), and linseed, whilst mustard seed, cattle, tobacco and ghee show a falling off. In the export trade the largest increase occurred in silk, manufactured (Rs. 71,798), and the largest decrease in European cotton piece-goods (Rs. 2,21,751).

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ...	... No. 1889-90	55,848	7,231	63,079	13,68,078	1,76,801	15,44,879
	1890-91	43,621	8,812	52,433	10,38,556	2,09,628	12,48,184
Sheep and goats	... „ 1889-90	36,230	45,161	81,391	1,15,466	1,45,554	2,61,020
	1890-91	26,099	42,978	69,077	79,690	1,30,571	2,10,261
Cotton, raw	...Mds. 1889-90	1,142	3,357	4,499	21,431	63,675	85,106
	1890-91	862	5,497	6,359	16,915	1,07,877	1,24,792
Cotton piece-goods (European)	... Rs. 1889-90	...	...	...	1,00,725	29,33,648	30,34,373
	1890-91	...	...	...	1,02,757	27,11,897	28,14,654
Ditto (Indian)	... „ 1889-90	...	...	...	19,081	3,78,068	3,97,149
	1890-91	...	...	...	11,183	2,97,278	3,08,461
Other fibres than jute, raw ...	...Mds. 1889-90	8,333	12	8,345	34,887	50	34,937
	1890-91	11,405	...	11,405	48,471	...	48,471
Fresh fruits and vegetables...	... „ 1889-90	26,667	22,764	49,431	4,13,464	3,55,095	7,68,559
	1890-91	26,918	30,643	57,561	3,90,312	4,44,324	8,34,636
Wheat ...	... „ 1889-90	7,272	2,595	9,867	18,456	6,765	25,221
	1890-91	29,112	764	29,876	76,420	2,006	78,426
Gram and pulse	... „ 1889-90	22,496	43,410	65,906	48,387	96,139	1,44,526
	1890-91	1,22,955	14,139	1,37,094	2,91,526	34,724	3,26,250
Other spring crops	... „ 1889-90	14,179	5,061	19,240	26,144	10,970	37,114
	1890-91	43,301	2,422	45,723	97,377	5,451	1,02,828
Rice, husked	... „ 1889-90	7,04,401	21,526	7,25,927	17,53,141	52,548	18,05,689
	1890-91	8,79,926	2,276	8,82,202	24,82,391	6,501	24,88,892
Do., unhusked	... „ 1889-90	9,77,587	14,393	9,91,980	13,16,077	18,424	13,34,501
	1890-91	12,96,506	227	12,96,733	20,59,643	367	20,60,010
Other rain crops	... „ 1889-90	2,76,019	12,253	2,88,272	4,82,366	20,802	5,03,168
	1890-91	2,35,754	185	2,35,939	4,42,039	348	4,42,387
Hides of cattle	... No. 1889-90	63,973	...	63,973	2,34,829	...	2,34,829
	1890-91	51,080	...	51,080	1,86,242	...	1,86,242
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals ...	... „ 1889-90	61,324	...	61,324	1,12,494	...	1,12,494
	1890-91	84,647	1,300	85,947	1,57,940	2,438	1,60,378
Brass and copper	...Mds. 1889-90	670	20,388	21,058	22,454	7,02,009	7,24,463
	1890-91	707	15,238	15,945	25,277	5,44,758	5,70,035
Iron ...	... „ 1889-90	571	14,635	15,206	3,028	99,023	1,02,051
	1890-91	505	10,842	11,347	3,789	81,315	85,104
Opium ...	... „ 1889-90	135	...	135	1,82,250	...	1,82,250
	1890-91	383	...	383	3,51,737	...	3,51,737
Ghee ...	... „ 1889-90	11,295	...	11,295	3,49,636	...	3,49,636
	1890-91	6,051	...	6,051	1,95,670	...	1,95,670
All other kinds of provisions	... „ 1889-90	57,258	70,816	1,28,074	5,79,333	7,87,110	13,66,443
	1890-91	40,054	71,818	1,11,872	4,80,648	8,61,816	13,42,464
Salt ...	... „ 1889-90	464	1,10,259	1,10,723	1,722	4,08,995	4,10,717
	1890-91	470	1,15,871	1,16,341	1,763	4,34,517	4,36,280
Saltpetre	... „ 1889-90	11,731	...	11,731	67,239	...	67,239
	1890-91	12,112	...	12,112	65,122	...	65,122
Linseed	... „ 1889-90	97,988	44	98,032	3,72,744	171	3,72,915
	1890-91	1,32,505	...	1,32,505	5,25,597	...	5,25,597
Mustard seed	... „ 1889-90	2,79,801	65	2,79,866	11,75,570	276	11,75,846
	1890-91	1,67,287	232	1,67,519	7,10,972	986	7,11,958
Silk (manufactured)	Rs. 1889-90	...	...	...	7,219	38,514	45,733
	1890-91	...	...	...	7,483	1,10,312	1,17,795
Betel-nuts	...Mds. 1889-90	147	15,129	15,276	1,470	1,51,290	1,52,760
	1890-91	115	16,475	16,590	1,035	1,48,275	1,49,310
Spices ...	... „ 1889-90	8,756	22,593	31,349	3,17,465	8,23,761	11,41,226
	1890-91	8,501	18,501	27,002	3,18,789	6,93,788	10,12,577

Articles.			Quantity.			Value.		
			Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar (refined)	...Mds.	1889-90	...	10,285	10,285	...	1,05,705	1,05,705
		1890-91	109	11,677	11,786	1,117	1,27,764	1,28,881
Do. (unrefined)	... „	1889-90	603	42,267	42,870	2,298	1,55,834	1,58,132
		1890-91	353	51,306	51,659	1,535	2,21,593	2,23,128
Tobacco	... „	1889-90	53,344	41,125	94,469	3,96,656	2,91,917	6,88,573
		1890-91	23,181	45,059	68,240	2,28,643	3,06,182	5,34,825
Timber	... „	1889-90	1,39,323	...	1,39,323	3,05,611	...	3,05,611
		1890-91	1,26,820	...	1,26,820	2,63,804	...	2,63,804
Wool (manufactured)	Rs.	1889-90	...	...	...	19,745	75,281	95,026
		1890-91	...	...	...	18,293	1,10,432	1,28,725
Silver	... „	1889-90	...	...	...	4,44,702	1,17,808	5,62,510
		1890-91	...	...	...	8,57,603	1,82,276	10,39,879

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The total value of the trade of Bengal with Tibet and Sikkim registered during the past two years was as follows:—

		Trade with Tibet.		Trade with Sikkim.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory	...	1,49,275	1,80,893	1,39,753	1,50,580
Exports from ditto	...	1,34,085	1,99,788	1,10,558	1,23,226
Total	...	2,83,360	3,80,681	2,50,311	2,73,806

There was again an increase in the year's trade both under imports and exports, and this may be attributed to a partial withdrawal of restriction of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier. The chief articles of merchandise imported from these two States during the past year are compared below with the figures of the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the chief articles of merchandise:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	33,978	64,829	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	16,054	14,426
Yak-tails	37,394	44,795	Tea, foreign ...	4,393	3,023
Horses, ponies, and mules	27,360	31,590	Silver	15,920	2,790
Musk	5,241	16,091	Silk, manufactured (Indian)	6,920	1,378

Imports from Sikkim.

	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Other rain crops ...	45,859	58,119	Sheep and goats ...	1,302	1,759
Fresh fruits and vegetables	26,180	36,716	Spices other than betel-nuts	7,463	1,463
Brass and copper ...	13,560	15,695	Ghee	62	654
Gram and pulse ...	13,417	14,831	Horses, ponies, and mules	1,530	540
Hides of cattle ...	2,509	4,505	Cattle	2,721	419
Silver	4,300	3,835			
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1,241	2,740			

A similar statement shows the values of the chief articles of traffic registered as exported to Tibet and Sikkim during the past two yaers:—

Exports to Tibet.

	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	40,910	69,554	Earthenware and porcelain	5,790	5,961
Wool, manufactured (European) ..	14,817	28,500	Silk, manufactured (Indian)	3,090	5,616
Indigo	19,872	15,395	Tobacco	6,867	5,461
Brass and copper ...	7,500	10,763	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	2,114	4,410
Spices other than betel-nuts	2,514	6,264	Iron	2,427	3,076
Paints and colours ...	2,716	6,019	Other metals ...	1,208	2,914

Exports to Sikkim.

	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	33,775	36,273	Mineral oil ...	1,964	3,389
Rice, husked ...	13,477	25,478	Other kinds of living animals	1,911	3,090
Salt	5,430	9,677	Woollen piece-goods (European) ...	1,357	2,875
Tobacco	7,271	9,369	Brass and copper ...	2,326	2,719
Provisions other than ghee	7,887	7,296	Indigo	...	2,060
Fresh fruits and vegetables	6,754	6,846	Sugar, unrefined ...	1,282	1,994
Spices other than betel-nuts	4,884	4,276	Cattle	5,194	519

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

Last year the trade between Bengal and Bhutan was registered at Ambari, Buxa, and Hantupara, in the Julpigoree district, and at Pedong and Laba in the Darjeeling district. The following comparative statement shows the total value of the trade registered during the past two years :—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,85,441	1,91,939	3,77,380
1890-91 ...	1,82,659	1,84,612	3,67,271

There was very little change in the total value of the trade during the past year. The principal articles of import traffic during the past two years are detailed below:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw ...	65,733	67,974	Ghee	1,858	4,333
Do., manufactured (Indian)	32,294	31,692	Fresh fruits and vegetables	8,064	4,206
Wax	15,801	22,289	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1,634	4,154
Musk	20,903	18,565	Cattle	4,850	2,444
Yak-tails	14,792	12,855	Caoutchouc ...	1,218	1,163
Horses, ponies, and mules	12,330	8,910	Madder or manjit ...	544	608

The principal articles comprising the export trade during those years were :—

Exports to Bhutan.

	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	40,754	49,322	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	5,077	7,056
Betel-nuts	45,120	38,358	Iron	274	4,186
Rice, husked ...	29,504	28,142	Silk, manufactured (Indian)	3,378	3,745
Tobacco	32,876	20,230	Sugar unrefined ...	3,117	2,751
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	13,824	12,951	Spices, other kinds		2,476
Brass and copper ...	7,456	8,937			

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Buildings.

THE outlay of the year 1890-91 on Civil and Military works amounted to Rs. 86,90,166. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table compared with the grants of the year :—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works—						
Works	5,200	4,930	18,100	16,919	23,300	21,849
Establishment	...	...	...	...	5,300	4,737
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	300	309
Total Military Works ...	5,200	4,930	18,100	16,919	28,900	26,895
Civil Works—						
Works	6,55,800	6,25,762	1,48,300	1,22,140	8,04,100	7,47,902
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,48,100	1,37,416
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	9,400	8,401
Suspense Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	31,048
Expenditure in England and loss by Exchange.	...	...	...	...	—1,43,100	—1,09,846
Total Civil Works ...	6,55,800	6,25,762	1,48,300	1,22,140	8,18,500	8,14,921
Total Imperial ...	5,61,000	6,30,692	1,66,400	1,39,059	8,47,400	8,41,816
Provincial.						
Civil Buildings	12,34,700	11,12,287	3,71,000	3,53,962	16,05,700	14,66,249
Communications	3,63,200	4,73,925	6,42,500	6,27,132	10,05,700	11,01,057
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,68,100	1,69,626	77,800	74,906	2,45,900	2,44,532
Establishment	...	...	...	...	6,97,000	7,21,877
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	37,600	47,628
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	35
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	—71,900	—75,320
Total Provincial ...	17,66,000	17,55,838	10,91,300	10,56,000	35,20,000	35,06,058
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	10,600	10,600	...	...	(a) 13,200	(a) 11,386
District Road Funds	...	12,39,889	...	22,41,533	...	(a) *42,26,213
Contributions—						
Civil Works { Imperial ...	...	...	11,406	6,048	11,406	6,048
Civil Works { Provincial ...	1,19,875	89,240	8,408	6,762	1,28,283	(a) 98,645
Total Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,04,693
Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,42,292
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	86,90,166

(a) Inclusive of the charges for establishment and tools and plant.

* Expenditure on road works in districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Rs. 2,08,863
Ditto ditto in districts subject to ditto ditto ditto ... 40,17,351
Total ... 42,26,213

IMPERIAL WORKS.

New Imperial Secretariat building.

The old block of offices known as Loudon's Buildings, Calcutta, occupied by some of the departments of the Government of India, was condemned and dismantled in 1889, and in lieu thereof an entirely new building has been designed at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,38,276, which provides amply for the accommodation of the following offices:—Public Works Department Secretariat; Home Department; Revenue and Agricultural Department; Board of Examiners; and Thagi and Dacoity Department. The building has been designed generally in the Renaissance style of architecture as adopted in the Financial buildings, and is built of brick throughout with terra cotta ornamentation. It was begun in January 1890, and the foundations were put in by 31st March 1890. It would have been ready for occupation before 31st March 1891 had there not been a delay in obtaining stores from England.

Postal.

Materials for a combined post and telegraph office at Kishnaghur were partly collected, and concrete in foundation taken in hand. The new post-office at Chyebassa was completed. The alteration in the post-office at Commillah, which was commenced in 1889-90, was completed.

Military.

Huts for the officers of the 18th Bengal Infantry at Guntock were built during the year.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the administration :—

Civil Buildings.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Provincial Services (Imperial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration — Land Revenue — Court-houses, Treasuries, and Record-rooms ... Circuit-houses ...	2,53,232	66,306	3,19,538
Administration — Excise buildings	35,228	3,545	38,773
Administration — Residence for Local Government ...	2,241	36,282	38,523
Administration — Secretariat offices	14,456	14,917	29,373
Administration — Board of Revenue buildings	22,440	352	22,792
Administration — Stamp and Stationery	1,356	683	2,039
Minor Departments — Museum buildings	57,330	1,776	59,106
Minor Departments — Monuments and Antiquities	6,473	980	7,453
Law and Justice — High Court buildings	30,471	3,389	33,860
Law and Justice — Small Cause Court buildings ...	1,02,161	8,594	1,10,755
Law and Justice — District (Subdivisional) Court buildings	2,97,378	65,722	3,63,100
Ecclesiastical — Churches	2,005	12,207	14,212
Ecclesiastical — Burial-grounds	945	4,587	5,532
Ecclesiastical — Lord Bishop's Palace	452	488	940
Provincial Services (Provincial).			
Jails — Central Jails	12,333	9,383	21,716
Jails — District „	48,852	36,876	85,728
Jails — Lock-ups	82,410	11,643	94,053
Police	1,33,592	43,063	1,76,655
Educational — Government Colleges	11,038	14,934	25,972
Educational — Ditto Schools	55,417	18,174	73,591
Medical — Hospitals and Dispensaries	21,655	26,919	48,574
Medical — Medical Colleges and Schools ...	23,388	13,010	36,398
Medical — Lock-hospitals	336	1,704	2,940
Medical — Lunatic Asylums	18,694	4,730	23,424
Customs buildings	53,131	965	54,096
Miscellaneous — Registration	14,950	778	15,728
Miscellaneous — Public Works buildings	65,879	18,012	83,891
Miscellaneous — Miscellaneous or general	19,059	21,333	40,392
Total Civil Buildings ...	13,86,902	4,41,352	18,28,254

New Police Court, Calcutta.

The new Police Court, Calcutta, which provides accommodation for the Police Courts and Fire Brigade, was begun in 1889 on the site of the old Police Court building, and completed during the year under review. It is three-storeyed, and is designed in the Tuscan style in brickwork with cement mouldings.

Extension of Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

The Small Cause Court extension, which is intended to provide additional court and office room, was almost completed, the finishing off being dependent upon the vacating of certain rooms which cannot be given up till the holidays in October. It is, like the original building, of three storeys, and similar in detail.

Port and Shipping Office, Calcutta.

The construction of a building to accommodate the Port Office, which was formerly located in the Port Commissioners' building, and the Shipping Office, which occupied very unsuitable quarters in the Sailors' Home, was begun in January 1890, and carried forward to completion during the year. It is a two-storeyed building in brick and red terra cotta, designed in a free Romanesque style.

Extension of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The new wing of the Indian Museum in Sudder Street, intended to provide accommodation for the artware, ethnological, and economic collections belonging to the Bengal Government, and which was begun in 1888, was completed during the year. The building is four-storeyed, the basement floor consisting of preparation and store rooms, and is constructed of red brick and buff terra cotta. Arrangements are in progress for the supply of the necessary show cases to allow of the early opening of the new courts.

New quarters for students of the Bethune College, Calcutta.

The construction of new quarters for the Bethune College students was commenced in February 1890, and the new block was completed and occupied before the close of the year. The new structure, a two-storeyed one, standing north of the main College building, is in a classical style in red brick, with ornamentation in cement.

Babu Shama Charan Law's Eye Infirmary, Calcutta.

The want of a proper Ophthalmic Hospital, which has been long felt, has now been supplied through the liberality of Babu Shama Charan Law. The new building, which has been erected at the north-east corner of the Medical College premises, is a two-storeyed block, constructed in brickwork with mouldings and other features in plaster and coloured bricks. Work was begun on it in March 1890, and the structure was all but completed at the end of the year.

Customs and Telegraph Offices, Budge-Budge.

The provision of accommodation at Budge-Budge for the Customs and Telegraph employés was undertaken and completed in the shape of a substantial two-storeyed building with the necessary out-offices.

Land Revenue and Magisterial.

The new court-house for the Deputy Commissioner of Doomka, which was in progress during the preceding year, was finished off. A new subdivisional court-house with fittings and record racks was constructed at Pakour. The subdivisional court-house at Naraingunge, which was commenced in September 1889, was also completed during the year. At Arrah, the addition to the record-room of the Civil Courts was nearly finished at the end of the year. The building for the Treasury guard was brought to completion. The construction of certain additions and alterations to the Treasury building at Cuttack, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,278 was sanctioned, and an appropriation of Rs. 6,000 was given, was put in hand, and more than three-fourths of the work was done, and Rs. 5,421 expended. Additions and alterations were made to the present guard-house at Pooree, in order to convert it into a treasury building. A sum of Rs. 3,544 was expended, and more than three-fourths of the work was done. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,675 for constructing a separate sub-treasury building at Khoordah was sanctioned during the year, and more than half of the work was executed, and a sum of Rs. 1,886 expended. An additional room was constructed on the south side of the subdivisional court-house at Kendrapara and made over to the Civil Department for use. An estimate amounting to Rs. 906 was sanctioned for constructing a room for the Nazir and extension of the verandah of the subdivisional court-house at Jajepore, and the work was nearly completed at the end of the year.

Circuit-houses.

The circuit-house at Chupra is being remodelled, and the work was in progress at the close of the year. The circuit-house at Buxa was commenced and completed during the year.

Excise.

The new distillery at Durbhunga, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed, and is considered by the Excise Commissioner to be a very satisfactory type of building. At the Koomrar or Bankipore distillery the extension of the still sheds, re-roofing with corrugated iron, and quarters for the Sub-Deputy Collector, which had been commenced in the previous year, were completed. Improvements in the Russa distillery were carried out. The erection of masonry vats, chulas, chimneys, waste-water drain, and a masonry drain reservoir in the distillery at Monghyr for working eight stills was completed.

Police.

The construction of a bungalow with out-offices for the District Superintendent of Police at Bogra was commenced and finished off during the year under review. A new police-station at Dacca was taken in hand in January 1891. The superstructure masonry in the ground floor was completed, and the girders were hoisted and fitted up by the end of the year. The dead-house at Khoolna was very nearly completed. The construction of a sudder police-station at Pooree with its subsidiary buildings was taken in hand, and more than three-fourths of the work was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,281. The new dead-house at Durbhunga, which had been commenced last year, was completed.

Judicial.

The new Judge's Court at Noakhally, which had been commenced in March 1890, was built up to a foot below the girder level of the ground floor. The work was much retarded by the non-arrival of the joists from England. The Subordinate Judge's Court at Julpigoree was commenced and nearly completed during the year.

Munsifs.

The conversion of the present single Munsif's court-house at Naraingunge, which was in abeyance, was put in hand. The court-house was built up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above plinth.

The subjoined statement shows the progress made during the year in providing improved accommodation for Munsifs' Courts:—

Name of Place.	Number of courts for which accommodation is provided.	Progress made during the year.
Balurhat ...	Single	Completed.
Kushba ...	Do.	Ditto.
Dantoon ...	Do.	Ditto.
Arrareah ...	Do.	Ditto.
Nabinagar ...	Double	Ditto.
Satkhira ...	Do.	Ditto.
Durbhunga ...	Do.	Ditto.
Kurigram ...	Treble	In progress.
Nelphamari ...	Do.	Built up to plinth level.
Manickgunge ...	Do.	The main building was built up to plinth level. The subsidiary building was nearly completed, and the ground raised by excavating a tank in the vicinity of the court.

Churches and Cemeteries.

The church at Chupra was enlarged and separated from the circuit-house, of which it formerly formed a part. The cemetery at Rangamati was completed during the year.

Jails.

Thorough repairs were carried out to certain buildings in the Jessore Jail preparatory to their being brought on the books of the Department. The jail gate buildings at Serajgunge, which were commenced in 1889-90, were completed. In the jail at Cuttack, the oil-mill shed, which had previously been under the charge of the Jail Department, was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,609, and the building was taken over by this Department. The quarters for the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Dacca were under construction during the year in accordance with the revised project, and were nearly completed by the 31st March 1891. The male and the female wards in the subsidiary jail at Cutwa were rebuilt. The sinking of a well for supply of water in the central jail at Midnapore was taken in hand. A new intermediate jail was constructed at Doomka. Two corrugated iron sleeping wards were provided

in the Presidency Jail, and a new dormitory was constructed in the Reformatory School at Alipore; also a store-godown in the Maldah Jail.

Lock-ups.

A workshed for male prisoners was built for the lock-up at Barh. A first class lock-up was constructed at Kandi. At the Jajepore lock-up the new warders' quarters were commenced in February 1891, and the walls were built to a height of about 8 feet. The construction of the Cutwa lock-up, for which materials had been collected last year, was completed. The site selected for the lock-up at Fenny was partially raised, and the brick manufacture for this work completed. The first class lock-up at Manickgunge was also completed. The construction of a second class lock-up at Nowgong was commenced during the year. The work up to the plinth and one-fourth of the superstructure was completed by the 31st March 1891. The second class lock-up at Nelphamari was commenced in December 1890, and was in progress when the year closed. The manufacture of brick materials at Brahmanberia for a new lock-up was nearly completed during the year.

Colleges and Schools.

Materials were collected during the year for the new building in connection with the Arabic Madrassa at Rampore Beauleah. Most part of the work of constructing a south wing to the drawing hall of the Civil Engineering College, Seebpore, as a room for small models, was completed at the close of the year. Some additions and alterations were made in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Improvements were made in the drainage system of the servants' latrine attached to Choonee Lal Seal's Dispensary, and alterations in the drainage of the mascerating and dissecting room, Campbell Hospital. Additions and alterations were made to the apothecaries' quarters in the Presidency General Hospital. The work of rendering the lightning-conductors of the General Hospital, Cuttack, thoroughly effective was taken in hand and nearly completed.

Lunatic Asylums.

Alterations were made in the upper storey of the female ward of the European Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Registration.

A new registration office was constructed at Bankoora. The construction of a registration office at Bogra was taken in hand in January 1891, and was completed up to 4 feet above plinth level by 31st March 1891.

Customs.

The work of rebuilding the Custom House at Pooree, together with a subsidiary building, was more than three-fourths done during the year, and a sum of Rs. 2,224 was expended, against an estimate of Rs. 2,552.

Public Works buildings.

The Settlement Office at Chittagong was occupied as the Executive Engineer's residence. Certain works to make it suitable for the purpose were commenced, but could not be completed, as the building had not been vacated at the close of the year. The Deputy Collector's Court at Chittagong had just been vacated, and on the completion of the repairs will be occupied as the residence and office of the Public Works subordinate in charge of the Chittagong subdivision. A new Inspector's house was built at Chupra, which it is intended to use as a residence for assistants of the Public Works Department or for Assistant Magistrates.

Light-houses.

The new light-house at Norman's Point, on the Chittagong coast, is intended to take the place of the two temporary wooden structures which have been condemned. The work was commenced in November last, and was nearly finished on 31st March 1891. The tower is a small brick one, the lantern being 40 feet above mean sea-level, and the light is a fifth order dioptric occulting light supplied by Messrs. Chance Brothers, Birmingham.

Refuge-house.

The construction of the stone revetment on the slopes of the mound which surrounds the refuge-house at False Point and its temporary buildings was in progress, at the close of the last year. This work and the additional temporary buildings were all completed during the year under review, with the exception of the police quarters.

Certain distributary pipes were laid during the year under review in connection with the Water-works, Bhagulpore.

Water-works, Bhagulpore.

Miscellaneous.

The construction of an embankment along the Ichamutty river at Pubna, which had been commenced in March 1890, was completed during the year. Four gangways and two pontoons were constructed for the landing-stages for the Government Salt Golahs at Sulkea. An elephant shed was erected at Ranchee.

An estimate was sanctioned late in the year providing for all works in connection with the surface drainage of the enclosure of the mausoleum of Nawab Serajoodowlah at Roshunbagh and with the protecting embankment for the enclosure of the mausoleum of Nawab Aliverdi Khan and others at Khushbagh.

Monuments.

The reconstruction of the major bridges on the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road having become necessary, and the timber bridge over the Mahanuddy river on the 2nd mile from Siligoree having been reported as unsafe, it was decided to erect an iron girder bridge over this stream. The collection of materials was begun in March 1890, and well-sinking in October following. Before the close of the year all the piers and the south abutment were completed, and all the materials required for the work collected at site. The bridge is of nine spans of 100 feet each. The road from Darjeeling to Lebong was commenced in March 1890. The first section of the road was completed by the 31st March 1891, and the second was being pushed on. The Mattigurra and Nuxalbari road, 11½ miles long, in the Terai section of the Darjeeling district, was commenced in November 1890. Nearly all the earthwork and two-thirds of the timber bridges were completed. Two-thirds of the metal was collected, and all bricks required for the work were burnt, by the end of the year. The work of widening and improving the Teesta Valley road was commenced, and was in progress when the year closed. The reconstruction of the timber bridge over the Chenga river on the Garidhura-Nuxalbari road in the Terai, and the construction of permanent bridges on the Mattigurra and Hill Cart Road, were commenced and were in progress at the close of the year. The reconstruction of the Ruktee and Garidhura bridges on the Mattigurra–Kurseong road was commenced in January 1891, and was nearly completed by the end of the year. The reconstruction of the suspension bridge over the Little Rungeet river at Pul Bazar, which was commenced in March 1891, was nearly half finished by the 31st of that month. The construction of a causeway in the 46th mile of the Pooree road, and of a drainage sluice in the right bank of the Kanchee river, at Maltipatpore, which had been in progress at the end of the previous year, was completed during the year under review. The inconvenience to the traffic caused by frequent breaching of the road at this place has been remedied by the construction of these two works. Good progress was made in the field operations in connection with the proposed roads in the Tributary States of Orissa. The metalling of 28 miles of the Orissa Trunk road was completely renewed. With a view to providing uninterrupted communication between Ranchee and Purulia, the bridging of the Subarnarekha river at Toolin was sanctioned by Government. The bridge is to consist of three spans of 100 feet each. The masonry work in the abutments and in piers Nos. 1 and 4 was begun, as well as the sinking of a cofferdam for one of the other piers. Owing, however, to the breakdown of some of the machinery and to the heavy rains in March progress was delayed. The important work of constructing a feeder road from Ranchee to Chyebassa through the Bengal–Nagpore Railway station of Chakradharpore was further advanced. The first two sections of the road, viz., from Ranchee to Khunti and Khunti to Bandgaon, were practically completed; the third section, from Bandgaon to Chakradharpore, a very difficult one, was being resurveyed in order to fix a new alignment; and the fourth section will be taken in hand during the year just entered upon. The re-alignment of the first section of the Hazaribagh and Ranchee road was commenced in April 1888 and completed in August 1890. The work of re-alignment and completion of the second section of the Hazaribagh and Ranchee road was completed in March 1891. The collection of metal on the fourth section was completed in September, and the earthwork in November 1890. The inspection bungalow at Bandgaon, which

Communications.

had been commenced in 1888, was completed before the close of the year under review. Widening of the metalled portion of the road from Giridih to Doomri was taken in hand in March 1890 and completed at the close of the year. The new dâk bungalow at Purulia, which had been commenced in July 1889, was completed at the close of the year. The alteration in the Durgauti viaduct on the Grand Trunk road, in the Shahabad district, by substituting iron joists for stone beams, was in progress.

The following statement shows the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1890-91 :—

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits.]

Name of Division.	Name of District.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	...	261	240¾	265	240¾
	Bankoora	...	...	258⅝	221¼	258⅝	221¼
	Beerbhoom	...	...	124¾	379¼	124¾	379¼
	Midnapore	113	1½	256	427	369	428½
	Hooghly	...	...	105⅜	496½	105⅜	496½
	Howrah	18	...	13½	56⅛	31½	56⅛
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs { Proper	4½	...	229¼	1,304⅝	233¾	1,304⅝
	24-Pergunnahs { Calcutta	13¾	...	...	...	13¾	...
	Nuddea	...	...	129⅜	550	129⅜	550
	Jessore	...	...	116¾	825½	116¾	825½
	Khoolna	...	...	8⅜	370⅛	8⅜	370⅛
	Moorshedabad ...	...	...	24⅛	519	24⅛	519
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	...	...	20⅜	1,092	20⅜	1,092
	Rajshahye	...	...	39⅝	447⅝	39⅝	447⅝
	Rungpore	...	28	9½	1,311⅝	9½	1,339⅝
	Bogra	...	...	...	368¼	...	368¼
	Pubna	...	...	7⅝	529⅞	7⅝	529⅞
	Darjeeling	110⅚	231⅓	...	351	110⅚	582⅓
	Julpigoree	...	11	16	542⅝	16	553⅝
Dacca ...	Dacca	1⅔	...	6⅞	170¼	8 13/24	170¼
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	8	147½	8	147½
	Backergunge ...	...	...	9⅛	255½	9⅛	255½
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	145	315⅜	145	315⅜
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	510¾	...	510¾
	Noakhally	...	...	5½	288⅝	5½	288⅝
	Tipperah	...	...	4	327¾	4	327¾
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	....	⅝	184⅜	⅝	184⅜
Patna ...	Patna	8⅚	...	111⅛	472	199 23/24	472
	Gya	67	...	127⅝	1,159⅞	194⅝	1,159⅞
	Shahabad	56	...	145¼	1,670⅝	201¼	1,670⅝
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	20⅜	1,465¼	20⅜	1,465¼
	Durbhunga	...	...	48	1,026⅝	48	1,026⅝
	Sarun	...	...	102½	980½	102½	980½
	Chumparun	1⅛	...	12⅜	1,347⅛	13½	1,347⅛
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	...	...	60¼	1,322¾	60¼	1,322¾
	Bhagulpore	...	...	54⅝	1,628½	54⅝	1,628½
	Purneah	...	...	107¾	1,765⅝	107¾	1,765⅝
	Maldah	...	...	3⅜	538⅛	3⅜	538⅛
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	182⅜	557	182⅜	557
Orissa ...	Cuttack	66¾	36	28	382¼	94¾	418¼
	Tributary Mehals ...	...	204	...	...	...	204
	Pooree	114	...	62	77½	176	77½
	Balasore	95½	...	35	260	130½	260
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh... ...	205¼	6	60⅛	522⅞	265⅜	528⅞
	Lohardugga ...	95½	...	1¼	766⅜	96¾	766⅜
	Singbhoom	41	...	37	424½	78	424½
	Manbhoom	128¼	...	1	510⅜	129¼	510⅜
	Total ...	1,144 23/24	518	2,999⅜	29,111¼	4,144⅛	29,629¼

The following table shows the outlay on Original Works and Repairs on road communication during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department officers 1890-91.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by local officers during 1890-91.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1890-91.	Total of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original works	4,73,925	.....	...	10,84,375	.....	...	15,58,300	...	...
Repairs	6,27,132	1,663	377	22,08,994	32,110	68	28,36,126	33,773	84
Total ...	11,01,057			32,93,369			43,94,426		

Miscellaneous public improvement.

Soundings and cross sections were taken during the year under review in connection with the proposed improvement of the Jutha and Damurpore bars in the Byturni and Brahmini rivers respectively. The work of protecting the river bank at Khoolna was completed. A site at the south front of the Red road in the Maidan, Calcutta, was prepared for the erection of a statue of the Marquis of Dufferin.

Floods, storms, accidents, &c.

During the year under review serious damage was done to the roads in the Darjeeling Division by the heavy rain of July 1890. Many large slips occurred on the Teesta Valley and the Darjeeling Hill Cart Roads. The roads were in several places cut away as well as blocked up by slips. Prompt measures were, however, adopted to clear these slips and restore traffic. Almost all the other roads suffered more or less from the same cause. In the Teesta Valley road the bridge over the Simli Jhora was carried away by a large slip. The Zakmoo Jhora bridge was also damaged. The Upper and Lower Pugla bridges, as well as several others, were entirely washed away. During January 1891 very heavy falls of snow occurred on the Gnatong road, completely stopping all traffic, even the post not being able to reach Gnatong. A tornado occurred on the 15th April 1890 at Jamalpore, in the Mymensingh district, damaging the subdivisional residence, and destroying a large number of private houses in the station and its neighbourhood. During the year the Dacca district was visited by an extraordinary flood. It was the highest ever known, and rose one foot higher than those of 1887-88 and 1889-90. The subdivisional officers of Manickgunge had to hold their courts on boats, as the floors of their offices were under water. The southern portion of the district from the river bank of Dacca to the other side of the Padma river, a distance of 40 miles, was one vast sheet of water. The floods in the principal rivers of Orissa were moderate during the year under review, and caused no damage to the roads. Very high floods occurred in the Nuddea rivers, the Bhagiruthee attaining a height greater than in any previous year. During the floods of the last year a portion of the embankment near Ramnuggur at Maldah, measuring about 300 feet, by half its width, was washed away. An estimate has been sanctioned for throwing up a retired bund to protect the town, and work will be started as soon as land is acquired. There was heavy and unusual rain during March 1891 in Manbhoom, which caused serious delay in the prosecution of the works on the Toolin bridge on the Ranchee and Purulia road. In North Behar there were floods in several places, which caused much damage to crops. The most important was the flood from the Gogra river in the southern part of the district of Sarun. A survey is now in progress, with the view of collecting information necessary to come to some decision on the vexed question of embanking this river. The rivers Bor Gunduck and Bagmati also flooded large tracts in the districts of Chumparun and Mozufferpore, while the station of Durbhunga was flooded by the Little Bagmati and Kamla rivers. Government buildings were but little affected by these floods.

Administrative changes.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Division was abolished from the 1st July 1890, and the works comprised in it were transferred to the charge of the Military Department. In order to construct the Mahanuddy bridge and the road from Mattigura to Nuxalbari, two temporary subdivisions were formed in the Darjeeling Division, viz., the Mahanuddy Bridge and the Bagdogra subdivisions. The Damooda-Rupnarain Survey Division was abolished on the completion of the surveys for which it was formed.

Irrigation.

THE actual transactions of the Irrigation Branch for the year 1890-91 are shown below in comparison with the budget and revised estimates of that year:—

	Budget estimate, 1890-91.	Revised estimate, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1890-91.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX—Major Works—Direct receipts—			
Provincial	14,50,000	13,44,000	13,39,141
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation—			
Irrigation and Navigation Works—			
Provincial	8,24,000	8,34,000	8,31,775
Agricultural Works—			
Provincial	8,000	8,000	12,015
Total ...	22,82,000	21,86,000	21,82,931
CHARGES.			
42—Major Works—Working expenses—			
Provincial	14,19,000	13,70,000	13,43,686
43—Minor Works and Navigation—			
Irrigation and Navigation Works—			
Provincial	8,83,000	7,65,380	7,49,872
Agricultural Works—			
Provincial	8,50,000	7,59,620	7,52,844
Contributions	...	28,357	3,890
49—Irrigation Works—			
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue ...	6,12,000*	5,48,000*	4,28,634*
Total ...	37,64,000	34,71,357	32,78,926

* Exclusive of expenditure in England.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statement, a sum of Rs. 1,03,490 was expended on embankments and drainage works during the year, and was charged to the suspense head "Tuccavi." The expenditure under this head in the previous year was Rs. 1,15,465. The outlay on the Rajapore and Howrah drainage projects, chargeable in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans," was Rs. 52,529, against Rs. 2,36,200 in the previous year.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) not charged against revenue to end of the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 5,99,87,951, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 7,01,49,099, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,01,61,148 at the close of the year.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1890-91.	Expenditure to end of 1890-91.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	3,13,96,220	3,31,596	2,42,17,926	71,78,294
Midnapore canal	83,22,333	(—) 35,890	82,44,242	78,091
Hidgellee Tidal canal ...	25,41,849	1,52,884	19,97,787	5,44,062
Sone canals	2,78,88,697	1,71,361	2,55,27,996	23,60,701
Total ...	7,01,49,099	6,19,951	5,99,87,951	1,01,61,148

The indirect charges (Capital expenditure not charged against revenue) to end of the year 1890-91 are compared with the sanctioned estimates in the table following:—

Major Irrigation Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Charges during 1890-91.	Charges to end of 1890-91.	Balance available on 1st April 1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	9,19,625	6,672	5,46,188	3,73,437
Midnapore canal	1,83.711	159	1,84,133	(—) 422
Hidgellee Tidal canal ...	67,620	5,037	49,600	18,020
Sone canals	13,99,607	2,793	9,05,360	4,94,247
Total ...	25,70,563	14,661	16,85,281	8,85,282

The amount of simple interest during the year 1890-91 on the debt incurred on the above-named works was Rs. 23,87,119, against Rs. 23,65,030 of the previous year. The charges on this account to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,88,16,076.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The direct revenue receipts and working expenses (direct charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1890-91, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1890-91.			1889-90.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses (direct charges).	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses (direct charges).	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals ...	3,44,936	4,39,383	(—) 94,447	3,04,124	4,31,597	(—) 1,27,473
Midnapore canal ...	2,36,991	1,99,049	37,942	2,77,423	2,00,494	76,929
Hidgellee Tidal canal	28,044	51,968	(—) 23,924	41,952	25,715	16,237
Sone canals ...	7,29,170	6,53,286	75,884	8,80,975	6,80,959	2,00,016
Total ...	13,39,141	13,43,686	(—) 4,545	15,04,474	13,38,765	1,65,70 9

It will thus be seen that, compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the receipts of Rs. 1,65,333 and an increase in the working expenses of Rs. 4,921, the net result being a deficit of Rs. 4,545 in place of a profit of Rs. 1,65,709 in the previous year.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

Capital outlay.

The capital outlay (direct charges) is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1890-91.	Expenditure to end of the year 1890-91.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1891.
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhoot project	3,51,079	...	5,31,425	(—) 1,80,346
Damooda project	1,43,974	(—) 1,200	1,48,741	(—) 4,767
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern canals	...	5,613	52,32.872	...
Orissa Coast canal	43,46,873	17,212	42,35,059	1,11,814
Canals completed.				
Sarun project	6,63,521	...	6,69,570	(—) 6,049
Total ...	...	21,625	1,08,17,667	...

The capital outlay on the remodelling of the Hidgellee canal, though met from provincial funds, is, under the orders of the Government of India now shown under Major Works. In 1889-90, Rs. 49,414 spent on this canal was shown under Minor Works. The outlay on the Orissa Coast canal, which is practically completed, fell from 63,774 in 1889-90 to Rs. 17,212 in 1890-91. The total expenditure shown in the above table is thus only Rs. 21,625, against Rs. 1,12,159 in the previous year.

Revenue Account.

The actual receipts and direct charges during the year 1890-91 compared with those of the previous year are shown below:—

	Receipts.		Direct charges.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	5,25,085	4,95,543	3,09,623	2,66,968
Orissa Coast canal ...	65,586	65,333	73,766	68,011
Sarun canals	36,983	23,113	37,403	38,313
Total ...	6,27,654	5,83,939	4,20,792	3,73,292

The increase of Rs. 43,665 in the receipts is more than balanced by that of Rs. 47,500 in the working expenses. The improvement in the receipts of the Calcutta and Eastern canals was due to increased traffic; that on the Sarun canals to the collection of arrear water-rates. The net revenue from Minor Works was Rs. 2,06,862, against Rs. 2,10,697 in the previous year.

WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

	Receipts.		Direct charges.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea rivers	2,00,482	1,85,823	1,03,537	87,594

WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eden canal ...	3,597	9,370	34,795	24,780
Madhuban canal ...	42	36	11,827	9,337
Total ...	3,639	9,406	46,622	34,117

The net revenue for the year 1890-91 under these two heads was Rs. 53,962, against Rs. 73,518 for the year 1889-90.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The particulars in connection with this class of works are given below:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments ...	8,145	5,966	6,26,196	6,59,934
Tuccavi embankments under contract	3,875	3,145	1,26,648	1,51,667
Other works from contributions	...	...	3,890	12,362
Total ...	12,020	9,111	7,56,734	8,23,963

Of the total expenditure on Government embankments during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,32,630 was spent on works and maintenance and repairs, against Rs. 5,22,086 expended during the year 1889-90. The balance was spent on establishment and other sub-heads of account. The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,34,023, against Rs. 1,32,301 charged in the previous year; for tuccavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 37,548 against Rs. 43,681, and the expenditure on works and maintenance and repairs was Rs. 90,434, against Rs. 1,04,112 of the previous year. The sum of Rs. 3,890 received from contributions was expended on village channels for the Sone canals, and on sluices in the 24-Pergunnahs and Sarun districts.

The state of account of tuccavi works proper is explained below:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Debits during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Credits during the year 1890-91.	Net debit balance at the end of the year 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	94,507	60,658	1,55,165	8,230	1,46,935
Cossye	8,684	26,040	34,724	1,933	32,791
Gunduck	13,819	14,012	27,831	14,337	13,494
Balasore	160	157	317	...	317
Burdwan	1,587	1,374	2,961	1,629	1,332
Eastern Sone	2,006	1,249	3,255	2,021	1,234
Total ...	1,20,763	1,03,490	2,24,253	28,150	1,96,103

The total credits during the year amounted to Rs. 28,150, which is less than that in 1889-90, so that the outstanding balance (Rs. 1,96,103) shows a considerable increase, and is entirely due to certificates not having been accepted by the Collector.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately as in previous years.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The following statement compares the expenditure in this circle under the different heads of account for the year 1890-91 with that of the year 1889-90:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	3,31,596	3,49,008
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	4,39,383	4,31,597
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Agricultural Works—Provincial.		
Orissa embankments	1,64,250	2,01,623
Sluice channel in Orissa (contributions)	...	263
Total ...	9,35,229	9,82,491

ORISSA CANALS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

The following table shows the state of the expenditure on "works" and other sub-heads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State.	Expenditure—		Balance.
		During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanuddy series ...	1,75,73,075	2,23,675	1,37,70,057	38,03,018
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,734	55,474	36,81,133	17,90,601
I.—Grand Total "Works" ...	2,30,44,809	2,79,149	1,74,51,190	55,93,619
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	47,656	44,07,168	13,79,186
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	7,089	20,17,876	3,61,652
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—) 2,139	1,59,653	(—) 1,59,653
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	...	2,68,070	26,019
Total ...	3,15,04,780	3,31,755	2,43,03,957	72,00,823
V.—*Less* receipts on Capital account ...	1,08,560	159	86,031	22,529
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	3,31,596	2,42,17,926	71,78,294

The budget grant under Capital originally amounted to Rs. 4,56,677, of which Rs. 3,61,500 was for works; but as it was anticipated that the whole of this amount could not be spent during the year, a sum of Rs. 34,677 was surrendered to the Government of India, thereby reducing the total grant from Rs. 4,56,677 to Rs. 4,22,000, and that for works from Rs. 3,61,500 to Rs. 3,33,500. The actual expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 2,79,149, showing a lapse of Rs. 54,351 in the grant. This lapse is principally due to the short expenditure on distributaries of the Pattamoondi and Kendrapara canals and on drainage and protective works of those canals, and of the Gobri Extension Canal and High Level Canal, Range I. The occurrence of unusual rains in the months of February and March 1891 impeded the progress of work. The difficulty of procuring labour on a large scale in Orissa is also considerable. There is no class of people (such as the Nunias of Behar or the Wudders of Madras) who earn their livelihood by employment on large works. The only coolies available are the local villagers, who attend only when it suits their convenience. It is stated that during December and January no labour was available owing to the harvest season, and no progress made.

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to Capital, were carried out.

In the Mahanuddy series the Civil Hospital Assistant's quarters at Jobra were completed. The banks of the Taldundah Extension Canal were almost completed up to within three miles of the outfall lock at Paradeep. Seventeen out of 22 cattle crossings were also completed and metalled. The total quantity of earthwork executed during the year was 21,173,781 cubic feet. The outfall lock at Paradeep was completed, except for the coping, hanging of gates, and a small portion of the dwarf walls. On the Taldundah canal distributaries Nos. 11, 12 and 13 some materials only were collected, but no progress was made with earthwork. On the Machgong Canal, 1st extension to Chattra, materials were partly prepared for certain additional regulators. The site for the weir of the Machgong Extension Canal, which was originally fixed at Bogla, has been transferred to Burera, five miles up the canal, in consequence of the erosions of the left bank of the Katjooree river at the former place. Only the excavation for the foundations of this weir could be carried out during the year. Over six lakhs of earthwork were carried out on the work of raising the banks of the Machgong Canal from Burera to Ballia. The inspection bungalows at Alipingole, Panchpah, Soogole, and Gorudmal were all under construction

during the year, those at Panchpah and Soogole being fully completed. Detailed estimates for distributaries Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 19 of the Machgong Canal were sanctioned during the year, and work put in hand as soon as possession of the land had been obtained. A fair proportion of the earthwork was completed, and one head sluice partly built. *Drainage and Protective Works, Machgong Extension Canal.*—The work of removing the large quantity of silt which had accumulated in the bed of the main drainage cut between the Taldundah and Machgong Extension canals, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,017 was sanctioned during the year, was completed. The Daib embankment was fully completed throughout its length. Nearly three-fourths of the Tampooa drainage cut were completed before the end of the year. Surveys in connection with the proposed improvement of the Gobri river and of minor drainage works required on the Machgong Extension Canal were commenced during the year. *Kendrapara Canal.*—Distributaries Nos. 15 and 17 are complete. Land for distributaries Nos. 16 and 18 was demarcated and some progress made with earthwork. *Kendrapara Canal drainage and protective works.*—The survey operations of the minor drainage of No. 15 distributary and of the upper reaches of the Gobri river were completed during the year. *Gobri Canal and its extension.*—Owing to land not having been acquired in sufficient time, the earthwork on several distributaries, which have been sanctioned in detail, was in abeyance, and the only work done was the collection of a small amount of materials. *Pattamoondi Canal.*—On the main canal practically nothing was done except the collection of a part of the materials which will be required for the extension of the syphons and the raising of head sluices. Of the distributaries, Nos. 2, 4, 9 were complete, with the exception of some of the masonry works still in progress. Nos. 7 and 8 are complete with the exception of some short extensions found necessary. On Nos. 5, 11 and 15, 39 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork were carried out, and masonry works were in progress. Progress was also made with the earthwork and masonry on Nos. 12, 13 and 14. *Drainage and protective works.*—The survey operations for the drainage scheme of the areas commanded by the distributaries of the Pattamoondi Canal have been completed. A sum of Rs. 107 only was expended on the Gobri river improvement during the year in fixing boundary pillars.

In the Brahmini-Byturni series under High Level Canal, Range II, very small progress only was made; on distributary No. 1 about a lakh cubic feet of earthwork was executed, and on this and on No. 2 a small amount of materials collected for the head sluices. *Drainage and protective works.*—On the 1st extension of the Byturni right embankment, from the 7th to the 10th mile, the greater portion of the earthwork, about 24 lakhs of cubic feet, was done during the year. On the 2nd extension of the Byturni right embankment, from 10th mile to the 20th mile, about 5½ lakhs of earthwork was done during the year. On the Burrah Khursooah left embankment work was started on 15th March 1891, and about 1½ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were executed. The work which was done during the year upon distributaries Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of High Level Canal, Range III, consisted mainly of the renewal of rubble packing revetments below head sluices, and the supply and fixing of pipe outlets. Some progress was made with work on syphons under Nos. 2, 3B and 4 distributaries. The deepening and widening of the side drains of the Orissa Trunk Road was taken in hand, and about one lakh of earthwork was done.

Working expenses.

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the year 1890-91, compared with that for the previous year, is shown below:—

Sub-head.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
IB.—Maintenance and repairs ...	2,22,638	2,31,068
II.—Establishment	2,01,569	1,80,807
III.—Tools and plant	13,951	19,722
IV—Profit and loss	1,225	...
Total ...	4,39,383	4,31,597

The estimate for the year under the head of revenue repairs amounted to Rs. 2,25,000, and the expenditure shown above being Rs. 2,22,638, there was a short outlay of Rs. 2,362 only. The grants for establishment and tools and plant being Rs. 1,80,300 and Rs. 21,216 respectively, there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 21,269 on the former and a short outlay of Rs. 7,265 on the latter sub-head of account. The total excess outlay under working expenses was Rs. 12,867.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1890-91, and the areas which were protected from flood, commanded, and provided with distributaries, as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1890-91.						1889-90.					
	Length of canal open—		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Length of canal open—		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	39	...	357	129,421	101,110	92,982	39	...	357	129,421	101,110	92,982
Ditto Extension ...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...
Gobri (including extension).	21	...	...	27,251	53,290	...	21	...	...	27,251	53,299	...
Pattamoondi ...	...	47	33¼	65,600	51,250	10,172	...	47	33¼	65,600	51,250	10,172
Taldundah	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250
Machgong	4	28	122¼	97,057	97,057	41,600	4	28	122¼	44,928	97,057	41,600
High Level, Range I ...	33	...	131¼	80,128	48,815	48,815	33	...	131¼	80,128	48,815	48,815
Ditto „ II ...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...
Ditto „ III ...	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047
Jajepore	6½	...	...	...	70,000	...	6½	...	...	...	70,000	...
Total ...	177	75	764¾	427,937	511,272	252,866	177	75	764¾	375,808	511,272	252,866

The only increase is one of 52,129 acres in the area protected from flood.

The following statement shows in detail the areas leased in 1890-91 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1890-91.				1889-90.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	52,546	3,328	35	55,909	51,469	3,988	36	55,493
Gobri	2,552	208	1	2,761	2,390	215	3	2,608
Do. Extension	2,804	4	...	2,808	2,101	7	...	2,108
Pattamoondi	12,441	60	...	12,501	11,222	543	...	11,765
Taldnndah	10,415	431	12	10,858	10,483	384	12	10,879
Machgong	30,487	131	14	30,632	27,748	222	14	27,984
High Level, Range I ...	25,635	91	10	25,736	25,148	480	3	25,631
Ditto „ II ...	2,503	29	...	2,532	2,392	61	...	2,453
Ditto „ III ...	40,473	...	208	40,681	34,400	...	88	34,488
Total ...	179,856	4,282	280	184,418	167,353	5,900	156	173,409

Thus there was an increase of leased areas on almost every canal, being greatest on the High Level Canal, Range III. The total increase was 11,009 acres, occurring entirely under five years' leases. The Revenue Superintendent states that, though the leased area is the highest ever attained in Orissa, the

assessed area is less than last year by about 10,000 acres, owing to the exemption by orders of Government of *beali* and low-lying lands and of certain lands deprived of irrigation by removal of old regulators from drainage cuts.

The particulars of water-rates during the year 1890-91, compared with those of the previous four years, are given below :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	64,884	1,25,676	1,90,560	96,976	6,126	87,458
1887-88	87,458	1,50,297	2,37,755	1,37,869	7,777	92,109
1888-89	92,109	1,96,765	2,88,874	1,51,365	22,912	1,14,597
1889-90	1,14,597	2,87,277	4,01,874	1,99,844	25,268	1,76,762
1890-91	1,76,762	2,69,650	4,46,412	2,09,806	38,242	1,98,364

The assessments of the year were less than those of 1889-90 by Rs. 17,627. It is stated, however, that this decrease is more apparent than real, as some of the *beali* and low-lying lands which were included in the assessments of 1889-90, and for which remissions had to be made subsequently, have been excluded from the assessments of the year 1890-91 under recent orders of Government. The actual realizations during the year (Rs. 2,09,806) were the greatest yet made. The large remission of Rs. 38,242 is due to the causes above mentioned, viz., exemption of *beali* and low-lying lands and of lands not irrigated. The large and increasing balance of outstandings at the end of the year is however unsatisfactory.

The following statement shows the particulars of traffic upon the canals for the last five years:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	14,406	136,119	41,81,650	57,120
1887-88	24,892	176,362	50,32,093	67,985
1888-89	21,120	189,595	47,40,957	67,767
1889-90	25,765	301,740	48,68,255	77,650
1890-91	21,937	304,507	85,21,551	1,11,709

The canals were as usual closed for silt clearance from 1st May 1890. Some of them were reopened for traffic in the beginning and others after the middle of June.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are shown below :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	96,976	1,37,869	1,51,365	1,99,844	2,09,806
Navigation ...	67,048	71,004	77,908	89,236	1,21,498
Miscellaneous ...	15,587	14,171	14,242	15,143	13,708
Total ...	1,79,611	2,23,044	2,43,515	3,04,223	3,45,012
Less refunds of revenue	92	365	221	99	76
Total receipts ...	1,79,519	2,22,679	2,43,294	3,04,124	3,44,936
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	5,01,840	4,80,949	3,86,946	4,31,597	4,39,383
Indirect charges ...	18,703	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,220
Total working expenses	5,20,543	5,02,450	4,05,019	4,56,910	4,67,603
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 3,41,024	(—) 2,79,771	(—) 1,61,725	(—) 1,52,786	(—) 1,22,667

Agricultural Works.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments is given below for the last two years:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,818	23,296
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,18,933	1,19,440
Establishment	39,160	51,955
Tools and plant	3,458	4,908
Suspense accounts ...	881	2,024
Total ...	1,64,250	2,01,623

No original works under Agricultural were carried out in the Mahanuddy Division. In the Brahmini-Byturni Division a sum of Rs. 1,262 was expended on the taking up and demarcating of land for the Rahasurpara embankment, demarcating Government lands on Babuijore, Hunsooa, and Boincha creeks, and carrying out surveys and taking gauge readings in connection with the proposed improvement of the Brahmini river. There was a small outlay in the Pooree Division on providing boundary pillars to embankments. As regards repairs, the raising and strengthening of the Utikan embankment in the Brahmini-Byturni Division, on which a large expenditure has been incurred annually for several years past, was completed during the year. In the Mahanuddy, Pooree, and Acquapada-Jajepore Divisions the usual repairs to the embankments were carried out during the year. The length of embankments maintained in the Orissa Circle is 793·82 miles.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1890-91, compared with that of the year 1889-90, is shown in the following statement:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore canal	(—)35,890	14,122
Remodelling Hidgellee Tidal canal	1,52,884	49,414
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Midnapore canal (Provincial)	1,99,049	2,00,494
Hidgellee Tidal canal (Provincial)	51,968	25,715
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Capital account.		
Damoodah project	(—)1,200	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern canals	5,613	(—) 169
Orissa Coast canal	17,212	63,774
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern canals	3,09,623	2,66,968
Orissa Coast canal	73,766	68,011
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Nuddea rivers	1,03,537	87,594
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Eden canal	34,795	24,780
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,08,936	1,94,292
Other Government embankments in the circle	2,10,576	2,26,441
Tuccavi embankments under contract	24,165	41,475
Howrah drainage works (local loans)	3,302	...
Rajapore drainage project (ditto)	49,227	2,36,200
Sluices, village channels, &c. (contribution)	1,085	9,335
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavi)	86,855	96,222
Baliaghye drainage channel	88,703	37,578
Total ...	14,84,206	16,41,946

Midnapore Canal.

The following statement shows under the different sub-heads of account the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore Canal for and to end of 1890-91, compared with the sanctioned estimates : —

Particulars.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State.	Expenditure—		Unspent balance of estimate.
		1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	53,58,550	3,300	53,53,307	5,243
II.—Establishment ...	19,26,008	1,136	19,25,180	829
III.—Tools and plant ...	9,30,272	(—) 24	9,02,513	27,758
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	43,496	(—) 39,537	...	43,496
Loss by exchange ...	94,800	...	94,800	...
Total ...	83,53,126	(—) 35,125	82,75,800	77,326
Less receipts on capital account.	30,793	765	31,558	765
Net total ...	83,22,333	(—) 35,890	82,44,242	78,091

The capital account of this canal was finally closed on 31st March 1888. Some further expenditure incurred in subsequent years on works required to fully complete the project was at first charged to the capital account; but under the orders of the Government of India the amount so spent in 1890-91 was written back to Minor Works, and any future outlay will have to be provided from Provincial funds under the same head. At the close of the year 1890-91 the suspense balances were transferred from the accounts head XLIX (Major Works—Capital) to XLIII (Minor Works). The outlay from Provincial funds is included in the foregoing statement in the total capital outlay of the project.

The original works carried out were for the improvement and extension of the Jackpore drainage channel and the relief of the drainage on No. 1 distributary. All the masonry works connected with these two schemes were completed.

The sub-heads of expenditure chargeable to working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement :—

		1890-91.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs	1,01,935	1,10,060
	Charges for Government steamers, &c.	3,103	3,447
II.—	Establishment	70,082	59,375
III.—	Tools and plant	23,929	27,612
	Total ...	1,99,049	2,00,494

The decrease of expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, is due chiefly to smaller expenditure on distributaries. These were maintained at an average cost of Rs. 41 per mile, as against Rs. 69 in the previous year.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 81,626 acres, as compared with 68,810 acres of the previous year, showing an increase of 12,816 acres. The supply in the Cossye river was fairly maintained, and no difficulty was experienced in meeting demands for water.

The following statement shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal for the year 1890-91, as compared with those of the four previous years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	69,972	1,06,750	1,76,722	1,08,834	17,139	50,749
1887-88	50,749	1,02,532	1,53,281	90,837	5,951	56,493
1888-89	56,493	1,23,337	1,79,830	91,016	4,041	84,773
1889-90	84,773	1,17,202	2,01,975	1,16,424	34,907	50,644
1890-91	50,644	1,30,595	1,81,239	1,15,438	834	64,967

The assessments show an increase, consequent on the larger area irrigated, of Rs. 13,393 compared with 1889-90 and of Rs. 7,258 compared with 1888-89. In 1889-90 the remissions were heavy from special causes, the chief being the destruction of crops by floods in 1888-89. The sums remitted in 1890-91 were unusually small.

The following statement shows the navigation earnings of the canal for the past five years:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	45,799	360,927	95,95,779	1,13,228
1887-88	49,628	409,866	1,18,44,844	1,25,722
1888-89	54,214	470,806	1,31,70,269	1,47,689
1889-90	52,060	462,418	1,45,12,442	1,44,094
1890-91	45,054	416,804	1,48,33,391	1,23,059

The receipts from tollage show a considerable falling off when compared with the previous year, and the number and tonnage of boats plying in the canal show a decrease, although the estimated value of the cargo carried is greater. The decrease in the earnings is attributed by the Superintending Engineer to the decline in the number of native boats plying on the canal in consequence of the absorption of the carrying trade by the steamers of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.

The first three reaches of the Midnapore Canal, that is, from Mohunpore to Ballychuck, were closed to traffic from 20th April to 10th May, and Ranges I and II, comprising the tidal reaches from Uluberiah to Bansberia and from Kultapara to Kantapukur, were also closed from 5th to 31st March 1891 for silt clearance and repairs to locks.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	1,08,834	90,837	91,016	1,16,424	1,15,438
Navigation	1,09,693	1,26,574	1,46,760	1,45,356	1,10,830
Miscellaneous ...	15,658	16,967	14,019	15,824	10,928
Total ...	2,34,185	2,34,378	2,51,795	2,77,604	2,37,196
Less refunds of revenue	211	453	285	181	205
Total receipts ...	2,33,974	2,33,925	2,51,510	2,77,423	2,36,991
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	2,26,161	2,39,613	2,00,062	2,00,494	1,99,049
Indirect charges ...	8,877	10,783	9,742	8,312	9,811
Total ...	2,35,038	2,50,396	2,09,804	2,08,806	2,08,860
Balance ne trevenue ...	(—) 1,064	(—)16,471	41,706	68,617	28,131

The net revenue of the year was Rs. 28,131, and thus less than that of the previous year by Rs. 40,486.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

On this canal the work of remodelling is being carried on under sanction from the Secretary of State. The estimate amounts to Rs. 7,69,150, and provides for a lowering of the bed-level with the object of rendering the channel more efficient for draining the country, as well as ensuring a minimum depth of 7 feet for navigation. Provision is also made for special inlet sluices and "twin feed-channels" to serve as silt traps and allow only comparatively clear water to enter the canal itself. The estimate also provides for a new lock at Kalinagur, on the Russulpore river, where the existing one, built in the time of the Orissa Canal Company is of smaller dimensions than those on the other lengths of the canal. The funds required for the remodelling scheme are advanced by the Government of India, and interest at 4 per cent. on the advance is guaranteed by the Government of Bengal. The outlay is therefore Provincial. The outlay of the year was as shown below:—

	Rs.
Works	99,423
Establishment	35,978
Tools and plant	17,483
Total ...	1,52,884

The expenditure during 1889-90 being Rs. 49,414, the total expenditure to end of 1890-91 is Rs. 2,02,298. The progress effected was as follows:—

Range I.

(*a*) Supply-sluice at Gewankhally was built up to floor level.
(*b*) The dwarf walls at the Gewankhally lock were nearly completed.
(*c*) Excavation of a supply channel at Gewankhally was in a forward state, and about three-fourths of the earthwork completed. The original project for a twin channel has for the present been abandoned and one channel only has been excavated.
(*d*) The bed-level of this range was lowered to 100·00 above M. S. level throughout, except at a few bars.
(*e*) Strut gates were fixed at Gewankhally on the river side. At Etamugra they were procured and brought to site for the canal side.

Range II.

(*a*) Bed level was lowered throughout to 99·00 above M. S. level, and the work was about three-fourths done at the close of the year.
(*b*) Strut gates for canal side at Terapekia are under construction, but not brought to site.

The scheme for enlarging the Kalinagar lock and for laying a supply pipe from Range III to Range II are for the present in abeyance, owing to difficulties which have arisen in connection with the bed of the Russulpore river.

The traffic on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	17,542	149,747	30,86,680	51,704
1887-88	13,503	124,903	27,03,307	40,047
1888-89	16,481	165,635	33,01,123	55,420
1889-90	13,785	124,605	27,29,720	39,459
1890-91	10,215	91,114	20,78,972	26,810

The traffic during the year compares unfavourably with that of the previous year, as the canal (Range I from 1st April to 15th July 1890, and Ranges I and II from 6th January to 31st March 1891) was closed for several months in comparison with two months and 20 days of the previous year.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	51,904	40,406	53,910	40,338	27,145
Miscellaneous	2,500	1,452	1,260	1,614	899
Total ...	54,404	41,858	55,170	41,952	28,044
Less refunds of revenue	910	...	73	...	...
Total receipts ...	53,494	41,858	55,097	41,952	28,044
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	21,925	64,895	75,273	25,715	51,968
Indirect charges ...	810	2,081	2,767	1,007	1,606
Total ...	22,735	66,976	78,040	26,722	53,574
Balance net revenue ...	30,759	(—)25,118	(—) 22,943	15,230	(—)25,530

The net revenue of the year was a deficit of Rs. 25,530, against a profit of Rs. 15,230 in the preceding year. Besides the decrease in the revenue, already noted, there was an increase in working expenses, an excess of Rs. 11,422 being incurred in the repairs to tools and plant, and Rs. 4,795 in earthwork.

Orissa Coast Canal.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on this canal for and to end of 1890-91, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Amount of revised estimate.	Expenditure —	
		1890-91.	Total to end of 1890-91.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	33,86,609	17,269	32,74,448
II.—Establishment	7,36,203	6,085	7,30,844
III.—Tools and plant	2,24,061	(—) 4,098	2,02,474
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—) 2,029	30,586
Total ...	43,46,873	17,227	42,38,352
Less receipts on capital account ...	...	15	3,293
Total ...	43,46,873	17,212	42,35,059

The charges have amounted to Rs. 17,212, against a revised estimate of Rs. 15,700, so that there has been an excess outlay of Rs. 1,512 only. During the year the toll-houses and khallasees' sheds were completed and paid for. The tanks sanctioned for the supply of pure water were nearly completed. Mr. Bond's house at Balasore, previously occupied on a monthly rental as the Executive Engineer's office and residence, has been purchased for Rs. 5,000, and it is now undergoing thorough repairs. Additional office accommodation is also being provided in a detached building.

The traffic on the canal during the year 1890-91, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Coast canal	12,416	13,645	117,190	120,527	23,87,686	27,05,654	63,231	63,715

The steadiness of the revenue, notwithstanding the unfavourable influence which the long closure of the Hidgellee Tidal canal must have exercised on the trade in this canal, is satisfactory. A grant has since been given from Provincial funds to the District Board for the construction of feeder roads which are much needed, and these, it is hoped, will result in a further improvement.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past five years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	28,587	52,828	65,010	63,724	64,220
Miscellaneous	901	1,026	1,418	1,624	1,410
Total ...	29,488	53,854	66,428	65,348	65,630
Less refunds of revenue	...	17	254	15	44
Total receipts ...	29,488	53,837	66,174	65,333	65,586
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	59,704	80,868	74,568	68,011	73,766
Indirect charges ...	1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032
Total ...	61,426	83,507	77,018	68,986	76,798
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 31,938	(—) 29,670	(—) 10,844	(—) 3,653	(—) 11,212

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to end of 1890-91 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	1,599	20,36,755
II.—Establishment	574	3,84,970
III.—Tools and plant	3,427	3,51,663
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	13	12,079
Total ...	5,613	52,77,326
VI.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	44,454
Total receipts ...	5,613	52,32,872

The grant provided for expenditure on capital account in the budget estimate was Rs. 7,000, in the revised estimate it was reduced to Rs. 6,405, and against this the actuals have amounted to Rs. 5,613, or a short outlay of Rs. 792 only. The works carried out under this head consisted only of a wreck godown at Sorkhally commenced and an out-office to the inspection bungalow at Assasoonee completed.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the past five years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,77,199	5,74,766	5,69,592	4,87,853	5,19,065
Miscellaneous	6,455	5,168	5,552	7,768	6,081
Total ...	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,144	4,95,621	5,25,146
Less refunds of revenue	...	...	19	78	61
Total receipts ...	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,125	4,95,543	5,25,085
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	1,82,888	2,12,312	2,81,948	2,66,968	3,09,623
Indirect charges ...	9,376	12,344	11,853	12,165	14,334
Total ...	1,92,264	2,24,656	2,93,801	2,79,133	3,23,957
Balance net revenue ...	2,91,390	3,55,278	2,81,324	2,16,410	2,01,128

The increase of more than Rs. 31,000 in navigation receipts is due to increased traffic in rice, firewood, and jute at Dhappa, and in building materials at Kidderpore. Under working expenses the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 3,09,623, against the revised estimate of Rs. 3,07,529. This includes Rs. 30,628 spent on extensions and improvements, of which the chief is a new road bridge under construction at Kalighat over Tolly's Nullah. The erection of the iron girders, which had not arrived from England, is the only portion of the work which remained to be carried out.

The traffic on the canals during the year 1890-91, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circular canal	77,425	84,038	1,797,810	1,818,350	5,15,09,515	4,57,68,411	3,76,607	3,94,473
Tolly's Nullah	70,740	73,416	652,249	792,550	1,52,94,352	1,63,35,482	1,05,672	1,20,271
Total Calcutta canals ...	148,165	157,454	2,450,059	2,610,900	6,68,03,867	6,21,03,893	4,82,279	5,14,744

It will be seen from the above that, compared with 1889-90, there was an improvement in all the items of traffic.

Nuddea Rivers.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	2,02,707	1,98,318	1,91,749	1,85,982	2,00,508
Miscellaneous	543	357	139	61	136
Total ...	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,86,043	2,00,644
Less refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	220	162
Total receipts ...	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,85,823	2,00,482
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	60,213	92,022	1,34,694	87,594	1,03,537
Indirect charges ...	...	...	6,075	5,395	6,357
Total ...	60,213	92,022	1,40,769	92,989	1,09,894
Balance net revenue ...	1,43,037	1,06,653	51,119	92,834	90,588

The anticipated receipts from the Nuddea rivers were Rs. 1,90,000, but the actuals amounted to Rs. 2,00,644. This favourable result is attributed to the improved condition of the Bhagiruthee river. The expenditure under working expenses was Rs. 1,03,537, against the revised estimate of Rs. 1,06,323, and exceeded that of 1889-90 by Rs. 15,943.

The traffic on the Nuddea rivers during the year 1890-91 and that of the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Nuddea rivers	No. 58,381	No. 64,478	Tons. 792,453	Tons. 878,934	Rs. 3,59,73,315	Rs. 4,01,18,112	Rs. 1,85,982	Rs. 2,00,508

Compared with the year 1889-90, the traffic during 1890-91 shows a general increase in all items, due to the improvement in two out of the three rivers on which tolls are collected. Both on the Bhagiruthee and Bhyrub-Jellinghee advantage was taken of natural changes which began to take place at the entrances to assist the formation of deep channels by means of training works. These efforts were successful, and both rivers were maintained in a navigable condition throughout the year. The channel of the third river, the Matabanga, however, deteriorated and ceased to be navigable at an early period of the dry weather.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 34,795, against Rs. 24,780 of the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of the expenditure:—

Sub-head.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	584	1,786
Maintenance and repairs	24,612	15,692
Establishment	8,915	7,032
Tools and plant	684	270
Total ...	34,795	24,780

The expenditure of the year was heavy, as compared with that of last year, but this is chiefly attributable to the outlay on silt clearance of channels Nos. 1 and 2 and the Banka at Joojooty. A new inspection bungalow for the accommodation of canal officers was constructed at Joojooty at a cost of Rs. 3,600. The supply of water to the Burdwan Water-works was thoroughly and efficiently maintained throughout the year. The irrigation operations of the Eden Canal were not satisfactory in a financial point of view, simply because the rainfall of the season was not only ample, but very evenly distributed throughout the year. The receipts from the canal were estimated at Rs. 4,000. This was increased to Rs. 9,000 on the revised estimate, but the actual collections amounted to Rs. 3,597, of which Rs. 2,795 were from water-rates.

Agricultural Works.

Drainage.

The conversion of the Balliaghye branch canal in the district of Midnapore into a drainage channel was in progress during the year. About three-fourths of the work are executed. It will, when complete, provide considerable temporary relief to the areas flooded in 1888. The length of the drainage channel will be 17½ miles, and the whole will shortly be in working order.

GOVERNMENT EMBANKMENTS.

The embankments in the South-Western Circle, with the exception of the Bhagiruthee embankment, were not subjected to any great strain, and they were generally maintained in an efficient condition throughout the year. Owing to the abnormal height of the Bhagiruthee, leakage and percolation in the 57th to 60th miles were very great during the flood of last year. A disastrous breach took place at Arizpur, about two miles above Laltakori. To avoid similar disasters in future, it has been decided to fill in the side cuttings, so as to increase the width of berm at foot of the embankment. But a more permanent remedy will probably be found in the complete levelling of the loop embankment between the 47th and 84th miles, and the construction of a short chord line in its place. This project has been worked out in some detail, and is now the subject of an enquiry by the Collector. The retired lines commenced last year at Lalbagh, Mohula, and Chatiani in the 42nd, 22nd and 13th miles were finished before the rains of last year. The expenditure incurred on these Government embankments during the year was Rs. 3,19,512, of which Rs. 6,593 was on works and Rs. 1,92,089 on maintenance and repairs.

TUCCAVI EMBANKMENTS.

The tuccavi embankments under contract are entirely in the Midnapore district. Their total length is 242 miles 320 feet. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 24,165, against Rs. 41,475 of the previous year.

In the zemindari embankment at Lakra, on the right bank of the Damooda, two breaches took place in the high floods of 24th June 1890. With the exception of four or five huts, the whole village was washed away, but no lives were lost. In the adjoining villages of Beragram, Nosibpore, Salindry, and Saktia many huts were damaged and destroyed, thereby causing great loss to the ryots. These embankments were inspected by the Chief Engineer in December 1890, and orders for their abandonment have since been issued.

The following are the agricultural works constructed from loan funds under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

HOWRAH DRAINAGE WORKS.—These works were maintained in very good order throughout the year. The crops in the Jullah yielded a good return, and there was no complaint regarding any damage to crops or imperfect drainage.

DANCOONEE DRAINAGE WORKS.—These works were also maintained in an efficient state.

MADARIA KHAL EMBANKMENTS.—These embankments, from their junction with the Damooda embankment at Ampta to village Piejuro, were maintained at the cost of the zemindars, and there was no complaint regarding them.

CHURRIAL KHAL DRAINAGE WORKS.—The re-excavation of this khal, 9½ miles in length, and the construction of a regulator at the upper end of the channel at Hanspooker and of a sluice at the mouth of the channel at Churrial, on the left bank of the river Hooghly, were completed during the year. During the rains of last year the extensive low swamps within the Churrial basin, which remained waste and almost under water throughout the whole year, were mostly brought under cultivation.

RAJAPORE DRAINAGE WORKS.—The works comprised in this scheme were all completed during the year. All the waste and low lands which used to be permanently under water have now been fully brought under cultivation. Owing to the treacherous nature of the soil in the swamp, the abutments of bridge No. 2 on the Howrah and Ampta road over the main channel settled unequally, and some of the arches were badly cracked. As it was not safe to allow them to stand carrying a wide road over with a heavy traffic, the arches have been ordered to be dismantled and their reconstruction has been undertaken. The Burrojullah portion of this scheme was also completed during the year. The sluices were opened for the drainage of the country, and all the low paddy-fields, which used to be inundated by accumulation of rain water on them, were efficiently drained and brought under cultivation. The Rajapore drainage scheme has proved very successful.

SONE CIRCLE.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1890-91, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1890-91.	1889-90.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.		
Sone canals (Imperial)	1,71,361	71,953
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone canals (Provincial)	6,53,286	6,80,959
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Sarun canals (Capital account)	...	340
Ditto (Revenue account)	38,881	38,313
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Madhuban canal	11,827	9,337
Agricultural works.		
Sarun tuccavi embankments under contract	17,348	33,757
Tirhoot ditto ditto	1,6595	18,891
Chumparun ditto ditto	68,540	57,544
Village channels, Sone canals (contribution)	2,030	2,596
Sluices in Sarun district	775	168
Total ...	9,80,643	9,13,858

Sone Canals.

The outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1890-91, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in detail in the following statement:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	5,249	9,304
(2) Main canal and branches ...	23,475	42,525
(3) Distributaries	38,947	49,794
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	65,028	26,947
Total works ...	1,32,699	1,28,570
II.—Establishment	19,850	28,179
III.—Tools and plant	6,411	9,301
IV.—Suspense accounts	14,716	(—) 31,693
Grand Total ...	1,73,676	1,34,357
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	2,315	62,404
Net total ...	1,71,361	71,953

The expenditure of Rs. 5,249 on head works represents outlay on plantations on surplus lands in proximity to the head works. Over 15,000 trees were planted during the year; those formerly planted are thriving, and the plantations are in a healthy condition. Of Rs. 62,404, the receipts on capital account during 1889-90, a sum of Rs. 62,000 was realized during the year by sale of lands on the Sone canals.

The following works were also carried out during the year :—

EASTERN MAIN CANAL SERIES.—The drain and dock at Baroon.

PATNA CANAL.—The dock at Arwal, the Executive Engineer's office at Bankipore, and the Rewa distributary escape were finished, as well as a large number of permanent outlets and 3 syphons under distributaries.

Progress was also made with the escape from the Manora distributary, and with the additions to weir II, Patna Canal.

MAIN WESTERN CANAL SERIES.—The most important works completed were the Danwar escape and the Kythi and Chowree drainage cuts, on the Arrah Canal; drainage cut in 7th and 8th miles of Doomraon Branch Canal; and parallel channels having an aggregate length of 15 miles, on the Buxar Canal. A large number of permanent outlets and village channels were also completed, and good progress made with the Kuntya escape on the Beheea Branch Canal and a catch-drain on the Chowsa Branch, which was practically complete.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year under review are shown in the following statement :—

DIVISION.	MILES OF CANALS—			MILES OF BRANCH CANALS—			MILES OF DISTRIBUTARIES—		
	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.
Eastern Sone ...	86¼	...	86¼	...	...	...	358	...	358
Arrah	74¼	...	74¼	71¼	...	71¼	467¾	...	467¾
Buxar	58	...	58	77½	...	77½	354½	15¾	370¼
Government village channels in Buxar Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Total ...	218½	...	218½	148¾	...	148¾	1,195¼	15¾	1,211

The area irrigated during the year 1890-91, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889-90 ...	41,917	20,336	5,004	224,268	13,757	305,282
1890-91 ...	22,499	20,632	4,402	223,556	9,925	281,014

The falling off in the area irrigated, which as regards five-year leases was quite inconsiderable, was a consequence of the more favourable rainfall.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1890-91, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below :—

		1890-91.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.
IA.—	Extensions and improvements ...	3,263	4,712
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs ...	2,72,663	2,91,352
	Transport service	..	779
IC.—	Compensation	168	861
II.—	Establishment	3,48,665	3,49,795
III.—	Tools and plant	28,527	33,460
	Total ...	6,53,286	6,80,959

Materials were collected for replacing the wooden-topped bridges on the Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal by masonry arches. The Western Main series of the Sone canals was closed from the 1st to the 13th of March 1891, and the Eastern Main series from the 3rd May to 14th June 1890.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	3,98,321	6,95,086	10,93,407	8,26,461	35,364	2,31,582
1887-88 ...	2,31,582	7,25,810	9,57,392	5,19,586	26,525	4,11,281
1888-89 ...	4,11,281	7,53,217	11,64,498	7,59,556	24,329	3,80,613
1889-90 ...	3,80,613	7,52,788	11,33,401	8,16,394	35,225	2,81,782
1890-91 ...	2,81,782	6,29,124	9,10,906	6,44,718	21,460	2,44,728

Compared with 1889-90, the assessments show a decrease of Rs. 1,23,664, due to seasonable and abundant rainfall. There is a decrease of Rs. 13,765 in the sum remitted; remissions properly so-called being less by Rs. 1,506 and dues written off by Rs. 12,259 than in the previous year. The Special Deputy Collector in charge of collections in Shahabad, in whose accounts most of the remissions are recorded, states that Rs. 11,528 was remitted by the Commissioner on such grounds as the death, absconding, or poverty of the rate-payers. One reason why the total amount realized in 1890-91 is less than in 1889-90 is that in the latter year there was a larger amount recovered from the arrear balance.

The traffic on the Sone canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	8,573	104,835	64,65,651	49,936
1887-88 ...	8,116	95,072	56,80,503	51,542
1888-89 ...	8,096	106,788	58,04,029	52,412
1889-90 ...	8,058	104,390	49,36,564	50,315
1890-91 ...	8,644	114,996	65,25,714	56,704

Compared with 1889-90, the above shows an increase in all items.

The revenue account of the Sone canals during the past five years is given below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	8,26,461	5,19,586	7,59,556	8,16,394	6,44,718
Navigation	54,254	55,904	57,829	57,759	65,629
Miscellaneous	37,714	28,459	26,504	23,342	26,128
Total ...	9,18,429	6,03,949	8,43,889	8,97,495	7,36,475
Less refunds of revenue ...	15,737	15,331	12,611	16,520	7,305
Total receipts ...	9,02,692	5,88,618	8,31,278	8,80,975	7,29,170
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	5,65,724	7,01,979	7,42,619	6,80,959	6,53,286
Indirect charges	32,097	50,369	51,813	48,971	48,813
Total charges ...	5,97,821	7,52,348	7,94,432	7,29,930	7,02,099
Balance net revenue ...	3,04,871	(—) 1,63,730	36,846	1,51,045	27,071

The net revenue of the year was Rs. 27,071, and was less than that of 1889-90 by Rs. 1,23,974. This was principally due to the falling off in the receipts from water-rates.

Sarun Canals.

No original works in connection with these canals were executed during the year.

The revenue account of the Sarun canals for and to end of the year 1890-91 is given below:—

Heads of Account.	Receipts—		Heads of Account.	Charges—	
	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.		During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	36,823	2,11,964	Maintenance and repairs ...	26,454	2,44,138
Miscellaneous and other receipts	160	7,987	Establishment ...	10,560	76,893
			Tools and plant ...	389	(—) 5,451
			Total ...	37,403	3,15,580
			Indirect charges ...	1,478	11,478
			Total charges ...	38,881	3,27,058
			Balance net revenue ...	(—) 1,898	(—) 1,07,107
Total ...	36,983	2,19,951	Total ...	36,983	2,19,951

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 36,983, against Rs. 23,113 of the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 38,881, against Rs. 40,052 of the year 1889-90. Thus the net revenue of the year was a deficit of Rs. 1,898, against a deficit of Rs. 16,939 of the previous year. The Chattahi embankment, which was constructed to prevent the Roopun Chop Sota from breaking into the river Gunduck, was held securely during the rains. The agreement between Government and the canal guarantors terminated with the close of the year, and by a large majority they declined to agree to the terms formulated by Government as indispensable if the existing system was to be maintained. An attempt is at present being made to keep the canals open for irrigation over a small area of country by arrangement with one of the guarantors.

Madhuban Canal.

Reference was made in last year's report to the damage caused by a heavy flood in 1889, which was only in part repaired before the rains of 1890, which caused further damage. The situation of the weir is very bad, and it is probable that it will always give trouble. The area irrigated was 881 acres only, against 9,134 of the previous year. The receipts from canal produce and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 42 only, against Rs. 36 of the previous year; while the expenditure on new works, maintenance and repairs, establishment, and tools and plant amounted to Rs. 11,827, against Rs. 9,337 of the year 1889-90.

Agricultural Works.

There are no D schedule (Government) embankments in the Sone Circle.

There are three embankments classed as tuccavi and maintained at the cost of the zemindars under contract, viz., the Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot. All these three embankments are situated on the Gunduck river, the floods of which were only ordinarily high during the year. The works on the Sarun and Tirhoot embankments were confined to ordinary maintenance, which, inclusive of establishment and tools and plant, cost respectively Rs. 17,348 and Rs. 16,595. On the Chumparun embankments three retired lines at 32, 56 and 65 miles were found to be necessary, and Rs. 39,609 were expended on them

during the year. The total expenditure on maintenance of the Chumparun embankments, inclusive of establishment and tools and plant, amounted to Rs. 68,540.

The tuccavi embankments not under contract in this circle are—

(1) The Turki embankment on the right bank of the river Bagmati in the Tirhoot district.

(2) The Bazitpore-Monghyr embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Durbhunga and Monghyr districts.

(3) The Sukri embankment on the left bank of the river Sukri in the Gya and Patna districts.

The Turki embankment was cut in July in the face of a preventive force of three constables, and the persons engaged in this proceeding have since been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The Bazitpore and Sukri embankments were maintained in efficient order. The expenditure on all of the above embankments was Rs. 15,261, against Rs. 16,375 of the previous year.

There were heavy floods during the year in the Bor Gunduck and Gogra rivers. The damage caused by the river first named appears to have been increasing of late years, and to be partially due to embankments erected by landholders for protection of their individual property without regard to their neighbours' interests. The erection of further embankments has since the close of the year been prohibited by a notification under section 6 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882. The Gogra flood, which occurred in August, almost swept away the zemindari embankment, which extended from Goothree, on the extreme north of the Sarun district, to Manjhee, a place a few miles north of Chupra. Great damage is reported to have been caused to the crops in the Sarun district, about 500 square miles of which were submerged. The possibility of preventing such a calamity in future is under consideration, a survey of the part of the river Gogra affected being now in progress.

Provincial Railways.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following Railways come within the Province of Bengal:—

State Railways for which financial responsibility has been accepted.

			Miles.
Eastern Bengal State Railway System ...	broad gauge		254⅔
Ditto ditto ...	metre	„	491
Ditto ditto ...	2′ 6″	„	37
Nalhati State Railway	4-feet	„	27¼
Tirhoot State Railway	metre	„	329

Other Railways.

Bengal Central Railway	broad gauge		125
Darjeeling–Himalayan Railway ...	2-feet	„	51
Tarkessur Railway	broad	„	22⅕
Patna–Gya ditto	„	„	57⅕
Deoghur ditto	metre	„	4⅘

Railways coming partly within the Province.

East Indian Railway	broad gauge		729
Bengal–Nagpore Railway	„	„	118
Bengal–North-Western Railway ...	metre	„	92½

Financial results.

The results of the year's working have been satisfactory, the amount credited to the Provincial Funds being approximately Rs. 29,15,200, as against Rs. 29,87,100 and Rs. 22,92,740 in 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively. The details are as follows:—

	+ Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	25,63,003
Tirhoot State Railway	3,44,181
Nalhati ditto	8,016
Total ...	29,15,200

Under the Provincial contract the Imperial Government gets credit for any increase over 30 lakhs gross revenue on the broad gauge section of the Eastern Bengal System. For the year under review this excess amounted to Rs. 15,59,448, a considerable advance over that of last year, which stood at Rs. 11,69,119.

The net receipts for the broad and narrow gauge portions of the Eastern Bengal Railway System during the last three years have been—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Broad gauge (Eastern and Southern sections)	37,85,152	41,69,119	45,59,448
Narrow gauge (Northern, Assam-Behar, Khaunia, Dharlla, and Dacca sections)	19,45,032	21,84,976	22,19,615

The prospects of the lines north of the Ganges are most hopeful. The traffic on the Assam–Behar section continues to increase rapidly. The Dacca line is being now worked at a profit, and continues to show signs of further improvement.

The traffic returns of the Nalhati State Railway were satisfactory on the whole, but there was a slight decrease on the previous year, principally owing to the line being breached in two or three places, which necessitated the stoppage of goods traffic from the 14th August to the 10th September. The traffic on the Bengal Central Railway shows a slight decrease. The chief cause of this was the interruption of through traffic for 19 days during the floods in September. The Deoghur Railway shows a slight decrease in receipts as compared with last year. On the Patna–Gya State Railway, worked by the East Indian Railway, the gross earnings averaged Rs. 174 per mile per week. The Tarkessur Railway traffic receipts show the high average of Rs. 247 per mile per week.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The length of railway open for traffic at the end of 1889-90 was 746·40 miles, to which must be added the Bengal Central Railway (Central Section), 125 miles,—871·40 miles in all. The additional lengths completed during the year were 13½ miles from Forbesganj to Anchra Ghât on the Behar Section; 13½ miles from Ballygunge on the Southern Section to the Kerosine Oil Depôt at Budge-Budge; 5 miles from Damookdia to Raita on the Ganges, rendered necessary by the silting up of the river at the existing ghât, and 4 miles from Rajbari to Pachooria (the last length having been originally worked as a goods siding, but now opened for passenger traffic); so that on the 31st March 1891 the total length open was 907·40 miles.

The construction of the line to Anchra Ghât completed the Assam–Behar Railway, and a connection was formed with the Tirhoot State Railway by a ferry over the Kosi. There are no other lines or branches on the system now under construction.

Works in progress.

The chief work in progress was the completion of the Assam–Behar Section to the Kosi river; the only other works of any importance were repairs of flood damages and works rendered necessary by the floods. In December the river fell to such an extent at Manihari Ghât that the Flotilla vessels and country boats were unable to come near the bank; the line had to be extended 4 miles down stream. Two portions of the Eastern Section, from mile 116 to mile 120¼, and from mile 138 to mile 141¼, were raised, and the additional bridges on the Assam–Behar Section, rendered necessary by the floods in the Mahanuddy Valley, between Rayganj and Katihar, were put in during the year.

The new station building at Poradaha was completed, and new offices for the Store-keeper and District Locomotive Superintendent were built at Sealdah.

A new hospital was provided at Saidpore, where it was much required, and the one at Sara was reconstructed. Some additional accommodation was supplied for the Postal Department at Parbatipore.

Goods sheds were erected at Nelphamari and Dinagepore, and over-bridges have been sanctioned, and will shortly be commenced at Dum-Dum, Belghurriah, and Shamnagar—three stations on the Eastern Section—where the local passenger traffic is heavy.

A large amount of accommodation for the Police was supplied during the year, and some additional quarters were built for the Railway staff at various stations.

A Train Clerk's office and a new iron floating jetty were built at Chitpore, the last facilitating greatly the receipt and despatch of goods for river delivery, which now forms an important feature in the working at Chitpore.

The doubling of a portion of the Budge-Budge Extension between Tolly's Nullah and Dock Junction was completed, and a further length between Ballygunge and Tolly's Nullah is now in progress. The completion of the latter will give continuous double-line communication between Sealdah and Dock Junction.

Small additions to the sidings at the following stations were made during the year:—Jamalganj, Sealdah, Bhowanipore, Katihar, Barabari, and Kauni.

Several minor works were executed at the cost of revenue during the year, and throughout the line the expenditure to repair flood damages was large.

The relaying on the Eastern Section was held in abeyance for a time, the total length at the close of the year being 77½ miles, which is the length reported last year. It has been decided to lay 10 more miles, and most of the material required is now available. The laying of the 50lb. rails on the Northern Section was continued during the year, 35 miles being put in altogether, and the total length relaid with the heavier rail is 61 miles.

Wooden sleepers are being replaced by Denham and Olpherts' sleepers on the Eastern Section, and cast-iron pot sleepers by the same type on the Southern Section. The number of Denham and Olpherts' sleepers laid on the Eastern Section during the year was about 9,000, and on the Southern Section about 11,000.

Lines under survey.

There were no surveys of any great importance during the year. Branch lines from Sultanpur to Bogra, and from Rungpore to Bari Darga, were surveyed; but the most important project in this respect is the connection of the Assam–Behar Section with Dingra Ghât, on the Mahanuddy river, and its eventual extension to the important trade mart of Kissengunge, also on the Mahanuddy. Two alternative schemes are under consideration,—one starting from Purneah, running east, and the other from Barsoi, to run north, along the high ground on the banks of the Mahanuddy. A complete project for one of these branches will, it is hoped, be shortly submitted.

A small branch, from Dock Junction to Brace-Bridge Hall, where a heavy coal traffic is anticipated, was also surveyed, and work will be commenced as soon as the land is made over.

The project for bridging the Ganges at Sara has made some progress during the year. A considerable amount of information has been collected, and a Committee assembled to consider its feasibility, but their report has not as yet been made public. Several borings to ascertain the nature of the subsoil between Raita and Damookdia were made during the year in connection with this project.

Fuel consumption.

The coal used during the year in the different sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway was obtained from the following sources:—

On the Eastern, Southern, Central, and Dacca Sections	Barrakur coal, supplied by the Bengal Coal Company, at Rs. 2-15 per ton, delivered in wagons at Barrakur.
On the Northern Section, including the Behar Section	Seebpore coal, supplied by Messrs. S. K. Daw and Company, at Rs. 2-12 per ton, delivered in wagons at Asansole.
For smithy purposes	Makum coal, supplied by the Assam Railway and Trading Company, at Rs. 12-8 per ton, delivered in wagons at Goalundo.

The coal supplied under all the contracts has been of good quality, and the arrangements for delivery continued to be satisfactory. Difficulties, however, were experienced in the transport of the Barrakur coal to Naraingunge and Dhubri, for use on the Dacca Section and Dhubri service, and during the current year it has been decided to use the Makum coal again.

Flood damages.

The line suffered most severely from rain and floods throughout its length. The floods were of an extraordinary character, and all the most important rivers showed a higher flood level than any previously recorded. The rainfall, especially in Northern Bengal and Behar, was unusually heavy, which resulted

in several breaches in the Jatrapur line (a short length, on the Kaunia-Dharlla line between the rivers Dharlla and Brahmaputra) during August. The line was closed to traffic for a time. During the same month (August) the wing-wall of a bridge on the 71st mile, Behar Section, failed.

On the 15th August the Ganges reached its maximum height at Damookdia, where it was only six inches below rail level, and about the same time the floods washed away the spur of the bridge at 104 miles. On the 22nd August severe scour occurred at the Gorai Bridge, and 3,000 cubic feet of stone were thrown round one of the piers.

Rather late in the season the Laltikuri bund burst, and this brought an enormous volume of water against the Railway embankment, the greatest stress being felt in the neighbourhood of Bogoola. On the last day of August the flood topped the rails at mile $\frac{60}{5}$, and early in September two piers of the bridge at mile $\frac{59}{15}$ sunk from the scour to which they were subjected. Pitching stone was thrown in in large quantities, and eventually the bridge was temporarily repaired, and goods traffic resumed after an interruption of four days only. Passenger trains were run through a few days later.

The break at Bogoola was followed, on the 30th September, by a breach in the embankment, about 70 feet wide, at Nawabganj, mile 63, on the Northern Section, and on the 16th October by the scouring out of a bridge and other damage on the Kurigram line. The breach on the main line was quickly repaired; but a diversion was necessary round the damaged bridge on the Kurigram line, and communication was not restored until the 25th of the month.

The Dacca Section was also severely tried by floods, and the rails were under water for a short length of the 3rd mile between Dacca and Narain-gunge. Two bridges were also damaged by the heavy rain in May, and passengers had to be transhipped at one of them on the 37th mile from the 27th May to the 4th June.

The bank near Dum-Dum station was also injured by the heavy rain, but no great interruption to traffic was caused.

At Damookdia very great trouble was caused early in September by an unexpected and rapid fall of the river, which prevented the steamers from approaching within a mile of the shore. Passengers were warned not to travel, and on the 7th September those who went had to be ferried from the shore to the steamer in jolly boats. On the 16th September the Raita Extension was opened, and there was no further inconvenience.

Accidents.

A serious accident occurred at mile 61—15, on the Behar Section, on the 3rd August. Very heavy rain had been falling for some days, and the whole country near the line was flooded, and when No. 75 up mixed train, which consisted of an E class engine, 11 covered goods wagons next the engine, then 10 coaching vehicles and a rear brake-van, was proceeding on mile 61, between Barsoi and Nagar, 11 wagons were derailed, 5 of them falling into the water. The engine kept the rails. The accident was caused by the erosion of the bank by the flood, and the loosening of the upper portion by the heavy rain. The engine succeeded in passing safely over the line, and probably the vibration consequent on its passage was the immediate cause of the slip. No one was injured, and the damage to permanent-way and rolling-stock was inconsiderable.

On the 10th October flat F2, loaded with miscellaneous cargo from the Northern Section, caught fire between Sara and Raita, and had the whole of her contents destroyed; the cargo was a valuable one. The woodwork of the flat was burnt, but the hull was not injured, and she has since been repaired.

Stores and Rolling-stock.

The working of the Stores Department during 1890-91 was satisfactory. Surplus lists were got out with fair regularity, and that at the close of the year shows that the total value of surplus stores on the System falls short of 1 lakh of rupees. Under the orders of the Government of India, stock verification was removed from the control of the Stores Department, and made over to the

Examiner of the line. By 31st March 1891 all verification was completed except that of the Dacca Section, which was in progress.

Up to the 31st March 1891 the following were the standard gauge locomotive and vehicle stock fitted with the automatic vacuum brake gear :—

Locomotives	4
Coaching vehicles (inclusive of three milk vans fitted with train pipes only)	15

ROLLING-STOCK ADAPTED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Standard Gauge Coaching Stock.

Ambulance, intermediate class carriages	16
Intermediate class carriages	2
Third class carriages	74
Intermediate and third class composite carriages ...	4
Total ...	96

Standard Gauge Goods Stock.

Covered goods wagons	554

Thirty of these wagons have hooks fitted inside for breast bars.

Metre Gauge Coaching Stock.

Second class compartment of composites	21
Ditto carriages	12
Intermediate class carriages	21
Third class carriages	169
Ditto on bogie frame	2
Intermediate and third class composite	1
Total ...	226

Metre Gauge Goods Stock.

Covered goods wagons 18′ long for carrying horses ...	380
Ditto 14′ long for carrying ponies ...	319
Ditto 18′ long for carrying artillery ...	2
Total ...	701

The whole of the standard gauge rolling-stock has couplings at both ends.

CAPITAL.

The total capital outlay on final heads of accounts to the 31st December 1890 was as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Eastern Section, including Calcutta–South-Eastern Section, 5′ 6″ gauge	5,50,98,303
2. Northern Section, metre gauge	2,32,33,494
3. Assam–Behar Section, ditto	1,22,28,381
4. Kaunia–Dharlla, 2′ 6″ gauge	9,37,215
5. Dacca Section, metre gauge	66,59,883
Total ...	9,81,57,276
The total amount held in suspense was	23,35,834

The expenditure of the calendar year 1890 on final heads was as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Eastern Section, including Calcutta-South-Eastern ...	11,85,044
2.	Northern Section	1,64,121
3.	Assam-Behar Section	12,97,167
4.	Kaunia-Dharlla	—4,988
5.	Dacca Section	8,648
	Total ...	26,49,992

The outlay under item (3) was on works for the general completion of the line; under item (5) was chiefly for a river face wall at Naraingunge. The credits under item (4) were due to sale of steamer *Condor*. On the Eastern and Northern Sections, as per items (1) and (2), the expenditure was chiefly incurred on the following works:—

Eastern Section.	Rs.
Raita Extension	1,33,088
Budge-Budge Extension	2,09,235
Acquiring lines from the Port Commissioners for the Budge-Budge Extension	2,28,054
Raising lines between miles 116 and 121¼	48,976
Ditto ditto 138 and 141	12,674
Station building, Poradaha	13,813
Addition and alteration to Kanchrapara Workshops ...	18,361
Two two-storied blocks for European staff at Calcutta ...	12,278
Landing stage at Chitpore	15,199
Third steamer of the *Aligator* type	95,785
One steam-launch, two flats, and machinery for the Dufferin Bridge	38,441
Machinery and heavy tools for Kanchrapara Workshops ...	15,226
Five H class Locomotive engines	1,69,032
Vacuum brakes	13,330
Northern Section.	
Five O class engines	97,913
Hospital at Saidpore	8,286
Additions and alterations to Silligoree station yard ...	16,639

The total capital outlay, including suspense, to end of 1890 on the several sections, and the interest charges thereon, were as follows:—

	Eastern Section.	Northern, including Assam-Behar and Kaunia-Dharlla Sections.	Dacca Section.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total outlay to end of 1890	5,74,27,569	3,64,05,658	66,59,883	10,04,93,110
Interest for 1890, calculated at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay to end of 1889, and at 2 per cent. on the outlay during 1890	*32,08,391	14,35,984	2,65,885	49,10,260
Excess of net earnings over interest charges of 1890	6,93,869	5,99,457	—1,33,265 loss.	11,60,061

* Includes Rs. 23,54,850 on account of interest on Debenture Loans and Annuity for the two half-years on account of purchase of the Eastern Bengal Line.

Revenue Results—Traffic and Working.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 756·86 miles, against 709·34 miles in 1889. The mean mileage of the several sections was as follows:—

Eastern and Southern Sections, standard gauge	242·37
Northern, Assam-Behar, and Dacca Sections, metre gauge ...	477·49
Kaunia-Dharlla Branch, 2′ 6″ gauge	37·00
	756·86

The increase in the mean mileage was due to the opening of 74·12 miles of the Assam–Behar Section on 1st July 1889; 4·36 of branch from Rajbari to Pachooria opened in March 1890; 13·66 miles of Budge-Budge Extension opened on 1st June 1890, and two minor items of sidings converted into main line.

General results.—The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train-miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week, excluding steam-boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889	709·34	2,666,841	1,11,76,674	49,85,049	61,91,625	44·60	282	6·36
1890	756·86	2,979,178	1,14,78,381	54,08,060	60,70,321	47·12	271	6·04
Difference.	+47·52	+312,337	+3,01,707	+4,23,011	—1,21,304	+2·52	—11	—0·32

With an increase of 312,337 miles, or 11·71 per cent., in the train-mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 3,01,707, or 2·70 per cent., whilst the working expenses also showed an increase of Rs. 4,23,011, or 8·50 per cent. The increase in working expenses is due to the serious damage to the line caused by the extraordinary floods, to more extensive relaying of permanent-way during the year, extra fuel, and locomotive charges on account of extra train-mileage, and to increase in traffic charges owing to the number of stations on the length of line recently opened for traffic.

The net earnings amounted to Rs. 60,70,321, or Rs. 1,21,304 less than in 1889, and yielded a return of 6·04 per cent. on the total capital outlay, including suspense, against 6·36 in the previous year.

The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 47·12, against 44·60.

Gross earnings.—The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads, as compared with 1889:—

	1889.	1890.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ...	36,43,839	37,09,720	+65,881
Goods	64,46,104	67,41,067	+2,94,963
Electric Telegraph ...	27,850	28,680	+830
Steam-boat ...	7,65,492	8,09,933	+44,441
Sundries ...	2,93,389	1,88,981	—1,04,408
Total ...	1,11,76,674	1,14,78,381	+3,01,707

Coaching.—The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Intermediate Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	45,382	1,41,140	121,724	1,46,057	998,889	4,25,033	6,516,725	24,75,301	7,682,740	31,87,531
1890	40,015	1,37,979	126,213	1,52,105	992,012	4,31,961	6,718,275	25,67,756	7,892,686	32,89,801
Difference ...	—5,367	—3,161	+4,489	+6,048	—6,877	+6,928	+201,550	+92,455	+209,946	+1,02,270

The decrease in first class traffic would appear to be due to a considerable increase in second class. There is again a considerable increase in return tickets in the intermediate class traffic. The third class traffic still shows steady improvement, due mainly to normal increase of traffic and partly to more extensive through-booking with the East Indian and Darjeeling-Himalayan Railways, the opening of the Budge-Budge Extension, and a considerable pilgrim traffic on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon in November 1890.

The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·75 pies, being the same as in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train-mile amounted to 2·91 rupees, against 3·135 in 1889.

Goods.—The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with 1889 :—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandise	852,948	60,24,431	893,070	62,02,491	+40,122	+1,78,060
Military stores, construction ...	1,504	25,797	344	2,475	— 1,160	— 23,322
Railway material for construction ...	30,792	58,721	57,682	1,59,867	+26,890	+1,01,146
Coal for public	81,254	1,16,901	76,695	1,22,523	— 4,559	+ 5,622
Coal for Revenue only	73,234	98,954	91,101	1,22,198	+17,867	+ 23,244
Revenue stores other than coal ...	67,167	79,719	52,749	97,511	—14,418	+ 17,792
Live-stock	...	4,957	...	1,278	...	— 3,679
Rents, miscellaneous	...	36,625	...	32,724	...	— 3,901
Total ...	...	64,46,105	...	67,41,067	...	+2,94,962

The increase in the goods traffic took place in the June half-year, and is accounted for by large despatches of jute, rice and other grains, and to an improvement in the salt traffic. During the second half of the year there was a falling off in the goods traffic as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is to some extent accounted for by the floods, but is principally due to the produce being kept back up-country on account of a fluctuating exchange and low prices. The transport of these goods is merely postponed, and their carriage will be accounted for in the earnings of the current half-year. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 9·00 pies, as against 9·24 pies in 1889.

Working expenses.—The following table compares the working expenses the Railway during the years 1889 and 1890 :—

	1889.		1890.		Differences.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance	11,90,216	10·65	13,36,599	11·645	+1,46,383	+10·95
Locomotive	11,60,189	10·38	11,35.222	9·89	— 24,967	— 2·11
Carriage and wagon ...	3,36,806	3·01	4,18,369	3·645	+ 81,563	+19·49
Traffic	11,08,625	9·92	12,14,638	10·58	+1,06,013	+ 8·73
General	4,60,795	4·12	5,08,162	4·43	+ 47,367	+ 9·32
Steam-boats	5,88,878	5·27	6,22,739	5·43	+ 33,861	+ 5·44
Special and miscellaneous ...	1,39,540	1·25	1,72,331	1·50	+ 32,791	+19·03
Total ...	49,85,049	44·60	54,08,060	47·12	+4,23,011	+ 7·82

Fares and Rates.

The changes made during the year consisted mainly of the usual alterations in the rates for jute, which vary with the season, and the assimilation of the charges for grain seeds and other staples with those in force on the East Indian Railway in cases of through-booking.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

General.

The length of railway open for traffic at the end of 1889-90 was 27¼ miles, and no additional length was sanctioned during the year under review.

Works in progress.

Sanction for alterations of gradients below 1 in 100 was given, and the work is in progress.

Fuel consumption.

The coal used on this line was obtained from the Bengal Coal Company at Rs. 2-12 per ton delivered into wagons at Babasole. The coal supplied was of good quality.

Flood damages.

In August 1890 there was a heavy flood on the 27th and 28th miles of this Railway consequent on the embankment along the river Bhagiruthee having given way at Rajaganj and Baranagar and on the overflowing of the west bank at other places on the north of Azimgunge. The water rushed through the culverts, Nos. 53 and 54, with great force, overtopped the rail in several places, and breached the line in three places. This necessitated the stoppage of goods traffic from 14th August to 10th September 1890, but passengers and mails were carried without any interruption over the flooded portion by boats and trollies.

Accidents.

There was no serious accident during the year.

Stores and Rolling-stock.

The procedure of obtaining heavy English stores from England through India Office, and small stores through the Port Store-keeper, by local purchase or from reserve stock, was maintained during the year. No orders have been received in regard to the fitting of the automatic vacuum brakes to the rolling-stock on this line. There is no ambulance carriage on this line.

Capital.

The total capital outlay, including suspense, up to the 31st December 1890 amounted to Rs. 3,36,208, suspense being Rs. 15,288; the expenditure on final heads was Rs. 3,20,920. The interest charges for the year under review at 4 per cent. was Rs. 13,536; and as the net revenue for the year was Rs. 22,170, the net earning over interest charges to Government was Rs. 8,634.

Revenue Results—Traffic and Working.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 27·25 miles.

The following table shows the financial results of the year as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train-miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889 ...	27·25	49,222	1,04,010	81,311	22,699
1890 ...	27·25	55,473	1,00,823	78,653	22,170
Difference ...	...	+6,251	—3,187	—2,656	—529

The following table shows the gross earnings under different heads as compared with the previous year :—

Main heads.	1889.	1890.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ...	64,426	62,186	...	2,240
Goods ...	34,422	35,534	1,112	...
Telegraph ...	983	807	...	176
Sundries ...	4,179	2,296	...	1,883
Total ...	1,04,010	1,00,823	1,112	4,299

Coaching.—The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889 ...	616	1,759	6,066	5,342	166,029	51,810	172,711	58,911
1890 ...	579	1,706	5,431	4,606	166,132	50,459	172,142	56,771
Difference ...	—37	—53	—635	—736	+103	—1,351	—569	—2,140

The decrease in coaching was due to a falling off in all classes of passenger traffic. The reduction in earnings in the third class was principally due to a falling off in single-journey passengers, caused by the breach in the line in August 1890.

Goods.—The following is a summary of the number of tons lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with 1889 :—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandise ...	10,673	19,242	12,512	20,970	+1,839	+1,728
Military stores	1	6	...	...	—1	—6
Coal for public and construction	8,605	14,523	9,120	13,507	+515	—1,016
Revenue stores other than coal	1,010	282	2,254	797	+1,244	+515
Rents, miscellaneous, &c. ...	...	369	...	272	...	—97
Total ...	20,289	34,422	23,886	35,546	+3,597	+1,124

The increase under "General merchandise" chiefly occurred in stone and lime, jute, and grain traffic.

The following table compares the working expenses of this Railway during the years 1889 and 1890 :—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance ...	30,614	29·43	34,443	34·16	+3,829	+4·73
Locomotive ...	12,574	12·09	13,196	13·09	+622	+1·00
Carriage and wagon ...	10,672	10·26	3,436	3·41	—7,236	—6·85
Traffic ...	13,908	13·37	14,182	14·06	+274	+·69
General ...	13,143	12·63	12,846	12·74	—297	+·11
Special and miscellaneous ...	400	·39	550	·55	+150	+·16
Total ...	81,311	78·17	78,653	78·01	—2,658	—·16

Maintenance.—The increase was chiefly due to relaying with steel rails and to heavy renewals of sleepers.

Locomotive.—The increase under this head was due to heavy repairs to engines.

Carriage and wagon.—The decrease was principally due to construction of four low-sided wagons in 1889.

Fares and Rates.

No alterations were made in coaching fares, but the following changes in goods rates were made from 1st April 1890 to assimilate with those on other Railways:—

	Old rates.	New rates.
1st class,	$\frac{5}{7}$ pie per maund per mile.	$\frac{1}{3}$ pie per maund per mile.
2nd „	$\frac{9}{14}$ „ „ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „
3rd „	$\frac{6}{7}$ „ „ „	$\frac{2}{3}$ „ „ „
4th „	$1\frac{2}{7}$ „ „ „	$\frac{5}{6}$ „ „ „
5th „	$2\frac{4}{7}$ „ „ „	1 „ „ „

From July 1890, with the view of attracting river traffic, the special through rates for salt, grain and seeds between Azimgunge and Howrah for consignments of not less than 220 maunds was altered from Rs. 21-14 per 100 maunds (East Indian Railway share Rs. 17-11-4 and Nalhati State Railway share Rs. 4-2-8) to Rs. 18 (East Indian Railway share Rs. 15 and Nalhati State Railway share Rs. 3).

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

General.

The length of railway open for traffic at the end of the official year ending 31st March 1891 was 125·01 exclusive of sidings.

The length open is the same as in the previous year, the proposals and estimates for the construction of an extension of the line from Singhia to Madaripore and thence to Chandpore (thus affording the shortest and most direct connection with the Chittagong–Assam line as shown in the report of the survey made in 1888) being still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Works in progress.

The chief works in progress were the ballasting of the line, which is being pushed on. During September 1890 there were heavy floods caused by excessive rainfall and aggravated by the bursting of the Moorshedabad embankment. The line was breached in several places, and it was decided to increase the flood openings at various points. Estimates for immediate repairs, aggregating Rs. 32,099, and for additional flood openings, raising the embankment and other protective measures, aggregating Rs. 1,61,136, were sanctioned by the Board of Directors and by Government, and additional estimates, amounting to Rs. 21,429, are now awaiting sanction. The work of brick-making in connection with these estimates is in hand, but has been considerably retarded owing to heavy and unusual rainfall at the beginning of 1891.

The station buildings at Nawapore were so much damaged by the floods as to require partial rebuilding. This has been provided for.

A 10-feet culvert was substituted for a 5-feet one at the 106th mile.

Lines under survey or projected.

No fresh survey was undertaken during 1890-91. The investigation of the most feasible route for connecting the Bengal Central Railway with Taki by a light feeder tramway is still progressing, but has been delayed by the heavy work caused by the late floods.

Stores and Rolling-stock.

The whole of the Company's rolling-stock is in the hands of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. In this connection a clause has been inserted in the working agreement existing between the administrations of the two Railways

regulating the terms under which rolling-stock is to be supplied or interchanged for traffic purposes during the continuance of the working agreement.

Fares and Rates.

No alteration was made in the rates of fares. Slight modifications were made in the through rates for betelnuts and piece-goods to keep abreast of competition by the river and canal routes. The fish rates were revised and increased, the rates and conditions previously in force being unsuitable to the present development of that traffic.

Flood damages.

The floods first breached the Bengal Central Railway on the 2nd September 1890 at the 58th mile, and in many places after that date between miles 54 and 59, but through traffic was interrupted for 19 days only, owing to work having been carried on night and day to restore the breaches in the line. The damage to the Railway from the floods was considerable, the rush of water being strengthened by the bursting of the Moorshedabad protective embankment. In one place, upwards of a mile of the line was under water at one time, and the bridge at the 66th mile was endangered. At the 46th and 47th miles the water rose to the top of formation. The water rose 8 inches higher during the flood of 1890 than in any former year.

Accidents.

No collisions, derailments or other serious accidents of a like nature occurred during the year 1890.

Capital expenditure.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1890 was Rs. 95,95,077.

The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 2,47,108, of which Rs. 2,34,172 was expended on completing the ballasting of the line, Rs. 2,710 on surveying proposed lines to Madaripore, and Rs. 3,888 on a saloon carriage for the Agent.

The total capital outlay, including suspense, to end of 1890, and interest charges thereon, were as follows :—

	Rs.
Capital outlay to end of 1890	96,88,212
Interest for 1890, reckoned @ 4 % on the capital outlay to end of 1889 and 2 % on capital outlay during 1890	3,82,719
Excess of interest charges over total net earnings*...	1,36,313
Excess of interest charges over net earnings creditable to Government after paying the Company's quarter share†	1,98,289
Excess of interest on paid-up capital and advance by Secretary of State over net earnings creditable to Government	2,55,533

* Rs. 2,45,906. † Rs. 1,84,430.

Revenue Results—Traffic and Working.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 125 miles as in 1889.

General results.—The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889 :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train-miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1889 ...	125	303,444	7,37,191	4,41,203	2,95,988	59·83	113·41	3·13
1890 ...	125	293,642	6,67,803	4,21,897	2,45,906	63·18	102·74	2·54
Difference ...	...	—9,802	—69,388	—19,306	—50,082	+3·33	—10·67	—0·59

The gross earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 69,388, or 9·41 per cent., whilst the working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 19,306, or 4·37 per cent. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,45,906, or Rs. 50,082 less than the previous year, and yielded a return of 2·54 per cent. on the total capital outlay, including suspense, against 3·13 per cent. in the previous year.

Gross earnings.—The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1889 :—

	1889.	1890.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	5,15,070	4,97,306	17,764
Goods	2,10,440	1,62,117	48,323
Electric Telegraph ...	1,903	1,996	+93
Sundries	9,778	6,384	3,394
Total ...	7,37,191	6,67,803	69,388

Coaching.—The number of passengers of various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows :—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Intermediate Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	3,468	4,431	32,319	13,520	167,786	75,281	1,291,202	4,08,007	1,494,775	5,01,239
1890	2,627	4,743	32,971	14,880	152,720	69,312	1,223,317	3,89,790	1,411,635	4,78,675
Difference ...	— 841	+ 312	+ 652	+ 1,360	— 15,066	— 5,969	— 67,885	— 18,267	— 83,140	— 22,564

The decrease of Rs. 22,564 in passenger traffic was chiefly due to certain pilgrim traffic in 1889 which did not take place in 1890, and also to breaches in the line, caused by floods during the latter half-year. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 3·08 pies, against 3·05 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train-mile amounted to Rs. 2·59, against Rs. 2·76 in 1889.

Goods.—The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with 1889 :—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandise ...	76,249	1,90,649	59,077	1,39,502	— 17,172	— 51,147
Military stores ...	203	271	156	196	— 47	— 75
Railway materials for construction	112	17	...	...	— 112	— 17
Coal for the public and construction ..	20,568	15,951	22,659	19,119	+ 2,091	+ 3,168
Coal for Revenue ...	6,121	2,068	5,232	1,872	— 889	— 196
Revenue stores other than coal	981	733	1,081	721	+ 100	— 12
Live-stock	6	121	4	75	— 2	— 46
Rents, miscellaneous ...	...	630	...	632	...	+ 2
Total ...	104,240	2,10,440	88,209	1,62,117	— 16,031	— 48,323

The decrease under "General merchandise" chiefly occurred in jute traffic, held back some time in hopes of a more favourable market, which had been abnormally large in 1889. It was also attributable to sugar traffic from Jhingergachi, which fell off owing to a smaller demand. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to pies 5·88, against 6·39 pies.

Working expenses.—The following table compares the working expenses of the Railway during the years 1889 and 1890 :—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance ...	89,844	12·18	1,01,766	15·26	+ 11,922	+ 13·26
Locomotive	1,07,235	14·53	88,738	13·29	— 18,497	— 17·24
Carriage and wagon ...	31,195	4·23	32,642	4·89	+ 1,447	+ 4·63
Traffic	1,01,815	13·81	93,283	13·96	— 8,532	— 8·37
General	99,232	13·48	91,976	13·76	— 7,256	— 7·31
Steam-boat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous expenditure ...	11,882	1·62	13,492	2·02	+ 1,610	+ 13·54
Total ...	4,41,203	59·85	4,21,897	63·18	— 19,306	— 4·37

Maintenance.—The increase was chiefly due to repairs to damages caused by floods.

The decrease under Locomotive, Carriage and wagon traffic and General charges was chiefly due to smaller charges by the Eastern Bengal State Railway owing to falling off in earnings.

Special and miscellaneous.—The increase under this abstract was due to cost of transhipping passengers at breaches caused by floods.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

General.

The length of this Railway open for traffic at the end of 1890-91 was—

474·14 miles of double line;
1,051·30 „ single „
398·80 „ sidings;

on the Tarkessur Railway (worked by the East Indian Railway)—

22·23 miles of single line;
2·77 „ sidings;

and on the Patna-Gya State Railway (also worked by the East Indian Railway)—

57·20 miles of single line;
9·19 „ sidings.

There are no important works or events to be commented on during this official year in connection with these Railways.

Works in progress.

The chief works in progress during the year as a charge against Capital were—

The purchase of a portion of the Custom House premises, Calcutta, for the extension of the Railway Offices at a cost of Rs. 3,17,041 (completed); additions and alterations to lines in connection with the coal jetties at Howrah (not completed); Hooghly Junction arrangements (not completed); Sahebgunge Ghât additions and alterations (not completed); the junction arrangements with the Bengal-Nagpore Railway at Asansole (not completed); additions and alterations in station yard, Mokameh (not completed); the works for the protection of the river bank at Monghyr (not completed); the junction arrangements with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway and the extensions of the transhipment platform at Moghal Serai (completed); closing the Kudgoone Bridge near Mirzapore (commenced); the junction arrangements with the Indian Midland Railway at Manikpur (delayed pending sanction of revised estimate); grouping points at Jubbulpore station (completed); the junction arrangements

with the Indian Midland Railway at Cawnpore (not completed); station building at Mahanpur (completed); the extension of the transhipment platform at Hathras (completed); the provision of disc signals and lamps at the stations on the single line (not completed).

Works under the following estimates, chargeable against Revenue, have been practically completed:—

The replacing of the Warren girders of the Bally, Satgong, Magra, and Banka nalla bridges; the strengthening of the Jynthu, Puthroo, and Adjui bridges, and the repairs of the damage caused by the accident to the Jynthu bridge.

The following works undertaken for Government have been in progress:—

A siding to the Government salt golah at Sulkea; block-houses on the right and left abutments of the Jumna Bridge, Allahabad; defensible gateways at west abutment, Selemgarh, and improving the defences, Jumna Bridge, at Delhi.

The following works undertaken for outsiders have been completed:—

A siding for the Gourepore Mills; a wharf and siding for the Damuda Coal Company; sidings for the Raneegunge Coal Association at Madancutta.

The following work undertaken for a foreign railway is in progress:—

Junction arrangements with the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Lines under survey or projected.

The only survey taken up during this year in connection with the East Indian Railway and lines worked by it, for which sanction has been accorded, is for an extension to serve the collieries beyond the Barrakur river which has recently been put in hand. Some preliminary surveys have also been made in connection with proposals for new branch lines.

Collieries.

East Indian Railway, Kurhurbaree and Serampore Collieries.

The total output of these collieries for the year ending 31st March 1891 amounted to 331,950 tons. The output recorded in the Administration Report for 1889-90 was that for the calendar year 1889, and was 295,710 tons. The periods do not therefore correspond, but it may be stated that the increase for the year now reported on is due to a more lively traffic. The cost of output was approximately Re. 1-9-3 per ton. The fire previously reported on in shaft 11 A at Serampore still continues, but is well under control. Jubilee pit No. 1 is 298 feet deep, with permanent pumps to the feeder at 220 feet. Jubilee pit No. 2 has been sunk to a depth of 450 feet, and work is suspended. It is now the deepest pit in India, and has a considerable distance yet to go to coal. The plant is all in good order.

There were 3 fatal, 9 serious, and 86 slight accidents during the official year. The health of the work-people has been good. The actual capital outlay on the collieries to the 30th March 1890 amounted to Rs. 7,61,555, and the expenditure during the year 1890-91 to Rs. 17,945, the total outlay to the 31st March 1891 being Rs. 7,79,500.

Fares and Rates.

Coaching rates.—There were no alterations of importance in the coaching tariff. Return halves of tickets were made available in reserving accommodation in accordance with Conference Regulations of 1888.

Goods rates.—The following alterations in goods rates may be noted:—

A general rate of 3 annas per wagon-mile has been introduced for ballast, kunkur, and pitching stone when carried for distances over 100 miles.

Adjustments were made early in the year in the charges for wheat, &c., owing to the competition between the Jubbulpore and Itarsi routes for traffic between Cawnpore and Itarsi, and beyond.

Certain rates in excess of special class rates which had been imposed on special class traffic in order to minimize the effect of competition in diverting traffic were objected to, and (in consequence of the ruling conveyed in paragraph 13 of Government of India No. 749R.T., of 21st October 1890) were withdrawn with effect from 1st January 1891.

The East Indian Railway system of rates on through distances was partially applied in through booking of coal to stations on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, the charge between the collieries and Moghal Serai for stations on Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, distant more than 600 miles from the collieries, being consequently reduced from $\frac{1}{6}$th pie to $\frac{1}{7}$th pie per maund.

The charge from Howrah for certain descriptions of iron and steel to Aligarh, and to *viâ* Moghal Serai for stations on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Bareilly and above, was reduced in order to protect Calcutta from the competition of the reduced charge quoted from Bombay owing to the competition between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay–Baroda and Central India Railway.

The charge for wheat and seeds from Cawnpore to Calcutta was reduced from Rs. 51 to Rs. 48 per 100 maunds (Re. 0-7-8 per maund from 1st December) to meet the reductions by the Itarsi route to Bombay, viz.—

For wheat from Rs. 79-2-8 to Rs. 67-3-0
For seeds from Rs. 79-11-0 to Rs. 68-12-0
} per 100 maunds.

The charge for wheat and seeds from Hathras to Howrah was also reduced from Rs. 55 to Rs. 53 per 100 maunds (Re. 0-8-6 per maund from 1st December).

The East Indian Railway tariff was assimilated with that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for many items in which traffic is unimportant.

The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway having withdrawn a very low rate for salt from Kheora *viâ* Saharanpur, the rate for the article *viâ* Ghaziabad to certain stations in Allahabad and Dinapore district was raised, and to others reduced to equalize with Oudh and Rohilkund Railway rates.

The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway having raised their rates for Sambhur salt, the East Indian Railway charges from Agra to certain stations in the "B" and "C" districts were also raised.

In order to assist local manufactures, the charge for small coal was reduced 10 per cent.

The upwards rates for low-priced bhoosa, jaggery and sugar (value under Rs. 8 per maund) from certain stations has been reduced. There have also been reductions in the rates for kerosine oil.

From December 1st, 1890, the goods tariff of the East Indian Railway shows rates calculated per maund, instead of per 100 maunds as previously.

Fuel consumption.

All the coal used on the East Indian Railway and on the lines worked by it (Tarkessur Railway, Patna–Gya State Railway, and Delhi–Umballa–Kalka Railway) is obtained from the Kurhurbaree and Serampore collieries. The approximate cost of the coal for the year is Re. 1-11-3 per ton at the collieries. Foundry coke continues to give satisfaction, and a trial is being made with coke for locomotive purposes.

Flood damages.

There are no flood damages to be reported on during the year 1890 on the East Indian, Tarkessur, Patna–Gya State, and Delhi–Umballa–Kalka Railways.

Accidents.

The accidents to life and limb on the East Indian Railway, Patna–Gya, and Tarkessur Railways during 1890, were—

Description.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.
Passengers	16	34	50
Company's servants	16	28	44
Labour contractors and ballast coolies...	9	8	17
Trespassers and others	46	16	62
Suicides and attempts at suicide ...	24	1	25
Grand Total ...	111	87	198

There was only one accident to trains during the year which called for a report of enquiry under the rules which lay down as a serious accident, one attended

with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or of a description usually attended with such loss or injury. This accident was caused by a collision which took place at Etawah, on the East Indian Railway, between a down goods train and a ballast train on the 14th June 1890. The collision was stated in the report by the Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to have been caused by the reckless driving of the down goods train. Two coolies were killed and four injured. The brake-van and one truck of the ballast train were destroyed and two other trucks much damaged; six wagons of the goods train and the engine were also damaged.

Accidents under the definition given in Chapter 8, Section 83 of Act IX of 1890 were as follows:—

On the 11th March a down passenger train was turned on to the wrong line on entering Howrah yard and came into collision with a pilot engine standing there. No serious damage resulted. On the 18th April a passenger train while leaving Bankipore station, came into collision with a wagon which had rolled foul of the points, damaging the sunshades of several of the third class carriages. On the 14th June some loaded wagons, after being placed on a siding at Mokameh, rolled foul of the points, and a passenger train entering the station came into collision with them. One wagon was derailed and several vehicles damaged. On the 16th November a fire broke out in the goods shed at Sahebgunge, damaging the wooden platform and goods to a serious extent.

Stores and Rolling-stock.

The cost of working the Stores Department was further reduced during the year, the following reductions in sanctions having taken place:—

			Rs.	A.	P.	
Controller's office, clerks	...	...	450	0	0	per mensem.
Depôt, clerks	...	...	2,348	0	0	„
„ menials	...	...	7	6	0	„
„ gunner	...	...	40	0	0	„

There has been an addition of Rs. 2,936 on account of staff engaged departmentally for landing stores, &c., owing to the former practice of doing this work by contract being found unsatisfactory; but this increase of staff is more than covered by the reduction in the estimate for handling stores by contract.

The depôt at Rampore Hât has been closed. No new depôts or offices have been opened, and there has been no amalgamations of depôts or offices during the year.

Brakes.—Estimates have been submitted to the Board of the cost of fitting certain portions of the stock with vacuum automatic brakes. The Board have, however, made a further reference (on grounds of economy) as to the extent to which the present conditions of traffic require them to consent to the considerable expenditure that would be involved, and the matter is still in suspense.

Rolling-stock adapted for Military purposes.—The total number of ambulance carriages at present on the stock of this Railway is 45.

The following are also available :—

791 covered goods wagons for carrying horses.
1,309 open wagons suited for carrying guns.

An estimate of the cost of fitting 5 per cent. of the 3rd class ambulance carriages of this Railway with Lushai and Collis' dandies has been called for.

Couplings.—The whole of the postal vans have now a coupling at each end, and the work of providing a second coupling to the joint-stock vehicles of the East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies is in progress; but none of the ordinary coaching or goods stock of this Railway is so fitted.

The Board has, however, agreed that future indents for stock shall provide for couplings at both ends in some proportion to be fixed hereafter.

Capital.

The capital transactions of the East Indian Railway, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Empire, may be thus given. The

figures do not represent the money value of the line, but the capital expenditure incurred by the State in the purchase of the line and subsequent additions:—

	£
The capital authorized to be raised by the East Indian Railway Company under Acts of 1849 and 1864 for the purpose of the undertaking aggregated	27,000,000
Further capital authorized to be raised by the issue of redeemable debentures and irredeemable debenture stock ...	4,450,000
Total authorized capital ...	31,450,000
The sum actually raised, and which has been consolidated into the capital stock of the Company was	26,200,000
Debentures and debenture stock issued	4,450,000
Total capital raised ...	30,650,000
Under the Purchase Act, 42 and 43 Vict., Cap. CCVI, the capital stock of the Company was taken over by Government at a commuted value of £125 for every £100 of capital stock. The par value of this stock on the purchase became	32,750,000
Under the same Act the debentures and debenture stock were virtually taken over by Government as State debt to the amount of	4,450,000
Total sum paid for the East Indian Railway may consequently be stated at	37,200,000

Of the £37,200,000, representing the valuation at which Government accepted the Railway, the following portions have been taken over or purchased:—

	£		£	
Debentures and debenture stock taken over	4,450,000	@	4,450,000	
Redemption of £64,350, East Indian Railway 14½ per cent. debenture stock, by the issue of Indian 3½ and 3 per cent stock, being the excess of the amount of 3½ and 3 per cent. stock issued in exchange over the amount of debenture stock redeemed—				
3½ per cent.	...	@	8,028	
3 per cent.	...	@	8,387	
Commuted capital stock purchased by Secretary of State by issue of India 4 per cent. stock	5,115,939	@	5,115,939	
Commuted capital stock purchased by Secretary of State by issue of 4 per cent. rupee debt	10,675	@	10,675	
Do. do. by do. by issue of India 3½ per cent. stock ...	521,156	@	586,300	
Do. do. by do by issue of India 3½ per cent. stock ...	426,963	@	480,333	
Do. do. by do. by issue of India 3½ per cent. stock ...	449,219	@	505,371	
Do. do. by do. by issue of India 3½ per cent. stock ...	102,443	@	115,248	
Do. do. by do. by issue of India 3 per cent. stock ...	170,663	@	215,243	
Do. do. by do. by issue of India 3½ per cent. stock ...	499,419	@	544,991	
Do. do. by do. by issue of India 3½ per cent. stock ...	2,680	@	2,925	
	11,749,157	@	12,043,440	£12,032,765 + Rx. 10,675

So that up to the end of 1890 the commuted value of capital stock and debentures and debenture stock, valued at £11,749,157, was paid for by the State by the creation of a "Debt" of £12,032,765 + Rx. 10,675, and the balance of

the *commuted capital remains to be discharged* by the payment of an annuity of £850,538, which is exclusive of the annuity deferred.

The amount of "Debt" thus created has been transferred in the Finance and Revenue Accounts in the year concerned to the "Debt incurred for Productive Public Works," and has been so recorded against the capital account of the East Indian Railway.

Since the purchase of the line, 1st January 1880 to 31st December 1890, the capital transactions of the East Indian Railway stand as follows:—

			£	Rx.
Debt incurred in, or created for, the purchase of the line—				
East Indian Railway debentures and debenture stock			4,450,000	
India 4 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway annuity ...			5,115,939	
India 4 per cent. rupee debt issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway annuity ...			...	10,675
India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway annuity, and 4½ per cent. debenture stock ...			2,243,196	
India 3 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway annuity, and 4½ per cent. debenture stock			223,630	
Capital outlay incurred since purchase of line—				
Overdrawn capital to the 31st December 1879		Rs. 26,45,269		
Capital account including unfinished construction works—				
Preliminary expenses ...		1,65,231		
Land		6,32,757		
Formation		3,61,322		
Bridge-work		36,46,906		
Fencing, &c.		1,16,882		
Ballast and permanent-way ...		58,34,002		
Stations and buildings		50,63,700		
Plant		9,31,230		
Ferries, &c.		1,14,848		
Rolling-stock		49,43,473		
General charges		7,21,521		
Payment to shareholders on account of collieries		3,05,154		
Kurhurbaree colliery block ...		3,15,046		
Serampore do. do. ...		1,54,972		
New minor works		33,775		
Loss by exchange		120		
		2,59,86,208		
Capital advance and stores suspense accounts		71,84,523		
		3,31,70,731		
Deduct—Value of stores, cash, deposits, &c., received from the Company on purchase of line, viz.—				
(i) Cash, deposits, &c., made over to the new undertaking ...	Rs. 8,22,168			
(ii) Stores made over to the new undertaking ...	76,65,339			
(iii) Sale-proceeds of surplus stores ...	6,30,652			
Sale-proceeds from dismantled buildings ...	8,67,275			
		99,85,434		
		2,31,85,297		
			...	2,318,529
		Totals ...	12,032,765	2,329,204

Revenue Results—Traffic and Working.

The length of line open for traffic on the 31st December, exclusive of sidings, was as follows:—

	Miles.
East Indian Railway proper, including Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Branch	1,525·437
Tarkessur Railway	22·229
Patna-Gya State Railway	57·200
Bengal-Nagpore Railway, Asansole-Goilkera Section ...	147·000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Agra East Bank to Agra Fort ...	1·000
Eastern Bengal State Railway, Calcutta to Naihati ...	23·244
Total ...	1,776·110

There has been an increase in the mileage of the section of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway open for working by this Company from 55 to 147 miles during the year. There has been a slight decrease in the mileage of the East Indian Railway proper (26 feet only) due to remeasurement. There has been a reduction in the mileage of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway worked over by this Company from 3·006 miles to one mile owing to the transfer of the Sindia State Railway to the Indian Midland Railway.

The mileage of the East Indian Railway proper, together with that of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and of the Eastern Bengal State Railway as above, over which the East Indian Railway has running powers, amounts to 1,525·437+1·000+23·244 = 1,549·681 miles.

General results.—The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train-miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week, excluding steam-boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889 ...	1,549·68	8,218,511	4,49,57,900	1,55,48,840	2,94,09,060	34·58	557	
1890 ...	1,549·68	8,084,823	4,34,39,355	1,36,16,580	2,98,22,775	31·35	538	
Difference ...	...	—133,688	—15,18,545	—19,32,260	+4,13,715	—3·47	—19	

With a decrease of 133,688 miles, or 1·63 per cent., in the train-mileage, the gross earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 15,18,545; whilst the working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 19,32,260, or 12·10 per cent., during 1890. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,98,22,775, or Rs. 4,13,715 more than in 1889. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 31·35 against 34·58.

Gross earnings.—The following table shows the gross earnings under the main heads as compared with 1889:—

	1889.	1890.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ...	1,48,26,514	1,44,04,649	—4,21,865
Goods ...	2,94,64,255	2,81,17,801	—13,46,454
Electric Telegraph	72,972	68,963	—4,009
Steam-boat ...	44,256	64,246	+19,990
Sundries ...	5,49,904	7,83,696	+2,33,792
Total ...	4,49,57,901	4,34,39,355	—15,1,8546

Coaching.—The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Intermediate Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	46,612	4,82,352	158,338	6,69,562	638,859	5,62,224	13,251,926	1,14,69,527	14,095,735	1,31,83,665
1890	47,552	4,80,543	165,975	6,29,532	668,326	5,75,158	12,994,314	1,10,89,697	12,876,167	1,27,74,930
Difference ...	+940	—1,809	+7,637	—40,030	+29,467	+12,934	—257,612	—3,79,830	—1,129,568	—4,08,735

The falling off in second class traffic was chiefly due to native gentlemen having availed themselves less of reserved accommodation than during the previous year, and also to the movements of troops during 1890 being over shorter distances owing to the opening of the Indian Midland Railway and to the return of troops from Burma, and the despatch of others to the Lushai Expedition during 1889. There was, however, an improvement in the holiday and 4- and 6-monthly return tickets, which was due to the extension of time for which these tickets were made available and to the North-Western Railway having discontinued the issue of such tickets except on payment of two single fares. The falling off in earnings of third class traffic was principally due to fewer pilgrims visiting holy places owing to inauspicious times, depression of trade consequent on an unusually heavy rainy season, and the opening of alternative routes resulting in diversion of traffic on the opening of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpore Railways. The improvement in the intermediate class traffic was principally due to passengers of this class having largely availed themselves of return tickets. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted, as in the previous year, to 2·38 pies. The coaching earnings per passenger train-mile amounted to Rs. 3·65, against Rs. 4·09 in 1889.

Goods.—The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with 1889:—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandise ...	2,435,544	2,11,62,122	2,317,665	2,04,43,363	—117,878	—7,18,759
Military stores ...	10,082	4,47,707	9,804	4,20,481	—278	27,226
Railway material for construction	77,549	44,951	26,117	31,571	—51,432	—13,380
Coal for the public and construction	1,406,987	65,81,921	1,458,436	62,34,301	+51,449	—3,47,620
Coal for Revenue only ...	193,244	4,02,483	190,511	3,94,359	—2,733	—8,124
Revenue stores other than coal	711,334	6,29,632	342,929	4,16,996	—368,405	—2,12,636
Live-stock	2,233	91,215	2,642	1,16,204	+409	+24,989
Rents, miscellaneous, &c. ...	...	1,05,843	...	62,422	...	—43,121
Total ...	4,836,973	2,94,65,574	4,348,104	2,81,19,697	—488,869	13,45,877

The decrease in "General merchandise" chiefly occurred in linseed, mustard and rape, and castor-oil seeds, rice, and cotton piece-goods. The

following is a comparison of the tonnage of these goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, with those of 1889:—

	Tons.	Earnings.
		Rs.
Linseed—		
1889	206,468	16,55,734
1890	172,526	13,86,150
Mustard and rape—		
1889	101,091	5,94,731
1890	67,752	9,97,966
Castor—		
1889	30,398	2,19,244
1890	20,788	1,17,455
Rice—		
1889	273,070	14,30,474
1890	257,406	11,73,933
Cotton piece-goods—		
1889	66,357	20,63,179
1890	65,127	18,81,750

Linseed.—The decrease was due to the rise in exchange and sea freight, coupled with prices above shippers' views, and also to a total stoppage of despatches to Bombay *viâ* Jubbulpore from Cawnpore and *viâ* Hathras from the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, *viâ* Aligarh, presumably owing to diversion to the Indian Midland Railway.

Mustard and rape.—Decrease due to a partial failure of crops and to diversion of traffic to the Indian Midland Railway.

Castor.—Decrease due to high prices asked by sellers, short crop, and free supply of Madras Coast seed by sea.

Rice.—The decrease was principally due to the fact that in 1889, owing to a deficient harvest in the Patna and Shahabad districts, there was an increase in the Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western Railways *viâ* Mokameh and Digha Ghâts traffic, and considerable quantities were sent from stations on the loop line and in the Burdwan and Raneegunge districts. This demand ceased in 1890. Howrah receipts, however, greatly improved owing to a demand for shipment from Calcutta: there was also a slight improvement in despatches to Benares Cantonment.

Cotton piece-goods.—Decrease due, it is said, to the failure of some large firms and the unsettled state of exchange. The most noticeable features in this traffic were a falling off in the despatches from Calcutta and Bombay to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, which was most marked in the traffic to Cawnpore and Delhi respectively, and an improvement in the despatches to Behar and Bengal, most marked in the traffic to Patna and Gya and Chota Nagpore districts respectively. There was a great falling off in the traffic consigned locally from Bombay to Delhi *viâ* Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and an increase in Indian piece-goods was prominent in despatches from Cawnpore to Howrah, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Agra, Shikohabad, and Hathras.

There were, however, improvements chiefly in raw cotton and iron (railway material) for foreign railways, the comparison of the tonnage lifted, and the earnings therefrom, with those of 1889 being as follows:—

	Tons.	Earnings.
		Rs.
Raw cotton—		
1889	52,361	9,38,122
1890	49,418	10,87,880
Iron (railway material for foreign railways)—		
1889	64,269	6,07,588
1890	70,257	7,33,799

Raw cotton.—Notwithstanding some 3,000 tons were less lifted in 1890, the receipts were higher by close on Rs. 1,50,000 owing to a considerable increase in the weight of cotton carried to Calcutta with an average lead of about 800 miles, while there was a heavy falling off in cotton booked to Bombay with a lead by something under 100 miles over the East Indian Railway.

Iron (railway material for foreign railways).—There was a prominent increase in the carriage of iron for Delhi–Umballa–Kalka Railway, but a decrease in the same for the Bengal–Nagpore Railway.

Coal for the public and construction.—Under this head there was an increase in the quantities carried on account of foreign railways and the public traffic at Howrah, but a large decrease in earnings, caused chiefly by a slack demand for export owing to an accumulation of stocks; the downward despatches to Howrah were, however, helped by a good demand for shipment of coal to coast ports, Madras and Rangoon chiefly. To encourage traffic in coal, a rebate of 16 per cent. on railway freight of coal for export was sanctioned from September 1889, and of 10 per cent. on all slack coal carried from May and June 1890.

The average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile was 5·776 pies, compared with 5·634 pies in 1889. The goods earnings per goods train-mile were Rs. 6·129, as against Rs. 6·127 in 1889, or practically the same.

Working expenses.—The following table compares the working expenses of the Railway during the years 1889 and 1890:—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance ...	—54,43,286	12·11	38,78,004	8·93	—15,65,282	—1·18
Locomotive ...	36,31,047	8·07	35,51,286	8·17	—79,761	+·10
Carriage and wagon ...	12,13,622	2·70	11,86,061	2·73	—27,561	+·30
Traffic	29,35,250	6·53	29,14,896	6·71	—20,354	+·18
General	19,17,423	4·26	18,24,441	4·20	—92,982	—·06
Steam-boat ...	57,308	·13	78,951	·18	+21,643	+·05
Special and miscellaneous	3,50,904	·78	1,82,941	·42	1,67,963	—·36
Total ...	1,55,48,840	34·58	1,36,16,580	31·34	—19,32,260	—3·24

Maintenance.—The decrease was due chiefly to less renewals, reducing the laying of D. O. sleepers, discontinuing the previous practice of changing wood for D. O. sleepers when relaying, and to ballasting being practically complete.

Locomotive.—The decrease was mainly due to charges for replacement of engines and tenders having been less, to a larger credit to the department on account of working branch lines, and to reduction of establishment.

Carriage and wagon.—The decrease was principally due to a larger credit to the department for working other lines, to reduction of staff consequent on a re-arrangement and amalgamation of the duties of shop foremen, to the train-examiners' duties at several stations having been taken over by the Locomotive Department, and to the carriage shops at Allahabad having been closed. There was, however, an increase in "material" under "repairs and renewals of vehicles and machinery," due to a greater number of vehicles having been repaired and to higher prices of material.

Traffic.—The decrease was chiefly due to larger credits for working other lines during 1890; also under the sub-head printing, stationery, and tickets, owing to fewer printed forms being used in consequence of the fall in traffic, to reduction of staff, to an extended use of contract labour in the printing office, and to a revision of forms requiring less setting up. There were also decreases under "Miscellaneous," due to expenditure for repairs of clocks, lamps, &c., having been less; and under minor head "Office and station fittings and furniture" due to smaller outlay than in 1889. There was an increase, however, under "Fires, lights, water, and general stores," due to larger consumption of stores owing to the opening of the Bengal–Nagpore Railway and to the high price of castor oil during 1890.

General.—Decrease due chiefly to reduction of establishment and to larger credits for working other lines during 1890.

Steam-boat.—The increase was chiefly due to the steamer *Bradford Leslie* having been laid up for repairs, and to increased traffic, to meet which the steamers *Robin* and *Patna* and country boats were hired.

Special and miscellaneous.—The decrease was due chiefly to the fact that there were payments in 1889 to foreign lines for hire and mileage of rolling-stock, while in 1890 there were receipts which appeared as earnings under Abstract K. There was also a large decrease under "Loss by exchange," due to the improved exchange rates in 1890.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

The Patna-Gya State Railway is worked by the East Indian Railway Company, and the working expenses are calculated at the percentage which the gross working expenses of the East Indian Railway and Patna-Gya State Railway bear to the gross earnings of the undertaking.

Revenue Results—Traffic and Working.

General results.—The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train-miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses, including contribution to Provident Fund and ¼th share of net revenue payable to E.I.R. Company for working.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week, excluding steam-boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889 ...	57·2	125,299	5,21,515	2,53,954	2,67,561	48·69	175	6·15
1890 ...	57·2	115,119·5	5,17,487	2,37,388	2,80,099	45·87	174	6·44
Difference	...	—10,179·5	—4,028	—16,566	+12,538	—2·82	—1	+0·29

With a decrease of 10,179·5 train-miles, or 8·12 per cent., in the train-mileage, the gross earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 4,028, or 0·77 per cent., whilst the working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 16,566, or 6·52 per cent., during 1890. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,80,099, or Rs. 12,538 more than in 1889, and yielded a return of 6·44 per cent. on the total capital outlay, including suspense, against 6·15 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 45·87 against 48·69.

Gross earnings.—The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1889:—

	1889.	1890.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	3,85,774	3,66,679	—19,095
Goods	1,31,089	1,46,509	+15,420
Electric Telegraph ...	2,301	2,245	—56
Steam-boat	...	...	...
Sundries	2,351	2,054	—297
Total ...	5,21,515	5,17,487	—4,028

Coaching.—The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Intermediate Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889 ...	901	3,330	4,257	7,328	11,031	7,290	699,946	3,58,419	716,135	3,76,367
1890 ...	925	3,504	3,707	6,295	12,346	7,753	685,861	3,39,286	702,839	3,56,838
Difference ...	+24	+174	−550	−1,033	+1,315	+463	−14,085	−19,133	−13,296	−19,529

The falling off in the third class traffic was due to a smaller number of pilgrims visiting Gya. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·495 pies, against 2·501 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train-mile amounted to Rs. 4·587, against Rs. 4·408 in 1889.

Goods.—The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with 1889:—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandise ...	64,643	1,18,616	76,568	1,39,967	+11,925	+21,351
Military stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway materials for construction	10,076	3,066	2,768	887	−7,308	−2,179
Coal for the public and construction	1,941	2,921	2,416	3,266	+475	+345
Coal for Revenue only ...	104	53	128	62	+24	+9
Revenue stores other than coal	13,236	5,569	3,412	1,674	−9,824	−3,895
Live-stock	16	157	13	148	−3	−9
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	707	...	505	...	−202
Total ...	90,016	1,31,089	85,305	1,46,509	−4,711	+15,420

The decrease in "General merchandise" occurred chiefly in husked rice, jaggree and molasses, linseed, and mustard and rape seeds. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 7·760 pies, against 7·249 pies in 1889. The goods earnings per goods train-mile were Rs. 3·923, against Rs. 3·283 in 1889.

Working expenses.—The following table compares the working expenses of the Railway during the years 1889 and 1890:—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance ...	64,115	12·29	46,062	8·90	−18,053	−3·39
Locomotive ...	42,843	8·21	42,902	8·29	+59	+0·08
Carriage and wagon ...	14,422	2·77	14,362	2·78	−60	+0·01
Traffic	34,687	6·65	35,271	6·82	+584	+0·17
General	23,390	4·48	23,004	4·44	−386	−0·04
Steam-boat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous	4,229	0·81	2,225	0·43	−2,004	−0·38
Contribution to East Indian Railway Provident Fund ...	3,378	0·65	3,537	0·68	+159	+0·03
½th share of net revenue payable to East Indian Railway for working ...	66,890	12·83	70,025	13·53	+3,135	+0·70
Total ...	2,53,954	48·69	2,37,388	45·87	−16,566	−2·82

The decrease in the working expenses for 1890, compared with 1889, occurred principally under the head of "Maintenance," and was due entirely to the more economical cost of that service on the East Indian Railway proper.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

This line was worked throughout the year, as usual, by the East Indian Railway for the Secretary of State, acting for the Managing Agents of the Tarkessur Railway.

Revenue Results—Traffic and Working.

General results.—The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889 :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train-miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses, including charge for use of E. I. Ry. rolling-stock at 5 per cent. on gross receipts, contribution to Provident Fund, and ¼th share of net revenue payable to E. I. Ry. for working.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week, excluding steam-boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889 ...	22·23	52,051	2,84,895	1,48,318	1,36,578	52·06	246	...
1890 ...	22·23	51,470	2,86,526	1,42,243	1,44,282	49·64	247	...
Difference ...	...	−581	+1,631	−6,075	+7,704	−2·42	+1	...

In spite of a decrease of 581 train-miles, or 1·11 per cent. in the train-mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 1,631, or 0·57 per cent.; whilst the working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 6,075, or 4·09 per cent. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 1,44,282, or Rs. 7,704 more than in 1889. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 49·64 against 52·06.

Gross earnings.—The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1889 :—

	1889.	1890.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ...	2,68,421	2,65,975	−2,446
Goods ...	16,051	19,635	+3,584
Electric Telegraph ...	361	413	+52
Steam-boat ...	...	...	...
Sundries ...	62	503	+441
Total ...	2,84,895	2,86,526	+1,631

Coaching.—The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Intermediate Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
1889 ...	303	284	2,275	969	79,444	19,353	996,384	2,43,869	1,078,406	2,64,475
1890 ...	312	277	2,779	1,168	82,433	19,956	982,612	2,39,983	1,068,136	2,61,384
Difference ...	+9	−7	+504	+199	+2,989	+603	−13,772	−3,886	−10,270	−3,091

The decrease in third class traffic was due to fewer pilgrims having visited Tarkessur than in 1889. The average sum received for carrying a passenger

one mile amounted to 2·94 pies, against 2·95 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train-mile amounted to Rs. 5·52, against Rs. 5·48 in 1889.

Goods.—The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with 1889:—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandise ...	14,838	14,468	18,137	17,730	+3,299	+3,262
Military stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway materials for construction	5	8	391	562	+386	+556
Coal for the public ...	928	707	1,002	708	+74	+1
Coal for Revenue only ...	1	1	3	4	+2	+3
Revenue stores other than coal	4,022	730	2,090	443	—1,932	—287
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	137	...	186	...	+49
Total ...	19,794	16,051	21,623	19,635	+1,829	+3,584

The increase under "General merchandise" occurred chiefly in the jute traffic. The total quantity of jute carried over the Railway was 1,961 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,568, as against 1,054 tons carried and Rs. 1,319 earned during the previous year. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 9·65 pies, against 8·79 pies in 1889. The goods earnings per goods train-mile were Rs. 4·74, against Rs. 4·21 in 1889.

Working expenses.—The following table compares the working expenses of the Railway during the years 1889 and 1890:—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance	34,435	12·09	25,996	9·07	—8,439	—3·05
Locomotive	22,941	8·05	23,374	8·16	+433	+0·11
Carriage and wagon ...	7,637	2·68	7,784	2·72	+147	+0·04
Traffic	18,540	6·51	19,147	6·68	+607	+0·17
General	12,456	4·37	12,525	4·37	+69	...
Steam-boat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous ...	2,194	0·77	1,199	0·42	—995	—0·35
5 per cent. on gross receipts for use of East Indian Railway rolling-stock	14,245	5·00	14,326	5·00	+81	...
1 per cent. on net revenue for contribution to East Indian Railway Provident Fund ...	1,725	0·61	1,822	0·63	+97	+0·02
⅛th share of net revenue payable to East Indian Railway for working	34,145	11·98	36,070	12·59	+1,925	+0·61
Total ...	1,48,318	52·06	1,42,243	49 64	—6,075	—2·42

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

The number of miles open is 4·79. There is no branch, nor has any new line been opened during the year, nor is any under consideration.

Stores and Rolling-stock.

There is nothing particular to report regarding the administration and working of the Store Department. The rolling-stock is not fitted with automatic vacuum brakes, and the vehicles are not adapted for military purposes. The coaching stock on this Railway has centre couplings. The third class carriages are all of saloon pattern, and composite carriages are divided into two compartments—one for the first and the other for third class.

Capital outlay.

The capital outlay is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Block account	2,75,042	15	0
Four covered goods wagons purchased out of revenue fund	6,136	13	0
Stock account stores	1,435	15	7
Total ...	2,82,615	11	7

Traffic and Working.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 4·79.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train-miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week, excluding steamboat.	Percentage of the net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1889 ...	4·79	13,196	28,533	15,839	12,694	55·51	114·55	4·79
1890 ...	4·79	13,436	26,095	15,180	10,915	58·17	104·77	3·86
Difference ...	...	+240	—2,438	—659	—1,779	+2·66	—9·78	—·63

With an increase of 240 miles, or 1·78 per cent., in the train-mileage, the gross earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 2,438, or 9·33 per cent.; whilst the working expenses showed also a decrease of Rs. 659, or 4·33 per cent. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 10,915, or Rs. 1,779 less than in 1889, and yielded a return of 3·86 per cent. on the total capital outlay, including suspense, against 4·49 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses was 58·17 against 55·51.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1889:—

	1889.	1890.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	25,865	23,941	1,924
Goods	2,466	1,971	495
Sundries	202	183	19
Total ...	28,533	26,095	2,438

Coaching.—The number of passengers of the various classes carried, and earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889 ...	601½	300	212,422½	25,565	213,024	25,865
1890 ...	635½	318	185,612½	23,623	186,248	23,941
Difference ...	+34	+18	—26,810	—1,942	—26,776	—1,924

The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 5·15 pies, against 4·86 pies in the previous year. As the goods and passengers

are carried in mixed trains, the amount of coaching earning per passenger train-mile cannot be given.

Goods.—The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with 1889 :—

	1889.		1890.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandise ...	7,855	2,466	6,604½	1,971	1,250½	495
Coal for Revenue only ...	218	...	197½	...	20½	...
Rents, miscellaneous ...	...	202	...	183	...	19
Total ...	8,073	2,668	6,802	2,154	1,271	514

Separate records for each sort of goods (viz., Military stores, Railway materials, live-stock) are not kept by this Railway. There was a fall in goods traffic compared with that of last year. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 1·08 annas, against 1·13 annas in 1889. Goods earnings per goods train-mile cannot be given, as passengers and goods are carried by mixed trains.

Working expenses.—The following table compares the working expenses of the Railway during the years 1889 and 1890 :—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance	2,999	10·51	3,283	12·58	+284	+9·47
Locomotives	5,333	18·76	4,601	17·63	—732	—13·72
Carriage and wagon ...	345	1·20	387	1·48	+42	+12·17
Traffic	4,418	15·48	4,331	16·60	—87	—1·96
General	2,565	8·98	2,398	9·19	—167	—6·51
Store Department, salaries and expenses	178	0·62	180	·69	+2	+1·12
Special and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,838	55·35	15,180	58·17	—658	—4·15

Maintenance.—The increase was due to new sleepers being purchased during 1890.

Locomotives.—The decrease was due to cost incurred in repairing locomotives in 1889.

Carriage and wagon.—The increase was due to repairs having been made to stock.

General.—The decrease was due to economy in printing.

Rates and Fares.

No changes were made during the year.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.

No additional length of railway was opened for traffic during the year, and the mileage therefore remains the same as in the previous year, viz., 51 miles.

Works in progress.

A new iron bridge over the Mahanuddy river in place of the old timber one at first mile has been put in hand by the Public Works Department.

Works of restoration of bridges over the upper and lower Pugla Jhoras at miles 25th and 28th of the Hill Cart Road were put in hand and completed.

Among the principal events which occurred may be noticed the washing away of bridges over the upper and lower Puglas and the slips at 10th to 12th miles and 49¾ mile, which caused a temporary interruption in the working of traffic.

Silligoree.—New transfer and local goods sheds have been completed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and are now in use under the terms of the joint-working agreement. Trestle road on carriage-inspection siding at Silligoree for the purpose of inspecting Darjeeling–Himalayan Railway rolling-stock was sanctioned in January last, and the work will be put in hand as soon as the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, approves of the plan showing the same.

Sukna.—New station building mentioned in the last report has been completed and is in use. Erection of coal sheds has been sanctioned, and the work will shortly be put in hand.

Rungtong.—At the request of the planters for a shed, and with a view to secure traffic in tea, &c., the shed from St. Mary's to Kurseong has been removed to this station.

Teendharia.—Alterations and additions have been made in the station shed, additional quarters have been provided for native workmen attached to the workshops, erection of a coal shed has been sanctioned, and the work has been completed.

Kurseong.—Additional goods shed accommodation has been sanctioned and the works have been put in hand. Small alterations and additions will at the same time be made to waiting-room and offices.

Clarendon Hotel.—A new telegraph and booking office has been opened for the reception of messages and booking of luggages for the convenience of passengers. This building includes a refreshment-room for native passengers.

Ghoom.—A new station building has been sanctioned, and the materials are being collected.

Darjeeling.—New station building sanctioned and the works are in progress. A goods shed at the bazar has almost been completed. Additional sidings at several stations and crossing places have been sanctioned, and the materials are being collected to put the work in hand.

Stores and Rolling-stock.

Stores.—At the close of the year 1890 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 1,01,560-5-10, made up as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
General stores	71,937	0	6
Coal	6,145	6	0
Engineering stores ...	23,477	15	4
Total ...	1,01,560	5	10

The receipts and issues of stores during the year were Rs. 1,23,092 and Rs. 1,47,781 respectively.

Rolling-stock—Goods vehicles.—Sixteen goods vehicles of timber have been constructed and put on the road. Twenty new iron low-sided wagons (100 maunds load) have been ordered from Mr. Howard of Bedford during the year 1890, and are being gradually put on the road during the current year.

Coaching vehicles.—One second and one third class passenger vehicles were erected during the year, and six third class, four second, and two first class carriages were sanctioned by the end of the year.

Traffic and Working.

The gross earnings increased from Rs. 5,74,293 in 1889 to Rs. 5,76,436 in 1890, or by Rs. 2,143; and the working expenses decreased from Rs. 3,45,176 in 1889 to Rs. 3,43,541 in 1890, or by Rs. 1,635. The net earnings, including debenture interest, increased by Rs. 3,779, having risen from Rs. 2,29,116 in 1889 to Rs. 2,32,895 in 1890. The decrease in the total number of passengers carried was from 45,610 in 1889 to 44,545 in 1890, and increase in the earnings from Rs. 1,67,055 in 1889 to Rs. 1,67,167 in 1890, and the tonnage

of goods carried rose from 21,950 tons in 1889 to 23,797 tons in 1890, and the earnings from Rs. 3,47,832 to Rs. 3,57,090 respectively.

The slight decrease in the passenger traffic was under the heading first and third class passengers, and the improvement in the goods traffic occurred chiefly under the headings grains, oils, provisions, sugar, stone, lime, tea, timber, and tobacco.

Fares and Rates.

Coaching fares.—Six-monthly return tickets were issued from 1st January 1890 in through booking with the Eastern Bengal State Railway System, East Indian, and North-Western Railways in lieu of 4-monthly tickets, with the exception of certain railways connected with the East Indian Railway, which do not issue 6-monthly tickets. In their case 4-monthly tickets remain in force as hitherto.

Goods rates.—The revision in goods classification was brought in force on and from 1st July 1890 by the introduction of five classes in lieu of three classes of goods with a view to assimilate the tariff with that of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and East Indian Railway.

Accidents.

No accidents of a serious nature occurred during the year.

BENGAL-NAGPORE RAILWAY.

	Miles.
Broad gauge lines opened for traffic at end of March 1890 ...	118
Section Chakardarpore to Goilkera opened for goods 15th May 1890 ...	19¾
Section Sambulpur Road to Goilkera opened for goods traffic 1st February 1891	104½

The section Chakardarpore to Sambulpur Road has been inspected and passed for passenger traffic, and was to have been opened for it on the 12th March, but unfortunately heavy floods came down the Brahmini river for several days and carried away the temporary diversion and damaged the diversion temporary bridge. This has delayed the opening for passengers, but it is expected the damage will have been repaired by the end of March if no more rain falls.

New projects.

Light feeder lines have not progressed and are at present at a standstill. The Government of India refused to allow the Company to make a survey of a line to Pooree and Cuttack, though they agreed to a survey as far as Sambulpur from Sambulpur Road station, which has been done. The settlement of a direct connection by this Company with Calcutta is in the same state as it was a year ago.

Capital transactions.

The capital of the Company has, since the Administration Report of 1889-90 was issued, been raised by a further sum of £1,200,000; the total capital at end of December 1890 therefore stands at £6,905,781, as follows:—

	£
Share capital	3,000,000
Debenture loan sanctioned by Secretary of State, bearing interest at 3½ per cent.	1,000,000
Debenture loan sanctioned by Secretary of State, bearing interest at 3¼ per cent.	500,000
Under Victoria 51, c. 5, bearing interest at 3¼ per cent.	2,400,000
Capital not bearing interest	5,781
Total ...	6,905,781
To this should be added the cost of the Kutni-Umaria section ... ... Rs. 48,53,830 at Rs. 13 per £	373,371
Total ...	7,279,152

converted at Rs. 13 per £, equals Rs. 9,46,28,976.

The following is the capital expenditure on the line during the year 1890:—

Head of Account.	Open Line.	Construction.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses ...	7,360	...	7,360
Land	49,463	68,613	1,18,076
Formation	7,75,147	24,27,873	32,03,020
Bridgework	19,69,971	19,10,158	38,80,129
Fencing	72,273	7,275	79,548
Electric Telegraph ...	...	...	...
Ballast and Permanent-way	13,94,786	36,18,632	50,13,418
Stations and Buildings ...	5,38,266	1,68,264	7,06,530
Plant	*—55,198*	*—47,590*	*—1,02,788*
Rolling-stock ...	1,57,055	...	1,57,055
General Charges ...	5,45,417	4,86,083	10,31,500
Total ...	54,54,540	86,39,308	1,40,93,848
Suspense	2,01,246	*—40,72,232*	*—38,70,986*
Total Expenditure ...	56,55,786	45,67,076	1,02,22,862

Traffic and Working.

From the following statement of revenue transactions for the year 1890 as compared with 1889, which shows the general results of the year's working, it will be seen that the gross earnings in 1890 amounted to Rs. 28,64,578, against Rs. 20,40,943 in 1889, or an increase of 40·35 with an increased open mileage of 75·98 over last year:—

Revenue transactions of 1890 as compared with 1889.

(*Including the Kutni Branch.*)

Year.	Miles open.	Train-miles run.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenditure on earnings.	Financial Results.		Per train-mile.			Remarks.
						Net profits.	Percentage of profit on Capital expenditure.	Gross earnings.	Working expenditure.	Profits.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.					
1889	310·06	525,106	20,40,943	16,37,783	80·25	4,03,160	1·21	3·89	3·12	0·77	
1890	545·65	608,664	28,64,578	23,17,125	80·89	5,47,453	0·84	4·1	3·81	0·90	

Working expenses.—The following table compares the working expenses of the Railway (including the Kutni Branch) during the years 1889 and 1890:—

Head of Account.	Outlay in 1889.	Outlay in 1890.	Difference.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Maintenance of way and works	4,23,041	8,79,503	4,56,462	...	
Locomotive expenses ...	5,35,728	5,35,150	...	578	
Carriage and wagon expenses	90,423	1,30,049	39,626	...	
Traffic expenses ...	2,41,213	2,65,098	23,885	...	
General expenses ...	3,25,849	4,44,812	1,18,963	...	
Special and miscellaneous expenses	21,529	62,513	40,984	...	
Total ...	16,37,783	23,17,125	6,79,342	...	

The increases that appear in the above heads of accounts are due principally to greater length of line open and to the inclusion of East Indian charges for working the Asansole-Goilkera section.

Gross earnings.—The division of earnings under main heads for the year 1890, as compared with 1889, are shown as under:—

Details.	Earnings in—		Difference.		Remarks.
	1889.	1890.	More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Coaching earnings ...	3,80,567	5,43,378	1,62,811	...	
Goods earnings ...	14,82,237	21,01,475	6,19,240	...	
Electric telegraph ...	9,026	16,855	7,829	...	
Sundry earnings ...	1,69,115	2,02,870	33,755	...	
Total ...	20,40,943	28,64,578	8,23,635	...	

Satisfactory increases appear under all the above heads, mainly due to increased open mileage.

Coaching.—On comparing the number of passengers of the various classes carried for the years 1889 and 1890, and the earnings therefrom, the following results are obtained:—

Details.	Passenger No.		Passenger receipts.		Number.		Receipts.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
First class ...	2,657	396½	7,189	14,746	1,310½	...	7,557	...
Second class ...	18,013	20,010½	12,205	16,831	1,997½	...	4,626	...
Intermediate ...	32,104	41,681	8,580	16,470	9,577	...	7,890	...
Third class ...	802,424½	1,048,122½	3,30,163	4,54,341	245,698	...	1,24,178	...
Total ...	855,198½	1,113,781½	3,58,137	5,02,388	258,583	...	1,44,251	...

The increase under the various classes is very satisfactory, and is entirely due to the opening of the new sections. As the traffic on the newly-opened sections had not developed during the first-half of 1890, more than 90 per cent. of the above increases were obtained in the second-half of the year.

Goods.—From the statement attached to this report, showing the principal commodities carried during 1890, and the earnings therefrom, it will be seen that, with the exception of drugs and chemicals, dyes and tans, and silk piece-goods, all descriptions of traffic show a marked increase, for which increased length of line is mainly responsible. The only decrease of importance occurs under dyes and tans, and is due to less exports of jungle produce, more especially myrabolams, which were exported in smaller quantities from the Raipur district than in the previous year. Coal, cotton, grains, oilseeds, salt, sugar, stone and lime, timber and all other articles of merchandise showed the largest increase.

Statement showing the transactions of stores during the year 1890.

Balance on 31st December 1889.	Receipts during 1890.	Total.	Issues during 1890.	Balance on 31st December 1890.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
52,56,245	90,17,404	1,42,73,649	1,05,30,330	37,43,319	
1,51,101*	...	...	...	1,13,055*	*Stores in transit, &c.

Rolling-stock.

The following are details of locomotive, coaching and goods stock turned out of the shops for traffic:—

6 locomotive engines.
Coaching.—7 composite carriages (1st and 2nd).
12 third class ,, (ordinary).
Goods.—50 iron covered goods wagons.
52 iron covered goods wagons converted from bolster wagons.
6 timber trucks.

The following stock has been completed but not yet delivered to the Traffic Department:—

1 composite carriage (1st and 2nd class).
36 third class carriages.
6 iron covered goods wagons.
8 timber trucks (under-frames in use by Engineering Department).
15 covered goods (under-frames fitted with wooden sides for use on Kutni Branch).

The undermentioned stock is available for military purposes on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway:—

12 ambulance carriages erected in 1889-90.
20 iron low-sided wagons obtained by transfer from the late B. E. State Railway.

The balance of stock still to be erected for military purposes is as follows:—

720 covered goods wagons for carrying horses.
549 open wagons suited for carrying guns.
11 ambulance third class carriages.

Rates and Fares.

Considerable reductions were made in the rates for cotton and wool, fresh fruits, firewood and timber. The new cotton rates were only brought into force from 1st December 1890 in local, and 1st January 1891 in through, booking, and it is therefore difficult within this short space to say what result the reduced rates have had. Since the introduction of the new rates on firewood there has been a marked increase. The traffic in this article from January to May according to the old rates was 18 tons and Rs. 73, whilst from May to December it was 640 tons and Rs. 946. Reduced rates on timber also showed an improvement from January to May, when the old rates were in force: the traffic was 804·47 tons and Rs. 5,550, whilst from June to December it was 1,320·85 tons and Rs. 7,999-5.

Fuel consumption.

Warora coal has been used for almost the whole of the past year. The opening of the main line to Asansole on 1st February 1891 has enabled the delivery of Bengal coal all along the line. This latter coal is cheaper and of a superior quality to the Warora coal, and arrangements have been made to use it exclusively for the future over the whole line.

ACCIDENTS.

On the 29th of June the up mail ran into a quantity of *debris* and boulders that had slipped from a cutting at mile 108. The cow-catcher was bent, and the foot-boards of all the brake-vans and carriages were carried away by a large boulder, weighing about 12 tons, which was lying a little over a foot from the outside rail. Had the boulder been only a few inches nearer, the accident would have resulted in a very serious loss of life, as the speed of the train at the time was 15 miles an hour. Beyond the foot-boards being all smashed, and the ballast between the rails ploughed up for over a 1,000 feet, no further damage or injury was sustained. The cutting in question will be widened to prevent such slips in future.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

GENERAL.

The length of the Bengal and North-Western Railway open for traffic at the end of the year was 376 miles. Forty miles were sanctioned during the year, viz., branch from Gonda to Bahram Ghât and from Chupra to Revilgunge. The latter portion has been completed and inspected by the Consulting Engineer.

The open mileage in the Tirhoot Railway was increased from 273 to 329, owing to the opening of the branch from Durbhunga to Seetamurhee, 48 miles, and the Kunwah Ghât extension, 8 miles.

These two lines were amalgamated and placed under one management from the 1st July 1890.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The following were the chief works in progress on the Bengal and North-Western Railway:—

Branch from Gonda on the main line to Bahram Ghât on the river Gogra, 33 miles. At this ghât the ferry and pontoon bridge have been taken over from the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh. All banks thrown up and bridges commenced. Branch from Chupra to Revilgunge Ghât on the river Gogra, 7 miles, has been completed. On the Tirhoot Railway the extension from Kunwah Ghât to Pertabgunge, a distance of 8 miles, was in hand, as also the Durbhunga-Bairagnia (Seetamurhee) branch, 57 miles. The Kunwah Ghât extension was opened for passenger and goods traffic on the 20th November 1890, and through booking was arranged for with the Assam-Behar Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

FLOODS.

Exceptionally heavy floods occurred during the year, and they showed that between Chupra and Sambotee the formation was too low and the waterway insufficient. It was decided to raise the bank 3 feet and to allow 200 feet of additional flood openings, and this work is in progress.

On the Seetamurhee branch it was also found that the formation was too low, and to rectify this, it was proposed to raise the bank about 2 feet on the average over some 40 miles, and the greater portion of this work has been completed.

LINES UNDER SURVEY.

No survey work was carried out on this line during the year.

STORES AND ROLLING-STOCK.

On taking over the working of the Tirhoot State Railway, the Stores Department was reorganized and placed under one store-keeper at Samastipore, with a depôt store at Sonepore under a sub-store-keeper. The stores of both the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot State Railways were verified by a Government stock-verifier during the official year.

Oil.—Canadian mineral oil has been largely used in locomotives, as well as in oiling vehicles; and a large stock sufficient for twelve months' consumption

is still on hand. Its use has led to considerable saving in expenditure, but excessive waste from leakage of the casks in which it is received necessitates the use of tanks for its storage pending consumption.

Rolling-stock.—All the intermediate class and native female carriages on the line have been provided with well latrine accommodation.

The leaking of tubes has not been so bad as in former years, and will no doubt disappear when the use of river instead of well-water is arranged for at Sonepore and Savan. The eucalyptus fluid continues to give satisfaction. A supply of Jagham Charles & Co.'s patent varnish and covering composition has just been received, but not yet tried. All carriage panels are now painted on Ryle's patent principle, and will be duly reported upon.

Ferries.—The temporary slipway laid down on the sands at Paleza Ghât proved a success, and by its means three steamers and two cargo flats were docked and surveyed during the season, as effectually as in Calcutta and at one-fourth the usual cost of sending vessels there, and the materials for constructing slips are still available for laying down whenever again required.

CAPITAL.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Bengal and North-Western Railway, including expenditure on final heads	2,53,10,544*
(2) Tirhoot State Railway, including expenditure on final heads...	2,28,51,202
Total ...	4,81,61,746

* Includes Rs. 5,22,637, being outlay on lines not opened for traffic.

The expenditure of the year on final heads was as follows:—

(1) Bengal and North-Western Railway	5,66,763
(2) Tirhoot State Railway	19,28,096
Total ...	24,94,859

The amount held in suspense was—

Bengal and North-Western Railway	4,84,360
Tirhoot State Railway	1,42,963
Total ...	6,27,323

The outlay under item No. 1 was chiefly on the construction of the Bahram Ghât and Revilgunge branches, and under item No. 2 on the construction of the Seetamurhee branch and Kunwah Ghât extension.

The total capital outlay, including suspense, to the end of 1890 on the two sections, and the interest charges thereon, were as follows:—

	B. & N.-W. Railway.	Tirhoot State Railway.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay to end of 1890	2,57,94,904	2,29,94,165
Interest for 1890 reckoned at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay to the end of 1889, and at 2 per cent. on capital outlay during 1890	10,20,934	8,84,444
Excess of net earnings over interest charges of 1890 ...	6,67,986	

Revenue Results—Traffic and Working.

The mean mileage worked during the year 1890 was 671 miles, against 649 miles in 1889. The mileage of the two sections was as follows:—

Bengal and North-Western Section	...	376
Tirhoot Section	...	295
Total	...	671

The increase in the mean mileage was due to the opening of 42 miles from Durbhunga to Seetamurhee from 1st July and 8 miles from Pertabgunge to Kunwah Ghât from 14th November 1890.

The following table shows the general result of the year's working as compared with those of 1889:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train-miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week, excluding steam-boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1889 ...	649	1,322,108	41,08,498	20,76,288	20,32,210	50·54	121·74	4·40
1890 ...	671	1,398,488	46,01,592	20,28,228	25,73,364	44·08	131·88	5·33
Difference ...	+22	+76,380	+4,93,094	—48,060	+5,41,154	—6·46	+10·14	+0·93

With an increase of 76,380 miles, or 5·78 per cent., in the train-mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 4,93,094, or 12·00 per cent. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 25,73,364, or Rs. 5,41,154 more than in 1889, and yielded a return of 5·33 per cent. on the capital outlay, including suspense, against 4·40 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 44·08 per cent. against 50·54.

Gross earnings.—The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1889:—

	1889.	1890.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	16,82,979	18,04,772	+1,21,793
Goods	19,21,920	22,85,143	+2,63,223
Electric Telegraph ...	20,103	19,892	—211
Steam-boat	3,52,971	3,78,701	+25,730
Sundries	1,30,525	1,13,084	- 17,441
Total ...	41,08,498	46,01,592	+4,93,094

Coaching.—The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Intermediate Class.		Third Class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	13,922	39,389	20,472	30,984	17,570	13,120	43,47,922	14,90,537	43,99,886	15,74,030
1890	14,978	41,956	18,201	28,313	21,101	15,450	45,47,245	16,00,532	46,01,525	16,86,251
Increase	1,056	2,567	...	...	3,531	2,330	1,99,323	1,09,995	2,01,639	1,12,221
Decrease ...	...	...	2,271	2,671	...	...	...	...	...	...

The increase in the third class traffic was chiefly due to the opening of the Seetamurhee and Kunwah Ghât sections. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 1·95 pies, against 1·96 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train-mile amounted to Rs. 3·13, against Rs. 2·99 in 1889.

Goods.—The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and earnings therefrom, as compared with 1889:—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandise ...	558,714·42	17,94,457	614,562·59	21,04,553	+ 55,848·17	+ 3,10,096
Military stores	21·47	212	17·12	133	— 4·35	— 79
Railway materials for construction.	21,575·21	44,183	41,383·99	93,225	+ 19,808·78	+ 49,042
Coal for the public and construction.	13,991·66	28,886	19,576·00	35,332	+ 5,584·34	+ 6,446
Coal for Revenue only ...	21,351·80	23,035	24,369·64	20,742	+ 3,017·84	— 2,293
Revenue stores other than coal.	9,198·00	14 638	9,654·52	11,253	+ 456·52	— 3,385
Live-stock	192·58	2,727	291·33	5,834	+ 98·75	+ 3,107
Rent, miscellaneous, &c. ...	...	13,782	...	14,071	...	+ 289
Total ...	625,045·14	19,21,920	709,855·19	22,85,143	+ 84,810·05	+ 3,63,223

The increase under "General merchandise" chiefly occurred under the following commodities:—

	Tons.	Rs.
(1) Cotton piece-goods	2,267	19,804
(2) Grains	19,713	1,56,928
(3) Metals	8,816	37,464
(4) Oilseeds	3,130	11,488
(5) Salt	3,133	16,033
(6) Timber	8,413	13,372

The increase under "Railway materials for construction" of 19,808·78 tons in weight and Rs. 49,042 in earnings, is due to carriage of materials for construction of Bahram Ghât and Revilgunge branches, and also for Seetamurhee extension. The fluctuations in all other heads of goods traffic are small and call for no special remark. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 6·75 pies, against 6·27 pies in the year 1889. The goods earnings per goods train-mile were Rs. 2·78, against Rs. 2·53 in 1889.

The following table compares the working expenses of the Railway during the years 1889 and 1890:—

	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance ...	4,01,393	9·77	3,98,488	8·66	—2,905	—0.7?
Locomotive ...	5,01,040	12·20	4,83,829	10·51	—17,211	—3·44
Carriage and wagon ...	1,18,556	2·88	1,07,372	2·33	—11,184	—9·43
Traffic	3,92,949	9·56	4,04,496	8·83	—13,547	—3·45
General	4,00,704	9·77	3,76,827	8·19	—23,877	— 5·96
Steam-boat service ...	2,19,515	5·34	2,25,767	4·92	—6,252	—2·85
Special and miscellaneous	42,131	1·02	29,449	·64	—12,682	—30·10
Total ...	20,76,288	50·54	20,28,228	44·08	—48,060	—2·31

Rates and Fares.

Coaching rates.—The issue of 4-monthly return tickets between the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Indian Midland Railway was introduced from 1st September 1890.

The rates and rules laid down in Conference (1888)—regulations Nos. 43, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65 and 66—were adopted and brought into force from 1st September 1890.

Goods rates.—On 1st August 1890 the rates for grain and seeds to and from stations between Tahsil Deoria, Naipalganj Road, Uska Bazar, and Ajodhya Ghât was increased to one-fourth pie per maund per mile. The rate

for rice between Uska Bazar and Ajodhya Ghât, Rs. 17 per maund, was, however, not increased.

From 1st September 1890 a special through rate of one-sixth pie per maund per mile was, in conjunction with the East Indian Railway, quoted for kerosine oil in consignments of 300 maunds booked from Howrah and Budge-Budge to stations on Bengal and North-Western Railway *viâ* Digha Ghât.

A monsoon rate of one-third pie per maund per mile from Durbhunga, Bettiah, and Haya Ghât to Mokameh Ghât for grain and seeds booked to Howrah, Bhadeswar Ghât, and Chitpore was in force from 15th July to 15th October 1890 to compete with country boats.

Fuel consumption.

The fuel used is Kurhurbaree coal supplied by the Bengal Coal Company from their collieries at Giridih. The rate per ton is Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 delivered in wagons at Giridih.

Wood fuel has been used on engines running on the Uska Branch with satisfactory results, and it is proposed to use wood on the section work of Goruekpur.

Accidents.

No serious accidents occurred during the year.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

At the close of the year 1889-90 the mileage of lines was 5,421, and during the year under review 226 miles were added, thus making at the end of 1890-91 a total of 5,647 miles. The mileage of wires at the close of the previous year was 17,735, and 1,151 miles were added, making a total of 18,886 miles of wire at the end of the year 1890-91.

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 584,418, and this shows an increase of 44,173 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of the collections was Rs. 8,46,285-7-8.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of the previous year and the number opened and closed during the year are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
Government offices	182	5	6	181
Railway and canal offices ...	300	22	2	320
Offices not open for paid messages	124	14	7	131
Total ...	606	41	15	632

The following are the names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

Bohar.
Chakardharpore.
Ichapore-Nawabgunge.
Pachkuria.
Tumoluk.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

Ancharaghat, A.-B. S. Ry.
Bazpatti, T. S. Ry.
Bisrá, B.-N. Ry.
Budge-Budge, E. B. S. Ry.
Clarendon Hotel, D.-H. Ry.
Debigunge, A.-B. S. Ry.
Goilkora, B.-N. Ry.
Jogiara, T. S. Ry.
Kamtaul, T. S. Ry.
Kumarkheli, B.-N. Ry.
Kunwaghat, T. S. Ry.
Manihari Ghât, A.-B. S. Ry.
Monharpore, B.-N. Ry.
Nagar, A.-B. S. Ry.
Pachooria, E. B. S. Ry.
Poopri, T. S. Ry.
Raita, E. B. S. Ry.
Rajgan, E. I. Ry.
Rourkela, B.-N. Ry.
Sonali, A.-B. S. Ry.
Sonua, B.-N. Ry.
Seetamurhee, T. S. Ry.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

Lower Lungleh.
Mat River.
Phyrang.
Sangao.
Perriot.
Upper Koladyne.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

Bohan, E. B. S. Ry.
Bhogaon, E. B. S. Ry.

THE POST OFFICE.

Post-offices, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of Post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes

those paid from District Dâk Funds and contributions received from Native States:—

Postal Circle.	Year.	Post-office.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal	1889-90	1,359	3,970	1,893	453
	1890-91	1,369	4,202	1,929	435
Behar	1889-90	559	565	647	257
	1890-91	559	567	647	257
Eastern Bengal...	1889-90	366	959	409	120
	1890-91	377	988	429	126
Total ...	1889-90	2,284	5,494	2,949	830
	1890-91	2,305	5,757	3,005	818

Postal lines.

There were in the year 1890-91, 25,662 miles of postal lines maintained from both Imperial postal and district dâk revenues, as compared with 25,677$\frac{3}{4}$ miles existing in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 15$\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners and boats.	Steamers.	Total.
1889-90	2,206$\frac{1}{4}$	118	19,394	3,959$\frac{1}{4}$	25,677$\frac{3}{4}$
1890-91	2,330$\frac{3}{4}$	122	19,512	3,697$\frac{1}{4}$	25,662

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes, including parcels and money-orders, received for delivery at post-offices in Lower Bengal in 1890-91 was 73,981,934, as compared with 72,318,350 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of 1,663,584, or 2·3 per cent. in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, and the fees and commission realized:—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	54,928	1,62,88,931	42,931
Value-payable...	520,904	55,63,861	97,782

Of the insured articles 28,854, representing Rs. 1,15,31,451 in value, and 484,753, of the value-payable articles, representing Rs. 52,86,707, were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1889-90	2,479,019	4,73,13,657	6,16,296	2,624,660	4,91,45,999	5,103,679	9,64,59,656	
1890-91	2,705,475	5,03,82,538	6,61,763	2,802,416	5,22,92,589	5,507,891	10,26,75,127	
Difference ...	+226,456	+30,68,881	+45,467	+177,756	+31,46,590	+404,212	+62,15,471	

The number of revenue money-orders paid in the Lower Provinces was 163,448, representing Rs. 16,22,596. The number of official money-orders other than revenue money-orders paid during the year was 53,216, amounting in value to Rs. 9,35,798. All these money-orders were paid by book transfer. As revenue and other official money-orders issued cannot, under the revised rules, be refused, their number and value are practically the same as those of revenue and other official money-orders paid. The number of rent money-orders issued during the year was 23,385 as compared with 5,001 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of 18,384. The value of issues was Rs. 2,66,869 as against Rs. 44,289, which gives an increase of Rs. 2,22,580, and the commission realized was Rs. 4,710 as compared with Rs. 890 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 3,820. It will thus be seen that the rent money-order business of the province has increased about five-fold during the year. This is due to the fact that the system was in force in only six districts before the 1st July 1890, and that it was extended with the sanction of the Bengal Government to 16 more districts (14 in Bengal and 2 in Eastern Bengal) from that date. With effect from the 1st July 1891, the system has been extended to all districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force, so that a further development may be anticipated next year. The average value of each rent money-order issued was Rs. 11-6-7. The number of rent money-orders refused was high, but it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of refusals, both as regards number and value, compare favourably with those of last year. The figures are as follows:—

	Number.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
			Rs.	
1889-90	2,223	44	15,825	35
1890-91	8,953	38	76,794	28

There is every hope that, as the system grows in public estimation and the landlords overcome their prejudices against such a form of remittance, the number of refusals will year by year be reduced.

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1890-91 was 3,932, as compared with 2,610 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20, 10, and 5 shillings, respectively, in the order in which they are here mentioned.

Savings Banks.

The following figures show the transactions of Postal Savings Banks in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened		35,061
Ditto ditto closed		18,948
Number of deposits		202,254
Amount of deposits	Rs.	75,95,389
Number of withdrawals		123,146
Amount of withdrawals	Rs.	67,35,039
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...		128,930
Value of the accounts open at the close of the year ...	Rs.	1,54,25,595

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below:—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Purchased	192	93,000
Sold	19	7,500
Deposited	14	3,700

Postal Life Insurance.

The number of policies granted to postal employés during the year was 36, amounting in value to Rs. 35,100, against 43 of the aggregate value of Rs. 36,450 in the previous

year. Two policies of the value of Rs. 1,500 were paid. A classification of these employés is given below :—

Inspectors.	Post Masters.	Sub Post Masters.	Branch Post Masters.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Postmen and Village Postmen.	Paid probationers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	21	1	3	1	36

The number of policies granted to employés of the Telegraph Department during the year 1890-91 was 10, amounting to Rs. 17,500, as compared with 10 policies, aggregating Rs. 25,000, granted in the previous year. No policies were paid. A classification of these employés is given :—

Telegraph Masters.	Accountants.	Clerks.	Inspecting signallers.	Signallers.
2	1	2	1	4

Privileged newspapers.

Eighty-seven newspapers adopted and fifty-two renounced the privileged publication system during the year. The total number at the close of the year was 216.

Combined post and telegraph office.

On the 1st April 1890 there were 130 combined post and telegraph offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces. Four were opened during the year and one was closed, thus leaving a balance of 133 offices in existence on the 31st March 1891. The number of messages despatched was 134,446, and the total charges realized for messages sent was Rs. 1,44,960. The cost of establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 34,850, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,10,110, against Rs. 1,05,613 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number which passed in transit were 135,372 and 30,408 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 44 prosecutions of postal servants during the year against 54 in the previous year, convictions being obtained in 28 cases. Of the remaining 16 cases, 9 were pending at the close of the year. There were no highway robberies during the year.

District dâk.

At the beginning of the year there were 304 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dâk Act, and by contributions received from Native States. Of these offices, 183 are in Bengal, 92 in Behar, and 29 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle. During the year 15 new offices were opened and 13 closed, leaving 306 offices open at the close of the year. Of these 184 are in Bengal, 92 in Behar, and 30 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle. Of the 343* district dâk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 18 were withdrawn, while 72 were set up in fresh localities. There were thus 397 letter-boxes at the close of the year, viz., 328 in Bengal, 65 in Behar, and 4 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle.

The number of miles of runners' lines maintained during the year was 12,431½, against 12,366¾ in 1889-90. The number of postal articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 4,760,884 against 4,617,721, resulting in an increase of 143,163 articles in the year 1890-91. The number of articles undelivered was 113,744, against 114,602 in the previous year.

* The number was through mistake shown as 340 in the last year's report.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1890-91 *as compared with those of* 1889-90.

Major heads.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,87,04,593	3,11,24,315	24,19,722	...
II.—Opium	6,53,27,908	5,97,10,987	...	56,16,921
III.—Salt	2,25,83,826	2,30,66,657	4,82,831	...
IV.—Stamps	35,59,508	35,62,148	2,640	...
V.—Excise	78,56,487	78,48,596	...	7,891
VII.—Customs	40,54,098	47,64,799	7,10,701	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	20,83,503	21,19,440	35,937	...
IX.—Forests	3,84,359	3,63,696	...	20,663
X.—Registration	6,00,033	6,19,543	19,510	...
XII.—Interest	10,94,091	12,48,163	1,54,072	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations	1,83,333	1,81,835	...	1,498
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	43,777	55,432	11,655	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,71,524	2,09,802	38,278	...
Total ...	13,66,47,040	13,48,75,413	38,75,346	56,46,973

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase was chiefly due to the several adjustments between the Imperial and Provincial Revenues of which the principal items were:—Special benevolence of ten lakhs to Imperial, payment of the net earnings of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, and the duty levied under the Succession Act.

Salt.—The increase was due to the larger amount of salt taken out of bond, apparently on account of the fall in price.

Stamps.—The small increase was due to the formation of companies, transfer of shares, execution of leases, &c., consequent upon the gold speculation in Chóta Nagpore.

Customs.—The increase was due chiefly to larger importation of spirits and mineral oil, and larger shipments of paddy to Ceylon, and of rice to the United Kingdom and other countries.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was chiefly under the head "Ordinary collections," and was due to revision of assessments.

Registration.—The increase was due to the execution of a larger number of deeds connected with immoveable property.

Interest.—The increase resulted from interest realized on the additional loan granted to the Calcutta Port Trust for the Kidderpore Dock Works.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger receipts on account of supplies to State Railways.

Miscellaneous.—The Imperial receipts in 1890-91 under "Premium on bills" and "Recovery of Insurance and other charges on English Stores" were less than those of 1889-90. This, however, was more than counterbalanced by receipts from the sale-proceeds of Government promissory notes belonging to some of the Nizamut Begums.

DECREASE.

Opium.—The decrease was due to the lower prices obtained in the sales, the average price in 1890-91 being Rs. 1,037 per chest, against Rs. 1,135 realized in 1889-90.

Excise.—The additional restriction imposed on outstills led to a diminution in the receipts from license fees.

Forests.—The decrease appeared chiefly under the head "Timber removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers."

Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—The decrease was under the head "Subscription to Bengal Civil Fund."

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1890-91 *as compared with that of* 1889-90.

MAJOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	4,43,264	4,88,766	45,502	...
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,25,549	1,22,490	...	3,059
4. Opium	1,59,95,877	2,17,66,153	57,70,276	...
6. Stamps	1,28,226	1,21,320	...	6,906
7. Excise	4,24,439	4,88,917	64,478	...
10. Assessed Taxes	80,649	87,931	7,282	...
11. Forests	1,98,984	2,01,808	2,824	...
12. Registration	3,14,316	3,14,871	555	...
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	604	168	...	436
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,12,305	1,06,715	...	5,590
18. General Administration	2,71,534	2,74,009	2,475	...
20. Police	33,504	30,456	...	3,048
23. Ecclesiastical	1,67,588	1,77,509	9,921	...
25. Political	74,524	74,578	54	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,200	1,29,502	1,23,302	...
27. Territorial and other Political Pensions	12,63,613	12,46,855	....	16,758
28. Civil Furlough and other Absentee Allowances	2,319	2,018	...	301
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,407	1,700	293	...
30. Stationery and Printing	11,20,465	13,34,665	2,14,200	...
32. Miscellaneous	29,114	24,609	...	4,505
Total ...	2,67,94,481	2,69,95,040	62,41,162	40,603

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

INCREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The increase was chiefly due to larger refunds under "Customs" on account of arms and rice.

Opium.—In 1889-90 there was a serious failure of the crop, and the outturn was considerably less than in 1890-91.

Excise.—The increase was due chiefly to absence on privilege leave of the Commissioner, to the appointment of a larger number of Deputy Collectors, and to larger outlay for travelling allowance and the construction of distilleries.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was chiefly owing to increased expenditure for travelling allowance.

Forests.—The increase was due to larger outlay under "Salaries."

General Administration.—The increase was due to the payment of the salaries of certain officers of the Financial Department while on leave at the Presidency.

Ecclesiastical.—The increase was partly due to privilege leave absences of chaplains, and partly to increased charges under travelling and capitation allowances.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—The increase was due to census charges incurred in the year.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due chiefly to larger purchases of both imported and locally obtained stores, especially of paper manufactured in India.

Decrease.

Assignments and Compensations.—The decrease was due to non-payment of certain stipends.

Stamps.—The decrease was due to the smaller supply of stamps from the Central Stores.

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease was due to smaller payments on account of interest on Presidency Savings Bank deposits.

Police.—The decrease was under the East Indian Railway Police.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease was due partly to the demise of pensioners, and partly to the transfer of the payment of certain pensions to Lucknow and Bagdad.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was due to smaller outlay in remittance charges.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following is a summary of the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year ending 31st March 1891. The figures shown do not include the transactions of the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Dacca and Patna; they also exclude the transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and of the Reserve Treasury, the Calcutta figures being those of the Collectorate only; but remittances made from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, to district treasuries, and by them to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Reserve Treasury, are included in the receipts and issues of the treasuries:—

Transactions with—	Receipts from.	Issues to.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal	25,80,650	64,99,790
(2) Reserve Treasury	.....	1,20,05,425
(3) Other treasuries	14,815	14,815
(4) Currency chests	6,06,000	75,000
(5) Public in payment of Government dues—		
Home Circle ... Rs. 2,44,33,000 / Foreign „ ... „ 2,48,995	2,46,81,995	1,09,29,215
(6) Public in exchange for silver ...	89,57,140	66,48,815
(7) Public in exchange for notes of other values	8,20,635	8,20,635
Total ...	3,76,61,235	3,69,93,695
Opening balance ...	35,05,780	.....
Closing balance ...	.....	41,73,320
Grand Total ...	4,11,67,015	4,11,67,015

The stock of currency notes in the treasuries at the beginning of the year was Rs. 35,05,780, and at the close Rs. 41,73,320. The aggregate balance in

coin and notes on the 1st April 1890 was Rs. 1,43,25,494 and on the 1st April 1891, Rs. 1,81,95,700. The closing balance in currency notes exceeded the opening balance by Rs. 6,67,540. This increase was owing to the retention in the treasuries of the entire surplus currency notes received in March 1891, whereas a portion of those received in March 1890 was transferred to the local currency agencies under orders of the Comptroller-General.

The following remarks will explain the several entries in the above table:—

The receipts from the Bank of Bengal (Rs. 25,80,650) represent the value of notes supplied on indents by the Bank of Bengal to local treasuries to meet local requirements. The corresponding figure for 1889-90 was Rs. 30,96,400. The supply of notes to local treasuries is regulated chiefly with reference to the state of the total balance of the indenting treasury. The supplies to the treasuries in 1890-91 were larger than those of any year since 1880-81 except 1889-90, the large supply in which year was chiefly due to a special remittance of 4 lakhs to the Burdwan Treasury in connection with the compromise in the succession suit of the Burdwan Raj, and to larger remittances to the Singbhoom and Manbhoom Treasuries to enable them to meet the large drawings on account of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, (Rs. 64,99,790) represent the notes sent by Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, the Calcutta Collectorate, and the Income-tax Treasury, Calcutta, which, under standing orders, unless specially ordered to remit to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, remit their surplus notes to the Bank. The corresponding figure of last year was Rs. 69,58,030. The 24-Pergunnahs Treasury remitted only Rs. 50,000, against Rs. 5,53,000 in 1889-90.

The issues to the Reserve Treasury (Rs. 1,20,05,425) represent the remittances of surplus notes made every month under standing orders by all local treasuries. This is part of the process by which the cash surplus of the province is made over to the Comptroller-General. The corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 1,22,06,120.

In the year under report, the transactions under the head of "Transactions with other Treasuries" have been between the 24-Pergunnahs and Sunderbuns Treasuries. Under standing orders the Sunderbuns Treasury obtains its supply of funds from, and remits its surplus funds to, the 24-Pergunnahs Treasury, instead of from the Bank and to the Reserve Treasury respectively.

The receipts from currency chests (Rs. 6,06,000) represent the amount withdrawn from the chests for remittance to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, and the issues to the currency chests (Rs. 75,000) the surplus of the treasuries transferred to the currency chests for the sole purpose of supplementing on emergency the Reserve Treasury balances.

The remaining entries in the above table, viz., (5), (6), and (7), represent transactions with the public, the details of which for the past 11 years are as given below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payments into treasuries	1,87,69,745	2,14,47,615	2,24,83,125	2,15,48,580	2,20,67,490	2,35,08,240	2,39,06,600	2,66,38,530	2,70,25,540	2,68,61,395	2,46,81,995
From the public in exchange for silver	98,54,460	1,07,03,445	1,36,86,165	1,30,78,325	1,19,67,940	1,28,64,270	1,18,22,775	1,10,30,505	70,87,675	85,50,425	89,57,140
From the public in exchange for notes of other values	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,020	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125	8,85,725	8,88,655	8,20,635
Total ...	2,88,89,940	3,25,12,340	3,66,57,310	3,51,57,415	3,45,83,295	3,71,89,050	3,66,47,250	3,84,84,160	3,49,98,940	3,63,00,475	3,44,59,770
Issues.											
To the public in payments	85,60,700	86,31,070	1,05,90,800	1,02,96,710	1,08,09,175	1,06,91,540	1,01,14,300	1,02,07,810	1,17,21,860	1,26,53,350	1,09,29,215
Ditto in exchange for silver	48,76,695	51,34,700	57,92,925	68,85,925	65,41,510	67,19,450	62,31,440	66,63,970	61,54,495	64,70,255	66,48,815
Ditto ditto for notes	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,020	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125	8,85,725	8,88,655	8,20,635
Total ...	1,37,03,130	1,14,27,050	1,68,71,745	1,77,12,845	1,78,98,550	1,82,27,530	1,72,63,615	1,76,86,905	1,87,62,080	2,00,12,260	1,83,98,665

The receipts from the public in payment of Government dues were largest in 1888-89. The receipts in 1890-91 from this source are below those of the three years 1887-88 to 1889-90, but are larger than those of the years 1880-81 to 1886-87. The receipts, as compared with those of 1889-90, show a decrease of nearly 22 lakhs, of which about 9 were short-received at Burdwan, 5 at Moorshedabad, and 2 at each of the treasuries Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs,

and Mozufferpore. As regards the issues to the public in payments, they were larger than those of any year since 1880-81, except the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90. The issues, as compared with those of 1889-90, show a decrease of about 17 lakhs, of which Burdwan and the 24-Pergunnahs show smaller issues of about 7 lakhs each, and Purneah 2 lakhs.

The receipts from the public in exchange for silver show an increase over those of the years 1888-89 and 1889-90, but are below those of the years 1880-81 to 1887-88.

The receipts and issues in exchange for notes of other values exceed those of all years since 1880-81, except 1888-89 and 1889-90. The transactions, as compared with those of the two preceding years, show a decrease of Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 68,000 respectively.

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial Services for 1890-91 as compared with those of 1889-90:—

RECEIPTS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	EXPENDITURE.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Opening balance ...	26,51,000	36,77,000	Direct demand on the revenues—		
			1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,50,000	1,50,000
Principal Heads of Revenue—			2. Assignments and Compensation ...	1,55,000	1,63,000
			3. Land Revenue	35,48,000	37,16,000
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,00,16,000	99,95,000	5. Salt	47,000	66,000
{ Adjustments	+1,61,000	—21,80,000	6. Stamps	3,85,000	3,64,000
III.—Salt	1,24,000	1,28,000	7. Excise	1,41,000	1,63,000
IV.—Stamps	1,06,79,000	1,06,86,000	8. Provincial Rates	3,37,000	4,06,000
V.—Excise	26,19,000	26,16,000	9. Customs	5,39,000	5,42,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	43,06,000	43,20,000	10. Assessed Taxes	81,000	88,000
VII.—Customs	55,000	58,000	11. Forests	1,99,000	2,02,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	20,84,000	21,19,000	12. Registration	3,14,000	3,15,000
IX.—Forests	3,84,000	3,64,000	Total ...	58,96,000	61,77,000
X.—Registration	6,00,000	6,20,000			
Total ...	3,10,28,000	2,87,26,000	13. Interest on ordinary Debt	68,000	83,000
XII.—Interest	1,04,000	91,000	Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
			16. Telegraphs	1,000	1,000
Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
XIV.—Telegraphs	1,000	1,000	Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
			18. General Administration	16,21,000	15,85,000
Receipts by Civil Department—			19. Law and Justice—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—			Courts of Law	81,55,000	82,39,000
Courts of Law	8,05,000	8,96,000	Jails	18,99,000	20,40,000
Jails	8,59,000	7,67,000	20. Police	52,94,000	52,93,000
XVII.—Police	4,27,000	4,50,000	21. Marine	12,11,000	9,40,000
XVIII.—Marine	8,54,000	9,19,000	22. Education	24,95,000	25,25,000
XIX.—Education	5,70,000	5,76,000	24. Medical	15,29,000	15,65,000
XX.—Medical	1,46,000	1,43,000	25. Political	21,000	22,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,56,000	1,77,000	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,04,000	2,96,000
Total ...	38,17,000	39,28,000	Total ...	2,25,29,000	2,25,05,000
			Miscellaneous—		
Miscellaneous—			29. Superannuation, &c.	14,36,000	15,14,000
			30. Stationery and Printing	9,89,000	11,51,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	46,000	1,26,000	32. Miscellaneous	2,45,000	2,26,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,50,000	2,94,000	Total ...	26,70,000	28,91,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,03,000	7,69,000			
			Famine Relief and Insurance—		
Total ...	9,99,000	11,89,000	33. Famine Relief	1,34,000	13,000
			37. Construction of Railways	...	13,000
Railways—					
			Railways (Revenue account)—		
XXXVI.—State Railways (gross earnings)	1,25,04,000	1,46,99,000	38. State Railways—		
			Working Expenses	60,85,000	72,02,000
			Interest on Debt	34,33,000	35,81,000
			40. Subsidized Companies—Land, &c.	1,000	5,000
			41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,000	80,000
			Total ...	96,01,000	1,08,68,000
Irrigation—					
			Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)	15,21,000	13,47,000	42. Major Works—		
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—			Working expenses	13,56,000	13,51,000
			Interest on Debt	23,64,000	23,52,000
By Public Works Department	7,89,000	8,44,000	43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Civil Department ...	1,02,000	94,000	By Public Works Department	14,19,000	15,03,000
			By Civil Department	2,000	12,000
Total ...	24,12,000	22,85,000	Total ...	51,41,000	52,48,000
			Buildings and Roads—		
Buildings and Roads—			45. Civil Works—		
			By Public Works Department	31,24,000	35,06,000
XXXII.—Civil Works—			By Civil Department	62,000	64,000
By Public Works Department	2,53,000	4,72,000	Total ...	31,86,000	35,70,000
By Civil Department ...	3,17,000	2,64,000			
			Contributions	11,83,000	8,94,000
Total ...	5,70,000	7,36,000	Total ...	5,04,09,000	5,22,63,000
Contributions ...	...	...	Closing balance	36,77,000	30,69,000
Total ...	5,14,35,000	5,16,55,000	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,40,86,000	5,53,32,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,40,86,000	5,53,32,000	Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+10,26,000	(-)6,08,000

Receipts.

The total *Land Revenue* collections in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 3,88,20,000, against Rs. 3,88,82,000 in 1889-90. The 10 per cent. on collections from Government estates aggregated Rs. 3,87,000, against Rs. 3,95,000 in 1889-90, and the Provincial share of land revenue was therefore one-fourth of (Rs. 3,88,20,000 — Rs. 3,87,000) *plus* Rs. 3,87,000, or Rs. 99,95,000. The adjustments between Imperial and

Provincial resulted in a net deduction from Provincial of Rs. 21,80,000. The increase in the Provincial receipts from *Salt* was under the head of "Rent of warehouses," and was due to the storage of salt in the golahs for a much longer period than formerly in consequence of the reduction of charges and the facilities afforded by the construction of the shunting line connecting the golahs with the Howrah railway terminus. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* was mainly under the head "Ordinary collections," and was due to revision of assessments. The decrease under *Forests* was under "Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers." The excess under *Registration* was due to an increase in deeds connected with immovable property. The decrease under *Interest* was due to smaller recoveries on account of interest on arrear collections of public works cess.

The increase under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was chiefly due to a special credit for Rs. 58,000 paid into the Purneah Treasury on account of value of court-fee stamps, and partly also to larger sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property and magisterial fines. The decrease under *Jails* arose from smaller receipts on account of articles supplied to Police, Military and other departments. The increase under *Marine* was partly under "Pilotage receipts," which are of a fluctuating nature, and partly under "Registration and other fees" in consequence of the inclusion in the accounts for the first time of Marine Survey fees. The increase under *Education* was in fees from Government Colleges. The decrease under *Medical* was due to smaller receipts from paying patients in hospitals. The increase under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* was partly due to larger sales of cinchona, and partly to the credit taken on account of the re-adjustment of the charges paid in 1887-88 and 1888-89 to owners of exhibits of the late Indo-Colonial Exhibition, which originally were debited to this head but written back in 1890-91 by debit to India.

The large excess under *Superannuations* arose from recoveries of arrear contributions from employés of District Boards whose services had been declared to be qualifying for pension. The increase under *Stationery and Printing* was due to the sales of census forms to other Provinces and Administrations. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was partly under "Unclaimed Deposits" and partly under "Government Audit fees." The decrease under the latter head was due to a change of practice by which the fees are now levied annually instead of half-yearly.

The increase in receipts from *Railways* was mainly due to the incorporation of the transactions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in the Bengal Provincial Account with effect from the 1st July 1890. The details are these:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	72,70,000	76,72,000
Other sections of the Eastern Bengal System	41,87,000	45,28,000
Nalhati ...	1,04,000	1,00,000
Tirhoot (for whole year in 1889-90 and 3 months in 1890-91) ...	21,12,000	6,20,000
Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western Railway (for 9 months of 1890-91) ...	...	33,38,000
	1,36,73,000	1,62,58,000
Deduct—Excess of net receipts of the Eastern Bengal over the contract assignment of 30 lakhs	11,69,000	15,59,000
Total ...	1,25,04,000	1,46,99,000

The increase under the Eastern Bengal System was due to the large influx of coaching traffic on the occasion of Ardhodoya Joga bathing festival, and partly to the general development of traffic. The decrease in receipts from *Irrigation—Major Works* was mainly under the Sone Project, and partly under Midnapore and Tidal Canals. The increase in receipts from *Minor Works and Navigation* was under Calcutta and Eastern Canals, the Sarun Project, and Nuddea Rivers. The receipts under *Civil Works by Public Works Department* for 1890-91 included a credit for Rs. 3,17,041, being the sale-proceeds of the buildings and

land in the north-west corner of the Custom House premises in Calcutta sold to the East Indian Railway Company for the extension of their office buildings. The variation in receipts under *Civil Works by Civil Officers* in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 was due to the fact that in the former year certain recoveries were made from District Boards of the receipts from ferries which had been wrongly credited to Local Accounts in previous years.

Expenditure.

The increase under *Assignments and Compensation* was due to the payment of arrears of Malikana. The increase under *Land Revenue* was mainly under Survey and Settlement charges. The increase under *Salt* was partly for the purchase of Mr. Kilby's patent scales for the weighment of salt, and partly for the construction of a shunting line directly connecting the golahs with the Howrah railway terminus. The decrease under *Stamps* was mainly under "Stamps supplied from the Central stores." The increase under *Excise* was due chiefly to increased expenditure under Salaries in consequence of the privilege leave absence of the Commissioner, to the appointment of a larger number of Deputy Collectors, to larger outlay for the construction of distilleries, to the greater liberality in granting rewards for the detection of excise offences, and to the heavier expenditure in travelling allowance which the present methods of administration involve. The increase under *Customs* was due to the payment of arrear personal allowance to the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, from the year 1879-80. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* was chiefly due to increased expenditure for travelling allowance.

The high expenditure under *General Administration* in 1889-90, as compared with that of 1890-91, was due to the payment of salaries of certain officers on special duty in the Secretariat and to the payment in the Presidency of the salary of a junior Member of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, and also to privilege leave absences. The increase under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was partly under "High Court" on account of salaries of Puisne Judges, and was partly due to the appointment of additional Munsiffs and their establishments and of an Additional Judge in the Presidency Small Cause Court, and was also in part owing to larger payments for remuneration to copyists, consequent on the reduction in the rate of copying fees. The increase under *Jails* was caused by an outlay of Rs. 1,90,000 on castor seed purchased for the Rajshahye Jail for the manufacture of castor oil for supply to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The smaller expenditure under *Marine* in 1890-91, as compared with that of the preceding year, was due to the fact that in 1889-90 payment had to be made for cost incurred in England for the purchase of the new steamer *Guide*. The increase under *Education* was due to larger payments on account of grants-in-aid to European girls' schools. The increase under *Medical* was due to unforeseen charges for the Sanitary Board and to the return of senior officers from leave. The decrease under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* occurred in laboratory and manufacturing charges and purchase of materials for the Cinchona Plantations.

The operation of the new rules for pension after ten years' service accounts to some extent for the large increase in the expenditure under *Superannuations*. The increase under *Stationery and Printing* was due to the requirements of the Census Department. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was under "Charitable donations."

The expenditure of Rs. 13,000 under *Construction of Railways* represented the capital outlay on the Kaunia–Dharlla State Railway for the purchase of 20 jute wagons. The increase under *Working expenses of Railways* was as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	31,01,000	31,13,000
Other sections of the Eastern System ...	20,02,000	23,09,000
Nalhati State Railway	76,000	78,000
Tirhoot (for 12 months in 1889-90 and 3 months in 1890-91)	9,06,000	2,48,000
Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western Railway (for 9 months of 1890-91)	...	14,54,000
Total ...	60,85,000	72,02,000

The increased charges under the Eastern System were due to increased traffic on the occasion of Ardhodoya Joga bathing festival, and were more than covered by corresponding increase in receipts. The increase under *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation by the Public Works Department* represents charges incurred in remodelling the Hidgellee Tidal Canal. The increase under *Minor Works by Civil Department* was due to a refund of embankment cess received in excess from the Maharajah of Hutwa. The increase under *Civil Works by the Public Works Department* was due to the construction of the Port and Shipping Office in Calcutta and the Mahanuddy bridge on the Darjeeling Cart Road.

The increased charges under *Contributions* in 1889-90 were due to the payment of arrear contributions to District Funds.

Summary.

The following comparative statements show in a compact form the principal results under receipts and expenditure according to the contract assignment with the Government of India for the five years from 1887-88 compared with the actuals of 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91:—

RECEIPTS.

	Contract assignment.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal heads of revenue.	2,84,82,000	2,97,08,583	2,93,20,418	3,10,27,608	2,87,26,000
Interest	73,000	67,093	97,383	1,04,267	91,000
Telegraphs ...	.....	1,163	926	868	1,000
Receipts of Civil Department.	39,40,000	36,97,494	37,27,693	38,17,025	39,28,000
Miscellaneous ...	9,09,000	9,28,738	10,58,708	9,98,681	11,89,000
Railways ...	1,00,19,000	1,12,73,485	1,17,33,869	1,25,04,406	1,46,99,000
Irrigation ...	22,74,000	20,67,899	23,64,367	24,12,046	22,85,000
Civil Works ...	7,50,000	4,02,801	4,74,640	5,69,601	7,36,000
Total ...	4,64,47,000	4,81,47,256	4,87,78,004	5,14,34,502	5,16,55,000

EXPENDITURE.

	Contract assignment.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demands on revenues and charges in respect of revenue administration and collection.	53,15,000	56,71,487	56,96,800	58,96,457	61,77,000
Interest	...	...	45,802	67,637	83,000
Telegraphs ...	1,000	915	884	870	1,000
Salaries and expenses of Civil Department.	2,18,65,000	2,08,87,253	2,16,54,368	2,25,28,882	2,25,05,000
Miscellaneous ...	26,61,000	26,69,129	26,32,077	26,70,391	28,91,000
Famine Relief ...	...	...	54,338	1,34,269	13,000
Construction of Railways	...	—1,849	—10,803	235	13,000
Railways ...	87,63,000	90,84,900	93,52,715	96,00,887	1,08,68,000
Irrigation ...	45,69,000	53,37,480	52,35,596	51,40,804	52,48,000
Civil Works ...	31,14,000	29,26,811	40,23,961	31,85,648	35,70,000
Contributions ...	1,59,000	2,61,063	7,50,184	11,82,950	8,94,000
Total ...	4,64,47,000	4,68,37,189	4,94,35,922	5,04,09,030	5,22,63,000

Terms of the contract assignment.

The current contract between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal was based on arrangements made by the Finance Committee. The only important change which has been made since the contract was finally settled is the transfer of the management of the Tirhoot State Railway to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company from 1st July 1890. This change has not, however, materially affected the resources of the Provincial Government, although its accounts have been swollen by the inclusion of the receipts

and working expenses of the Railway, and the payment of the Company's share of the net receipts from the entire undertaking.

Actuals of 1887-88.

The first year of the contract, 1887-88, was a period of comparative prosperity. The receipts under the principal heads of revenue were highly favourable. Railways showed a great advance above the contract estimate, and at the same time there was a large reduction of expenditure in the Civil Department. To a considerable extent this reduction was fictitious, as the savings under the head of Education were adjusted by corresponding grants made to District Boards. But these adjustments were not completed within the year, and while the accounts closed with a small increase of expenditure over the contract assignment of only Rs. 3,90,189, the increase in receipts was Rs. 17,00,256. The net surplus of the year was Rs. 13,10,067 and the closing cash balance Rs. 33,08,990.

Actuals of 1888-89.

The year 1888-89 opened accordingly under favourable conditions. But the harvest generally was a poor one, and the elasticity of the revenues which had been marked under several years of prosperity suffered a severe check. For the first time for many years the stamp revenue receded. But the income from railways continued to show a satisfactory increase. It is from this cause mainly that the total receipts of the year were about $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees more than they were in 1887-88. The expenditure side showed, however, an increase of nearly 26 lakhs. This was largely due to the increased grant for Civil Works of about 11 lakhs. This grant was made when it was known that the credit opening balance of the year was more than 33 lakhs, and financial prospects in other directions were generally good. The additional grant was urgently required and was very profitably expended. There was an unavoidable increase in expenditure under Railways, under Contributions to District Boards, and an augmented outlay under most heads of general administration. The net financial results of the year were, however, less unsatisfactory than was at one time anticipated. The accounts closed with an increase of expenditure over the contract assignment of Rs. 29,88,922, and an increase in the receipts of Rs. 23,31,004. The net deficit was Rs. 6,57,918, and the closing cash balance was reduced to Rs. 26,51,072.

Actuals of 1889-90.

The receipts of the year 1889-90 were generally satisfactory. The principal heads of revenue showed a large increase, of which, however, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were due to special assignments from the Government of India to the Local Government for special works, principally the Orissa Coast and Hidgilee Tidal Canals which, under the rules in force, were shown under the head of Land Revenue, and a grant of Rs. 1,91,423 was made under the same head for a new pilot brig. A grant of two lakhs was also made to the Provincial Government with effect from this year on account of the cost of the Metropolitan Police. Stamps, Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, Forests, and Registration all showed an increase. The item of Land Revenue proper was augmented by the payment of large arrears of revenue due from the Burdwan Raj estate for the preceding year. The receipts from Railways increased by nearly eight lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, there was a falling off in Excise, and the prospects of the year, which would otherwise have been very favourable, were clouded by bad harvests and distress in Behar and Orissa. The increase in expenditure under ordinary heads was not more than must be expected under a progressive administration. A larger outlay was necessary to ensure a larger revenue. The increase under Police was principally due to the conversion of the entire cost of the Calcutta and Suburban Police as a Provincial charge with effect from the 1st April 1889, and under Marine to the purchase of the steamer *Guide*. The outlay on Famine Relief was of a special nature. The expenditure on Civil Works was curtailed. The accounts closed with an increase of expenditure over the contract assignment of Rs. 39,62,030 and an increase in the receipts of Rs. 49,87,502. The net surplus of the year was Rs. 10,25,472, and the closing cash balance amounted to Rs. 36,76,544.

Actuals of 1890-91.

The financial position of the past year 1890-91 was primarily affected by the payment of ten lakhs of rupees, which had been transferred under the orders of the Government of

India from Provincial to Imperial revenues. This payment was adjusted in Land Revenue under the head of Receipts on account of principal heads of revenue. The large increase under Railways was principally due to the inclusion of the gross receipts of the Bengal and North-Western Railway for the last nine months of the year. There was a corresponding increase in the expenditure side, and the net surplus was discounted by a credit for Rs. 9,39,000 allowed to the Government of India under the head of Land Revenue on account of the estimated net earnings of the Company for the nine months which were not paid during the year. A credit for Rs. 3,17,041 was taken under Civil Works, being the estimated value of a portion of land in the Custom House premises made over to the East Indian Railway Company for the extension of their office buildings. The ordinary heads of revenue showed but little expansion. The expenditure, on the contrary, showed a tendency to increase under almost all heads. There was a large increase under Land Revenue on account of Surveys and Settlements; under Railways as already explained; and also under Irrigation and Civil Public Works. A special grant of four lakhs was made from Provincial Revenues to the Public Works Department to undertake urgent works, and especially to defray the cost of repairs and maintenance of the roads in the Darjeeling district, which were much damaged by heavy rains. The accounts of the year are not finally settled, but it is expected that they will have closed with a net deficit of Rs. 6,08,000, and that the closing balance on the 31st March will have been reduced to Rs. 30,69,000.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1890-91:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The District Road Fund ...	85,183	2,29,347	3,14,530	2,30,618	83,912
The District Road Account ...	28,885	1,08,542	1,37,427	92,118	45,309
The District Fund ...	24,97,422	69,51,251	94,48,673	71,09,007	23,39,666
The District Post Fund ...	1,73,106	3,75,706	5,48,812	3,60,598	1,88,214
The Inland Labour Transport Fund	...	25,524	25,524	25,524	...
Total ...	27,84,596	76,90,370	1,04,74,966	78,17,865	26,57,101

The "District Road Fund" exists only in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Darjeeling, where the Local Self-Government Act has not been introduced.

The "District Road Account" survives only in Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to which the Cess Act has not been extended excepting in one pergunnah in Singbhoom, viz. Dalbhoom. The fund was maintained in a state of solvency by the contributions from Provincial revenues, amounting to Rs. 66,328, of which Rs. 10,000 were granted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rs. 46,328 to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Rs. 10,000 to Singbhoom.

The "District Fund" existed, as in the previous year, in 38 districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force. In none of the districts were the accounts overdrawn. In Chittagong, Noakhally, Gya, and Shahabad, the balances were high. During the year loans amounting to Rs. 3,05,000 were sanctioned to the District Boards, of which Rs. 2,00,000 were granted to the Dinagepore Board, Rs. 80,000 to the Patna Board, and Rs. 25,000 to Julpigoree Board for the construction of certain bridges.

The "District Post Fund."—The receipts of this fund continued to be in excess of the expenditure.

The "Inland Labour Transport Fund."—The actual receipts of this fund amounted to Rs. 14,749, against the expenditure of Rs. 25,524. The deficit was charged to the Assam portion of the fund under orders of the Government of India.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds in the year under report were as follows:—

	Opening balance.	Receipt.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
POLICE FUNDS—					
Railway Police clothing ...	1,163	3,356	4,519	3,274	1,245
MARINE FUNDS—					
Hospital Port dues ...	87,779	65,169	1,52,948	50,775	1,02,173
Balasore Port	—11,115	23,757	12,642	16,280	—3,638
Cuttack Port	—31,603	28,954	—2,649	9,249	—11,898
Pooree Port	—587	3,592	3,005	1,643	1,362
Total ...	44,474	1,21,472	1,65,946	77,947	87,999
EDUCATION FUNDS—					
Hindu College	3,290	5,275	8,565	7,895	670
Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship	...	2,957	2,957	2,957	...
Vizianagram Scholarship ...	4,993	22	5,015	958	4,057
Jagiriah	860	1,200	2,060	996	1,064
Khond Mehal School ...	2,954	5,563	8,517	2,441	6,076
Jadu Nath Mookerjee's Prize and Medal.	...	1,095	1,095	133	962
Total ...	12,097	16,112	28,209	15,380	12,829
MEDICAL AND CHARITABLE FUNDS—					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house ...	7,349	23,179	30,528	19,953	10,575
Balasore Pilgrim Hospital ...	637	765	1,402	865	537
Cuttack Unnochatter ...	488	6,011	6,499	5,801	698
Choonee Lall Seal's Endowment	3,213	2,000	5,213	3,424	1,789
Total ...	11,687	31,955	43,642	30,043	13,599
PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS—					
Darjeeling Improvement ...	13,245	27,188	40,433	21,053	19,380
Wahabee	12,295	...	12,295	5,727	6,568
Juggarnath Road	430	7,242	9,672	2,677	4,995
Khond Mehal Road ...	2,984	3,966	6,950	3,521	3,429
Total ...	28,954	38,396	67,350	32,978	34,372
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—					
Zoological Garden	2,624	40,333	42,957	35,337	7,620
Moshin Endowment ...	50,978	1,14,104	1,65,082	1,22,771	42,311
Christian Burial Board ...	757	22,051	22,808	21,951	857
Mahomedan ditto ...	—67	3,024	2,957	2,837	120
Total ...	54,292	1,79,512	2,33,804	1,82,896	50,908
CANTONMENT FUNDS	16,139	47,860	63,999	53,718	10,281
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,68,806	4,38,663	6,07,469	3,96,236	2,11,233

The Balasore and Cuttack Port Funds closed the year with a deficit balance of Rs. 15,536, notwithstanding that contributions amounting to Rs. 40,000 were given from the Provincial revenues. A further grant of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the budget for 1891-92 to meet the deficit. The rate of port dues at Pooree has again been fixed at one anna per ton with a view to suit the convenience of the shippers at the port.

The actual receipts of the Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship Fund fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 930, which was met from a contribution sanctioned from Provincial revenues. The transactions of Jadu Nath Mookerjee's Prize and Medal Funds were hitherto shown under the general head of Education, and the Director of Public Instruction kept an account of the Fund in his office. Under orders of the Comptroller-General, the accounts of the Fund have for the first time been taken under the category of Excluded Local Funds. The receipts of the Fund are appropriated in distributing medals and cash prizes to students and gurus of primary schools in certain districts of Bengal for the encouragement of sanitary science.

The "Wahabee Fund," as remarked in last year's report, has practically ceased to exist. Had the whole of the sum of Rs. 10,725, sanctioned from this Fund for completing the survey of the city of Patna for the purpose of drainage and water supply, been drawn during the year, the small balance remaining at credit of the Fund at the end of the year would have almost disappeared.

Both the Christian and Mahomedan Burial Boards were kept solvent during the year under report by contributions received from Government. The grant to the former amounted to Rs. 8,000 and that to the latter, Rs. 1,743.

The Cantonment Funds closed the year with a surplus balance of Rs. 10,281, thus:—

Districts.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	469	3,218	3,687	3,473	214
Darjeeling	665	1,925	2,590	2,279	311
Lohardugga (Dorunda) ...	1,623	1,966	3,589	2,981	608
Patna (Dinapore)	4,368	13,269	17,637	16,700	937
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) ...	513	2,196	2,709	2,334	375
" (Barrackpore)	1,334	17,174	18,508	16,360	2,148
(Dum-Dum) ...	7,167	8,112	15,279	9,591	5,688
Total ...	16,139	47,860	63,999	53,718	10,281

The expenditure exceeded the receipts except in Barrackpore. In Cuttack the receipts from taxes upon houses fell below the estimate, and the excess expenditure was met from the surplus balance. In Darjeeling, the actual collections of the fund amounted to Rs. 683 only, against the expenditure of Rs. 2,279. The excess was met partly from contributions received from Government, and partly from the surplus balance of the fund. In Dorunda and Dinagepore, the excess is owing to arrear charges for Police of previous years having been paid during the year under report, and the same was met from surplus balance and contributions from Government. In Dum-Dum there was more than Rs. 7,000 at credit of the fund at the beginning of the year. A portion of the balance has been utilized during the year in metalling a new road within the cantonment.

The following are the accounts for the year under report of the three remaining heads of Excluded Local Funds, viz., Municipalities, Unions, and

the Chittagong Port Trust, which are financially independent of Government, but which bank with Government treasuries:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipalities ...	2,88,444	17,48,371	20,36,815	17,44,400	2,92,415
Unions	4,447	270	4,717	1,627	3,090
Chittagong Port Trust	91,020	61,863	1,52,883	57,822	95,061

All the 139 municipalities which bank with Government treasuries closed the year with surplus balances with the exception of Ghattal in Midnapore, which overdrew its amount by Rs. 7 in March 1891. The Collector of the district was asked by the Accountant-General to explain the circumstances which had led to the overdrawal without orders of Government.

A separate Port Trust has been created for the Chittagong Port under Act IV (B.C.) of 1887, which is managed by nine Commissioners, six of which are appointed by Government and three are elected by such bodies or firms as are engaged in commerce in the port. The receipts of the Trust amounted to Rs. 61,863 in 1890-91, and the expenditure to Rs. 57,821, thus raising the balance at credit from Rs. 91,020 to Rs. 95,061.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

The ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES were levied at full rates during the year 1890-91 in all the districts of Bengal where Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force, except in Backergunge, where for special reasons, which now seem to have spent their force, the road cess has all along been levied at half of the maximum rate, the full amount being collected in the case of the public works cess. The following statement shows the main results of the working of the Cess Act for the last two years:—

		1890-91.		1889-90.
Current demand	Rs.	78,38,927	Rs.	76,60,539
Arrear demand (*a*)	„	18,35,056	„	18,04,134
Gross demand	„	96,73,983	„	94,64,673
Advance collections	„	2,60,179	„	2,26,121
Net demand	„	94,13,804	„	92,38,552
Total collections	„	76,84,012	„	77,54,684
Remissions	„	12,661	„	76,885
Net balance (*a*)	„	19,33,855	„	16,58,728
Percentage of collections on current demand		98		101·2
Number of revenue-paying estates assessed		245,458		238,023
Number of revenue-free estates assessed ...		117,900		116,143
Number of tenures assessed		1,258,247		1,247,160
Number of recorded sharers in estates ...		1,586,944		1,492,308
Number of recorded sharers in tenures ...		2,251,746		2,236,454
Current demand of land revenue ...	Rs.	3,78,59,395		...
Present gross rental	„	14,60,45,236		...
Gross rental at first assessment ...	„	13,11,68,432		...

(*a*) Excluding advance collections made in the current year on account of future years.

The arrear demand given above exceeded by Rs. 1,76,328 the figure shown as the net balance of the preceding year, the difference being due to revaluations of rent-free holdings with retrospective effect, revisions of assessment and adjustment of accounts. The percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand was 68·8 compared with 76·8 in the previous year, and that of current collections on current demand was 81·8 against 82·2. It is possible that the realisation of cesses was not in all districts pushed on with sufficient energy, and that delay occurred in issuing certificates.

The following statement shows the demands, collections, and arrears of the road and public work cesses on lands and mines for the year 1890-91:—

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICTS.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 5–6).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance (columns 3–8).	Current balance (column 4–columns 6+9).	Gross balance (columns 12 + 13).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 14–15).	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 8 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 9 on columns 4–6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 11 on column 4).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	Road Cess ...	1,46,297	1,83,949	3,30,246	2,712	3,27,534	26,088	1,51,581	2,404	1,80,073	1,20,209	29,656	1,49,865	634	1,49,231	2,491	...	87	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,46,219	1,83,949	3,30,168	2,713	3,27,455	26,087	1,51,580	2,405	1,80,072	1,20,132	29,656	1,49,788	577	1,49,211	2,491	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,92,516	3,67,898	6,60,414	5,425	6,54,989	52,175	3,03,161	4,809	3,60,145	2,40,341	59,312	2,99,653	1,211	2,98,442	4,982	...	173	17·8	83·6	97·8	30,44,480	57,75,703
Bankoora ...	Road Cess ...	20,435	44,137	64,572	569	64,003	11,321	34,648	572	46,541	9,114	8,920	18,034	...	18,034	581	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	20,436	44,136	64,572	569	64,003	11,321	34,647	573	46,541	9,115	8,920	18,035	...	18,035	581	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	40,871	88,273	1,29,144	1,138	1,28,006	22,642	69,295	1,145	93,082	18,229	17,840	36,069	....	36,069	1,162	...	17	55·4	79·5	105·4	4,58,232	17,63,979
Beerbhoom ...	Road Cess ...	4,982	57,375	62,357	1,397	60,960	4,827	50,460	1,349	56,636	155	5,518	5,673	2	5,671	1,273	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	4,981	57,375	62,356	1,397	60,959	4,826	50,461	1,349	56,636	155	5,517	5,672	1	5,671	1,273	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,963	1,14,750	1,24,713	2,794	1,21,919	9,653	1,00,921	2,698	1,13,272	310	11,035	11,345	3	11,342	2,546	152	...	96·8	90·1	98·7	10,03,693	26,92,591
Midnapore ...	Road Cess ...	30,171	1,40,992	1,71,163	2,064	1,69,099	28,597	1,14,367	2,540	1,45,504	1,574	24,561	26,135	...	26,135	2,105	435	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	*30,171*	*1,40,992*	*1,71,163*	*2,064*	*1,69,099*	*28,596*	*1,14,368*	*2,540*	*1,45,504*	*1,575*	*24,560*	*26,135*	...	*26,135*	*2,105*	*435*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	60,342	2,81,984	3,42,326	4,128	3,38,198	57,193	2,28,735	5,080	2,91,008	3,149	49,121	52,270	...	52,270	4,210	870	...	94·8	82·3	103·2	23,60,983	59,20,548
Hooghly ...	Road Cess ...	45,864	1,03,941	1,49,805	2,970	1,46,835	37,235	71,394	2,032	1,10,661	8,629	29,577	38,206	...	38,206	2,970	...	938	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	45,863	1,03,942	1,49,805	2,970	1,46,835	37,234	71,395	2,033	1,10,662	8,629	29,577	38,206	...	38,206	2,970	...	937	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	91,727	2,07,883	2,99,610	5,940	2,93,670	74,469	1,42,789	4,065	2,21,323	17,258	59,154	76,412	...	76,412	5,940	...	1,875	81·2	70·7	106·4	13,44,946	39,10,190
24 Pergunnaas.	Road Cess ...	24,789	1,14,060	1,38,849	3,049	1,35,800	21,737	95,730	3,231	1,20,698	3,052	15,281	18,333	194	18,139	3,200	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	24,789	1,14,060	1,38,849	3,049	1,35,800	21,736	95,731	3,230	1,20,697	3,053	15,280	18,333	194	18,139	3,200	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	49,578	2,28,120	2,77,698	6,098	2,71,600	43,473	1,91,461	6,461	2,41,395	6,105	30,561	36,666	388	36,278	6,400	61	...	87·6	86·2	105·8	16,01,146	52,09,371
Nuddea ...	Road Cess ...	4,870	63,207	68,077	2,022	66,055	4,792	53,949	1,666	60,407	78	7,236	7,314	16	7,298	2,048	...	382	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	4,870	63,207	68,077	2,022	66,055	4,792	53,949	1,666	60,407	78	7,236	7,314	16	7,298	2,051	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,740	1,26,414	1,36,154	4,044	1,32,110	9,584	1,07,898	3,332	1,20,814	156	14,472	14,628	32	14,596	4,099	...	767	98·4	88·1	95·5	9,01,315	25,55,809
Jessore ...	Road Cess ...	27,519	90,635	1,18,154	790	1,17,364	21,166	65,715	1,023	87,904	6,353	24,130	30,483	1,020	29,463	2,694	...	1,671	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	27,519	90,635	1,18,154	791	1,17,363	21,166	65,715	1,023	87,904	6,353	24,129	30,482	1,019	29,463	2,695	...	1,672	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	55,038	1,81,270	2,36,308	1,581	2,34,727	42,332	1,31,430	2,046	1,75,808	12,706	48,259	60,965	2,039	58,926	5,389	...	3,343	76·9	73·1	96·9	8,58,418	33,52,146
Khoolna ...	Road Cess ...	17,007	65,666	82,673	1,095	81,578	12,545	54,234	1,237	68,016	4,462	10,337	14,799	171	14,628	1,212	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	17,007	65,666	82,673	1,094	81,579	12,546	54,234	1,237	68,017	4,461	10,338	14,799	171	14,628	1,212	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	34,014	1,31,332	1,65,346	2,189	1,63,157	25,091	1,08,468	2,474	1,36,033	8,923	20,675	29,598	342	29,256	2,424	50	...	73·7	83·9	103·5	6,40,949	24,40,680

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Districts.	Cess.	Arrear balance out-standing from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 5 — 6).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (columns 3 — 8).	Current balance (column 4 — columns 6+9).	Gross balance (columns 12 + 13).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 14—15).	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 8 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 9 on columns 4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 11 on column 4).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Moorshedabad.	Road Cess ...	11,272	66,624	77,896	1,551	76,345	5,114	57,989	1,815	64,918	6,158	7,084	13,242	164	13,078	1,675	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	11,272	66,624	77,896	1,551	76,345	5,115	57,988	1,816	64,919	6,157	7,085	13,242	164	13,078	1,674	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22,544	1,33,248	1,55,792	3,102	1,52,690	10,229	1,15,977	3,631	1,29,837	12,315	14,169	26,484	328	26,156	3,349	282	...	45·4	89·1	97·4	10,68,571	28,92,717
Dinagepore ...	Road Cess ...	14,553	81,149	95,702	1,266	94,436	14,539	69,677	1,717	85,933	14	10,206	10,220	16	10,204	1,272	445	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess, ...	14,554	81,148	95,702	1,266	94,436	14,539	69,677	1,717	85,933	15	10,205	10,220	16	10,204	1,272	445	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,107	1,62,297	1,91,404	2,532	1,88,872	29,078	1,39,354	3,434	1,71,866	29	20,411	20,440	32	20,408	2,544	890	...	99·9	87·2	105·8	16,47,865	34,14,046
Rajshahye ...	Road Cess ...	14,218	77,572	91,790	513	91,277	13,608	61,186	576	75,370	610	15,873	16,483	...	16,483	521	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,218	77,573	91,791	514	91,277	13,608	61,186	576	75,370	610	15,873	16,483	...	16,483	521	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28,436	1,55,145	1,83,581	1,027	1,82,554	27,216	1,22,372	1,152	1,50,749	1,220	31,746	32,966	...	32,966	1,042	110	...	95·7	79·4	97·1	8,92,680	28,63,572
Rungpore ...	Road Cess ...	12,850	1,27,953	1,40,803	163	1,40,640	12,404	1,16,264	1,652	1,30,320	446	11,526	11,972	...	11,972	163	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	12,850	1,27,952	1,40,802	163	1,40,639	12,403	1,16,264	1,653	1,30,320	447	11,525	11,972	...	11,972	163	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	25,700	2,55,905	2,81,605	326	2,81,279	24,807	2,32,528	3,305	2,60,640	893	23,051	23,944	...	23,944	326	2,979	...	96·5	90·9	101·8	10,13,646	44,39,868
Bogra ...	Road Cess ...	2,905	45,173	48,078	551	47,527	2,905	42,320	945	46,170	...	2,302	2,302	...	2,302	573	372	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	2,906	45,173	48,079	552	47,527	2,906	42,320	945	46,171	...	2,301	2,301	...	2,301	574	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,811	90,346	96,157	1,103	95,054	5,811	84,640	1,890	92,341	...	4,603	4,603	...	4,603	1,147	743	...	100·	94·8	102·2	4,88,585	16,42,501
Pubna ...	Road Cess ...	9,155	46,862	56,017	837	55,180	8,610	40,281	1,778	50,669	545	5,744	6,289	...	6,289	1,208	570	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	9,155	46,861	56,016	837	55,179	8,610	40,280	1,779	50,669	545	5,744	6,289	...	6,289	1,208	571	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,310	93,723	1,12,033	1,674	1,10,359	17,220	80,561	3,557	1,01,338	1,090	11,488	12,578	...	12,578	2,416	1,141	...	94·0	87·5	108·1	3,91,927	17,66,211
Darjeeling ...	Road Cess ...	...	16,710	16,710	935	15,775	...	15,748	1,087	16,835	...	27	27	...	27	930	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	...	16 710	16,710	935	15,775	...	15,749	1,087	16,836	...	26	26	...	26	930	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	33,420	33,420	1,870	31,550	...	31,497	2,174	33,671	...	53	53	...	53	1,860	314	...	...	99·8	100·7	1,21,522	5,50,496
Julpigoree ...	Road Cess ...	3,266	47,874	51,140	75	51,065	3,259	43,455	50	46,764	7	4,344	4,351	...	4,351	86	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,266	47,875	51,141	76	51,065	3,259	43,455	50	46,764	7	4,344	4,351	...	4,351	86	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,532	95,749	1,02,281	151	1,02,130	6,518	86,910	100	93,528	14	8,688	8,702	...	8,702	172	...	72	99·7	96·9	97·6	4,37,810	17,00,130
Dacca ...	Road Cess ...	16,971	73,358	90,329	3,813	86,516	15,569	58,986	4,453	79,008	1,402	10,559	11,961	104	11,857	3,737	716	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	17,072	73,627	90,699	3,814	86,885	15,663	59,189	4,456	79,305	1,409	10,624	12,033	104	11,929	3,737	716	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	34,043	1,46,985	1,81,028	7,627	1,73,401	31,232	1,18,175	8,906	1,58,313	2,811	21,183	23,994	208	23,786	7,474	1,432	...	91·7	84·8	107·7	4,94,294	27,34,507
Furreedpore	Road Cess ...	35,541	56,652	92,193	1,155	91,038	22,179	31,977	1,882	56,038	13,362	23,520	36,882	2,564	34,318	1,155	727	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	35,992	57,008	93,000	1,179	91,821	22,274	32,108	1,911	56,293	13,718	23,721	37,439	2,565	34,874	1,179	732	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	71,533	1,13,660	1,85,193	2,334	1,81,859	44,453	64,085	3,793	1,12,331	27,080	47,241	74,321	5,129	69,192	2,334	1,459	...	62·1	57·5	98·88	5,76,205	21,99,565

Backergunge	Road Cess ...	...	18,706	99,428	1,18,134	1,901	1,16,233	18,045	80,528	811	99,384	661	16,999	17,660	...	17,660	1,760	...	949	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	37,236	1,95,822	2,33,058	3,801	2,29,257	35,915	1,58,175	1,621	1,95,711	1,321	33,846	35,167	...	35,167	3,521	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	55,942	2,95,250	3,51,192	5,702	3,45,490	53,960	2,38,703	2,432	2,95,095	1,982	50,845	52,827	...	52,827	5,281	...	2,849	96·4	82·4	99·9	15,09,592	69,77,007
Mymensingh	Road Cess ...	...	12,482	1,68,023	1,80,505	5,259	1,75,246	11,840	1,44,516	3,762	1,60,118	642	18,248	18,890	25	18,865	4,041	...	279	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	12,481	1,68,023	1,80,504	5,258	1,75,246	11,839	1,44,517	3,762	1,60,118	642	18,248	18,890	24	18,866	4,041	...	279	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	24,963	3,36,046	3,61,009	10,517	3,50,492	23,679	2,89,033	7,524	3,20,236	1,284	36,496	37,780	49	37,731	8,082	...	558	94·8	88·7	95·2	8,55,309	59,43,781
Chittagong	Road Cess ...	...	6,961	89,071	96,032	2,662	93,370	6,448	79,352	2,730	88,530	513	7,057	7,570	21	7,549	2,784	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	6,962	89,072	96,034	2,663	93,371	6,449	79,352	2,730	88,531	513	7,057	7,570	21	7,549	2,784	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	13,923	1,78,143	1,92,066	5,325	1,86,741	12,897	1,58,704	5,460	1,77,061	1,026	14,114	15,140	42	15,098	5,568	...	108	92·6	91·8	99·3	9,44,054	33,02,861
Noakhally	Road Cess ...	...	4,875	63,175	73,050	243	72,807	4,190	61,378	157	65,725	685	6,554	7,239	18	7,221	233	...	76	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	5,157	68,821	73,978	244	73,734	4,471	61,745	157	66,373	686	6,832	7,518	19	7,499	234	...	77	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	10,032	1,36,996	1,47,028	487	1,46,541	8,661	1,23,123	314	1,32,098	1,371	13,386	14,757	37	14,720	467	...	153	86·3	90·2	96·4	6,22,944	26,69,976
Tipperah	Road Cess ...	...	11,529	1,01,496	1,13,025	633	1,12,392	10,740	87,593	639	98,972	789	13,270	14,059	68	13,991	659	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	11,529	1,01,496	1,13,025	634	1,12,391	10,741	87,592	638	98,971	788	13,270	14,058	67	13,991	659	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	23,058	2,02,992	2,26,050	1,267	2,24,783	21,481	1,75,185	1,277	1,97,943	1,577	26,540	28,117	135	27,982	1,318	...	41	93·1	86·8	97·5	10,39,171	34,64,719
Patna	Road Cess ...	...	47,470	1,78,850	2,26,320	5,795	2,20,525	38,406	1,28,797	6,306	1,73,509	9,064	44,258	53,322	358	52,964	4,859	1,447	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	47,471	1,78,850	2,26,321	5,795	2,20,526	38,407	1,28,797	6,305	1,73,509	9,064	44,258	53,322	357	52,965	4,858	1,447	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	94,941	3,57,700	4,52,641	11,590	4,41,051	76,813	2,57,594	12,611	3,47,018	18,128	88,516	1,06,644	715	1,05,929	9,717	2,894	...	80·9	74·4	97	14,83,466	64,66,042
ya ...	Road Cess ...	...	62,981	2,22,352	2,85,333	22,351	2,62,982	41,243	1,28,440	8,342	1,78,025	21,738	71,561	93,299	8	93,291	23,090	...	14,748	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	62,980	2,22,352	2,85,332	22,350	2,62,982	41,243	1,28,440	8,343	1,78,026	21,737	71,562	93,299	9	93,290	23,089	...	14,746	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,25,961	4,44,704	5,70,665	44,701	5,25,964	82,486	2,56,880	16,685	3,56,051	43,475	1,43,123	1,86,598	17	1,86,581	46,179	...	29,494	65·4	64·2	80	14,57,635	78,25,175
Shahabad	Road Cess ...	...	36,912	1,83,696	2,20,608	7,000	2,13,608	13,737	1,56,929	3,168	1,73,834	23,175	19,767	42,942	65	42,877	4,902	...	1,734	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	36,912	1,83,697	2,20,609	7,000	2,13,609	13,738	1,56,929	3,167	1,73,834	23,174	19,768	42,942	65	42,877	4,903	...	1,736	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	73,824	3,67,393	4,41,217	14,000	4,27,217	27,475	3,13,858	6,335	3,47,668	46,349	39,535	85,884	130	85,754	9,805	...	3,470	37·2	88·8	94·6	17,00,318	67,38,467
Mozufferpore	Road Cess ...	...	59,774	1,39,158	1,98,932	8,036	1,90,896	44,409	94,565	9,597	1,48,571	15,365	36,557	51,922	597	51,325	9,491	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	59,775	1,39,157	1,98,932	8,036	1,90,896	44,409	94,565	9,597	1,48,571	15,366	36,556	51,922	597	51,325	9,490	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,19,549	2,78,315	3,97,864	16,072	3,81,792	88,818	1,89,130	19,194	2,97,142	30,731	73,113	1,03,844	1,194	1,02,650	18,981	213	...	74·3	72·1	106·7	9,74,698	51,38,396
Durbhunga	Road Cess ...	...	31,793	2,06,707	2,38,500	21,534	2,16,966	24,175	1,60,010	18,006	2,02,191	7,618	25,163	32,781	...	32,781	18,071	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	31,793	2,06,707	3,38,500	21,534	2,16,966	24,176	1,60,009	18,006	2,02,191	7,617	25,164	32,781	...	32,781	18,072	...	66	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	63,586	4,13,414	4,77,000	43,068	4,33,932	48,351	3,20,019	36,012	4,04,382	15,235	50,327	65,562	...	65,562	36,143	...	131	76·0	86·4	97·8	7,95,495	70,14,331
Sarun	Road Cess ...	...	50,782	1,66,462	2,17,244	3,454	2,13,790	41,150	1,06,425	3,710	1,51,285	9,632	56,583	66,215	...	66,215	4,115	...	405	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	50,782	1,66,461	2,17,243	3,453	2,13,790	41,149	1,06,425	3,711	1,51,285	9,633	56,583	66,216	...	66,216	4,114	...	403	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,01,564	3,32,923	4,34,487	6,907	4,27,580	82,299	2,12,850	7,421	3,02,570	19,265	1,13,166	1,32,431	...	1,32,431	8,229	...	808	81·0	65·2	90·8	12,66,528	59,74,688
Chumparun	Road Cess ...	...	27,250	87,883	1,15,133	467	1,14,666	19,904	64,216	493	84,613	7,346	23,200	30,546	209	30,337	439	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	27,250	87,883	1,15,133	467	1,14,666	19,905	64,215	494	84,614	7,345	23,201	30,546	210	30,336	440	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	54,500	1,75,766	2,30,266	934	2,29,332	39,809	1,28,431	987	1,69,227	14,691	46,401	61,092	419	60,673	879	108	...	73·0	73·4	96·2	5,15,881	30,62,930
Monghyr	Road Cess ...	...	35,551	1,24,298	1,59,849	2,430	1,57,419	30,519	90,534	2,765	1,23,818	5,032	31,334	36,366	36	36,330	2,846	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	35,551	1,24,298	1,59,849	2,430	1,57,419	30,520	90,533	2,765	1,23,818	5,031	31,335	36,366	35	36,331	2,846	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	71,102	2,48,596	3,19,698	4,860	3,14,838	61,039	1,81,067	5,530	2,47,636	10,063	62,669	72,732	71	72,661	5,692	...	162	85·8	74·2	99·6	8,73,589	44,78,541
Bhagulpore	Road Cess ...	...	18,969	1,46,332	1,65,301	9,653	1,55,648	15,227	1,23,211	9,030	1,47,468	3,742	13,468	17,210	...	17,210	10,195	...	1,165	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	...	18,968	1,46,333	1,65,301	9,654	1,55,647	15,227	1,23,211	9,030	1,47,468	3,741	13,468	17,209	...	17,209	10,195	...	1,165	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	37,937	2,92,665	3,30,602	19,307	3,11,295	30,454	2,46,422	18,060	2,94,936	7,483	26,936	34,419	...	34,419	20,390	...	2,330	80·2	90·1	100·7	5,97,555	49,58,479

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICTS.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 5—6).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (columns 3—8).	Current balance (column 4—columns 6 + 9).	Gross balance (columns 12 + 13).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 14—15).	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 8 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 9 on columns 4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 11 on column 4).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Purneah ...	Road Cess ...	3,487	79,718	83,205	569	82,636	3,395	67,398	858	71,651	92	11,751	11,843	...	11,843	570	288	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,487	79,718	83,205	570	82,635	3,396	67,397	858	71,651	91	11,751	11,842	...	11,842	570	288	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,974	1,59,436	1,66,410	1,139	1,65,271	6,791	1,34,795	1,716	1,43,302	183	23,502	23,685	...	23,685	1,140	576	...	97·3	85·1	89·8	11,78,515	31,33,766
Maldah ...	Road Cess ...	3,575	28,612	32,187	472	31,715	3,572	25,138	493	29,203	3	3,002	3,005	...	3,005	479	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,574	28,612	32,186	472	31,714	3,572	25,137	493	29,202	2	3,003	3,005	...	3,005	479	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,149	57,224	64,373	944	63,429	7,144	50,275	986	58,405	5	6,005	6,010	...	6,010	958	28	...	99·9	89·3	102	4,23,444	11,56,832
Cuttack ...	Road Cess ...	7,653	65,590	73,243	5,968	67,275	6,017	52,556	1,885	60,458	1,635	7,067	8,702	...	8,702	2,630	...	745	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,651	65,590	73,241	5,966	67,275	6,017	52,555	1,885	60,457	1,635	7,068	8,703	...	8,703	2,631	...	746	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,304	1,31,180	1,46,484	11,934	1,34,550	12,034	1,05,111	3,770	1,20,915	3,270	14,135	17,405	...	17,405	5,261	...	1,491	78·6	88·1	92·1	8,88,597	25,58,388
Pooree ...	Road Cess ...	1,135	31,558	32,693	141	32,552	665	30,186	52	30,903	470	1,231	1,701	33	1,668	111	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,135	31,559	32,694	142	32,552	665	30,187	53	30,905	470	1,230	1,700	33	1,667	112	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,270	63,117	65,387	283	65,104	1,330	60,373	105	61,808	940	2,461	3,401	66	3,335	223	...	118	58·6	96·1	97·9	5,86,804	12,93,170
Balasore ...	Road Cess ...	4,295	35,778	40,073	950	39,123	3,772	31,816	986	36,574	523	3,012	3,535	37	3,498	1,671	...	685	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	4,295	35,779	40,074	951	39,123	3,772	31,817	985	36,574	523	3,011	3,534	37	3,497	1,670	...	686	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,590	71,557	80,147	1,901	78,246	7,544	63,633	1,971	73,148	1,046	6,023	7,069	74	6,995	3,341	...	1,370	87·8	91·3	102·2	4,15,849	13,50,878
Hazaribagh	Road Cess ...	1,269	46,376	47,645	1,535	46,110	1,268	35,332	1,635	38,235	1	9,509	9,510	...	9,510	1,556	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,269	46,375	47,644	1,534	46,110	1,268	35,331	1,635	38,234	1	9,510	9,511	...	9,511	1,557	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,538	92,751	95,289	3,069	92,220	2,536	70,663	3,270	76,469	2	19,019	19,021	...	19,021	3,113	157	...	99·9	78·7	82·4	1,24,998	15,11,697
Lohardugga	Road Cess ...	14,059	51,046	65,105	544	64,561	14,059	46,773	505	61,337	...	3,729	3,729	...	3,729	544	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,060	51,046	65,106	544	64,562	14,060	46,773	504	61,337	...	3,729	3,729	...	3,729	544	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28,119	1,02,092	1,30,211	1,088	1,29,123	28,119	93,546	1,009	1,22,674	...	7,458	7,458	...	7,458	1,088	...	79	100	92·6	120·1	1,06,539	16,84,222
Singbhoom ...	Road Cess ...	1	3,745	3,746	...	3,746	1	3,745	...	3,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	...	3,745	3,745	...	3,745	...	3,745	...	3,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	7,490	7,491	...	7,491	1	7,490	...	7,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	68,729	1,19,837
Manbhoom ...	Road Cess ...	3,712	42,388	46,100	1	46,099	3,677	32,947	2	36,626	35	9,440	9,475	...	9,475	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,712	42,387	46,099	...	46,099	3,677	32,948	1	36,626	35	9,439	9,474	...	9,474	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,424	84,775	92,199	1	92,198	7,354	65,895	3	73,252	70	18,879	18,949	...	18,949	1	2	...	99·0	77·7	86·4	82,418	13,96,423
Total of all districts.	Road Cess ...	9,07,886	38,70,631	47,78,517	1,29,125	46,49,392	6,22,954	30,62,346	1,07,941	37,93,241	2,84,931	6,79,161	9,64,092	6,360	9,57,732	1,24,941	7,227	24,227	68·6	81·8	98	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	9,27,170	39,68,296	48,95,466	1,31,054	47,64,412	6,41,297	31,40,691	1,08,783	38,90,771	2,85,874	6,96,550	9,82,424	6,301	9,76,123	1,26,731	7,234	25,182	69·1	81·8	98	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,35,056	78,38,927	96,73,983	2,60,179	94,13,804	12,64,251	62,03,037	2,16,724	76,84,012	5,70,805	13,75,711	19,46,516	12,661	19,33,855	2,51,672	14,461	49,409	68·8	81·8	98	3,78,59,395	14,60,45,236

In the twenty-one districts included in the following list the arrear collections fell short of 90 per cent.:—

	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.
Burdwan	83·6	17·8
Shahabad	88·8	37·2
Moorshedabad	89·1	45·4
Bankoora	79·5	55·4
Pooree	96·1	58·6
Furreedpore	57·5	62·1
Gya	64·2	65·4
Chumparun	73·4	73
Khoolna	83·9	73·7
Mozufferpore	72·1	74·3
Durbhunga	86·4	76
Jessore	73·1	76·9
Cuttack	88·1	78·6
Bhagulpore	90·1	80·2
Patna	74·4	80·9
Sarun	65·2	81
Hooghly	70·7	81·2
Monghyr	74·2	85·8
Noakhally	90·2	86·3
24-Pergunnahs	86·2	87·6
Balasore	91·3	87·8

It is owing to the large number of rent-free holdings that the arrear collections in Burdwan have been bad for some years past, and frequent changes of the District Officer have prevented any continuous effort being made to realise these balances. In 1889-90 a sum of Rs. 65,896 was remitted in this district as irrecoverable, and in 1890-91 Rs. 84,792 due from petty rent-free holdings became barred by limitation. The arrears in Shahabad were due to the evasion of petty shareholders and to difficulties arising in connexion with the revaluation. As, however, the demand of the district had been raised from Rs. 2,89,644 to Rs. 3,67,393, the total collections were not unsatisfactory. In Moorshedabad floods stopped collections. Bankoora pleaded the difficulty of realising cesses from ghatwals and rent-free tenures.

In the following districts the arrear collections exceeded 90 per cent., but the current collections fell below that standard :—

	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.
Manbhoom	77·7	99
Hazaribagh	78·7	99·9
Rajshahye	79·4	95·7
Midnapore	82·3	94·8
Backergunge	82·4	96·4
Dacca	84·8	91·7
Purneah	85·1	97·3
Tipperah	86·8	93·1
Dinagepore	87·2	99·9
Pubna	87·5	94
Nuddea	88·1	98·4
Mymensingh	88·7	94·8
Maldah	89·3	99·9

In Manbhoom and Hazaribagh, where the number of estates was small, the default of two large proprietors accounted for the short collections, and in the former district nearly the whole arrear was realized shortly after the close of the year.

Burdwan again headed the list of districts in which arrears become barred by limitation, and contributed Rs. 1,06,518 to the total of Rs. 1,08,535 shown under this head. It should be observed, however, that Rs. 21,726, included in the sum set down against Burdwan, represented an over-assessment reduced on objection, and could not properly be included in the statement. The other districts showed only small amounts under this head.

The number of districts in which both current and arrear collections exceeded 90 per cent. declined from twelve in 1889-90 to eight in the past year:—

	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
Singbhoom	100	100
Bogra	100	94·8
Lohardugga	100	92·6
Julpigoree	99·7	90·9
Beerbhoom	96·8	90·1
Rungpore	96·5	90·9
Chittagong	92·6	91·8

Darjeeling as usual had no arrears to collect, and realised 99·8 per cent. of its current demand. The results in these eight districts were satisfactory, and showed that the business of collection was carefully watched by the district officers. It must be observed, however, that, with the exception of Darjeeling and Singbhoom, none of the districts which collected over 90 per cent. of their cesses had any special advantage in this respect over other districts in Bengal. If heavy districts like Chittagong and Rungpore, both of which had a large number of estates on their registers, could collect so large a proportion of their cess demand, it is difficult to see why a similar standard should not be worked up to throughout the Province.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure during the last two years:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
Certificates pending from previous year (*a*) ...	33,087	35,260
Filed during the year	59,942	71,076
Total for disposal	93,029	106,336
Cancelled on objection	573	932
Struck off	1,550	1,740
Fully discharged	59,746	70,443
Pending at close of year	31,160	33,221
Sales effected	629	583
Sales set aside	98	54

(*a*) Revised figures.

As usual, the number of certificate cases instituted was smallest (577) in Chota Nagpore, where cess business was comparatively simple, and largest in the Burdwan, Patna, and Presidency Divisions, which showed 15,968, 12,376, and 10,948 cases respectively. Among districts, Hooghly showed the largest number 9,388, Durbhunga and Jessore followed with 4,913 and 4,887, Midnapore showed 3,624, Chittagong 3,261, and Patna 3,113.

Some interesting statistics were obtained by comparing the gross rental for 1890-91 as deduced from the returns under the Cess Act with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first introduced. According to these figures the rental of Bengal has risen within the last fifteen years from Rs. 13,11,68,432 to Rs. 14,60,45,236, being a net increase of Rs. 1,48,76,804 or 11·3 per cent.—an increase which corresponds pretty closely with the growth of the population during these fifteen years. This steady and persistent growth of the valuation of land, even at a period when so much has been done to check enhancements of rent, throws some light on the soundness of speculations which have been made as to the causes of the increase of the gross rental of Bengal since the time when the Permanent Settlement fixed the land revenue at Rs. 2,85,87,722, calculating it at eight-tenths of the gross rental. The recent increase is attributed to increase of rents, to greater care in ascertaining rentals on revaluation by insisting more generally on the submission of returns by proprietors and tenure-holders of every degree instead of valuing summarily, and to the valuation of a vast number of rent-free tenures which had previously been overlooked through want of information. It is impossible to say how far each of these general causes has operated, but it is probable that the last two have together contributed more to raise the total valuation than enhancements of rents. It may be added that,

owing to the dearth of real statistical information concerning the rental existing at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it seems doubtful whether any comparison can profitably be made between the position and resources of the agricultural classes in those times and at the present day. Only eight districts in the whole of Bengal showed a decrease of gross rental. In most cases the decrease is known to be due to transfers of areas from these districts to others. Of the many cases of increased valuation some were due to transfers, but most to the general causes mentioned above.

Land Revenue.

Numbers of estates of classes I to IV.

THE numbers of revenue-yielding estates of the several classes have risen considerably within the five years 1886-87 to 1890-91, both inclusive. The following statement admits of an easy comparison of the figures:—

	Class I. Permanently-settled estates.	Class II. Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III. Government estates.	Class IV. Ryotwari tracts.	Total.
1886-87 ...	148,732	7,800	3,053	27	159,612
1887-88 ...	150,544	7,855	3,058	28	161,485
1888-89 ...	151,968	7,884	3,307	32	163,191
1889-90 ...	153,609	7,978	3,374	21	164,982
1890-91 ...	154,553	8,049	3,513	21	166,136

These figures show the growth in the number of estates to be at the rate of 6,524 in four years, or about 1 per cent. per annum. The increase goes on at a much faster rate than this in some districts, and the work of officers and their establishment is considerably increased thereby.

Demand.

The current demand varies little from year to year, as the following table shows:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,97,484	3,22,91,720	3,22,90,777	3,22,92,924	3,22,91,318
II.—Temporarily-settled estates ...	27,26,304	26,48,556	26,54,561	26,15,488	25,82,300
III.—Government estates	22,36,201	22,32,370	23,08,688	23,32,339	24,22,705
IV.—Ryotwari tracts ...	8,35,309	8,43,757	8,59,079	8,62,077	8,71,374
Total ...	3,80,95,298	3,80,16,403	3,81,13,105	3,81,02,828	3,81,67,697

These figures show how stationary the land revenue is in Bengal. The tendency is, in class I to diminish slightly, in class II more considerably; whereas Government estates and ryotwari tracts show a rise, almost continuous in each case, though small in amount.

Since the close of the year the following modified classification of revenue-paying estates has been prescribed for the future:—

I.—Permanently-settled estates.

II.—Temporarily-settled estates, viz.—

(*a*) those settled for periods with the proprietors.
(*b*) private estates leased to farmers for periods.
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.

III.—Estates held direct by Government, viz.—

(*a*) those managed for proprietors.
(*b*) those owned by Government as proprietor.

The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the quinquennial period from 1886-87 to 1890-91 are exhibited below:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1886-87	3,80,95,298	25,13,482	4,06,08,780	3,63,87,215	20,20,558	3,84,07,773	1,77,733	16,89,709	3,33,565	20,23,274	94·58	100·82	95·5
1887-88	3,80,16,403	19,17,014	3,99,33,417	3,62,58,301	15,81,740	3,78,40,041	23,820	17,56,538	3,13,018	20,69,556	94·75	99·53	95·4
1888-89	3,81,13,105	20,44,566	4,01,57,671	3,54,36,974	17,32,244	3,71,69,218	30,882	26,73,353	2,84,216	29,57,571	92·56	97·32	92·9
1889-90	3,81,02,828	29,20,128	4,10,22,956	3,62,05,567	24,60,255	3,86,65,822	96,349	18,79,868	3,80,917	22,60,785	94·25	101·5	95·02
1890-91	3,81,67,697	22,46,426	4,04,14,123	3,67,33,458	18,52,435	3,85,85,893	43,066	14,30,852	3,54,312	17,85,164	95·47	101·8	96·2

* Collections and balances.

The main facts of the year are that the current demand was Rs. 3,81,67,697, showing an increase of Rs. 64,869 only from 1889-90, but the current collections increased by Rs. 5,27,891, viz., from Rs. 3,62,05,567, or 95·02 of the current demand, to Rs. 3,67,33,458, or 96·2. The arrear collections fell off in actual amount from Rs. 24,60,255 in 1889-90 to Rs. 18,52,435 in 1890-91, and in ratio to demand from 84·25 to 82·4 per cent. The total collections of the year under report were Rs. 3,85,85,893, against Rs. 3,86,65,822 in 1889-90, but the total balance due at the end of the year was Rs. 17,85,164, against Rs. 22,60,785 for the preceding year—a reduction of nearly 5 lakhs of rupees. Taking into account the errors in the demand and the payments not brought to account, the true balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 15,38,139, or 3·8 of the total demand, and the total collections, exclusive of remissions, were 96·07 per cent. of the total demand.

The Government of India having commented unfavourably on the large arrears of land revenue which accrued in 1888-89, the whole subject of the collections of land revenue has been fully examined by the Board and Government before and since the close of 1890-91. For some time past District Officers have been expected to attain a standard of collections of 95 per cent. on the total demand (current plus arrear) from class I, *i.e.*, permanently-settled estates, and 90 per cent. from all other classes of estates. The Board have now, with the consent of Government, issued a circular which prescribes a standard percentage of current collections on current demands as follows:—viz., 99 for permanently-settled estates, 95 for temporarily-settled estates held by the proprietors for definite periods, 93 for ryotwari tracts, and 90 for temporarily-settled estates managed direct or farmed and Government estates. With regard to the balances due from the previous year, it has been enjoined that such arrears ought to be collected wholly, or nearly so, within the next year. It is admitted that circumstances may exist from to time to make the attainment of these ratios impossible; but failure to comply with this standard will necessitate a special explanation from the responsible officers. The Government has also recently undertaken a revision of the number, dates, and amounts of the instalments in which land revenue is paid with a view to making them more convenient to the landed interests and the treasury. This measure is not yet matured, but Government trusts by these changes to attain a higher rate of collections, both current and arrear, and with greater facility than has ever before been achieved.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,04,14,123, the remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 43,066 only. Analysing these figures, it appears that Rs. 16,687 were remitted in temporarily-settled estates managed direct, and Rs. 23,488 in Government estates managed direct; total Rs. 40,175, out of the Rs. 43,066. These figures illustrate the loss incurred by direct management, besides the cost

of the establishment. The largest remissions were allowed in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Midnapore ...	15,119
Pooree	7,989
24-Pergunnahs ...	4,717
Chittagong ...	2,291
Monghyr	2,189

In permanently-settled estates, out of a total demand of Rs. 3,33,19,774, Rs. 3,26,37,101, or 97·95 per cent., were collected and Rs. 1,301 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,81,372. The collections in two districts only, Patna and Shahabad, fell short of the standard hitherto required, viz., 95 per cent.

The total amount due from Wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 5,549, against Rs. 20,793 in 1889-90.

The largest amounts were due from the following districts:—

	Rs.
Midnapore	3,759
Rungpore	1,660

These arrears, it is reported, could not be realized for want of funds.

In temporarily-settled estates, out of a total demand of Rs. 31,07,478, Rs. 26,42,925, or 85·05 per cent., were collected and Rs. 17,280 remitted. With a smaller demand the collections have been smaller in amount than in the year preceding, though the percentage of the total collections on the total demand has increased and the balance has been reduced from Rs. 5,56,988 to Rs. 4,47,273.

In Government estates the collections were Rs. 24,56,155, or 80·91 per cent., out of the annual total demand of Rs. 30,35,421, and the remissions were Rs. 24,167, so that the balances were reduced from Rs. 6,12,716 to Rs. 5,55,099. If, however, the errors in demand and the payments not brought to account are considered, the true balance was only Rs. 4,49,789, and the percentage of collections amounted to 83·91. The current collections were only 82·2 of the current demand, against 79·47 in 1889-90, and the arrear collections 75·5 of the arrear demand, against 78·24 in 1889-90. The current collections exceeded 90 per cent. of the total demand in 11 districts only. There were 2,029 estates under direct management with an annual rental of Rs. 29,18,497. The cost of management was Rs. 1,97,538, or 6·7 per cent. on the rental.

The total collections of the year from the so-called ryotwari tracts were Rs. 8,49,712, against a total demand of Rs. 9,51,450, or 89·3 per cent., and they were even less than the current demand, Rs. 8,71,374; so that the balances due have increased from Rs. 80,076 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,01,420 in 1890-91, Rs. 318 being remitted. Deducting errors in demand, and allowing for collections not brought to account, the true balance outstanding was Rs. 87,239.

Redemption of land revenue.

The redemption of land revenue is allowed at 25 and 30 years' purchase, under long-standing orders of Government. The only advantage of it to Government is that petty estates which give more trouble than they are worth are thereby removed from the revenue roll. The scheme tried temporarily in Chittagong to induce the holders of estates paying less than one rupee per annum to redeem at only ten years' purchase, was taken advantage of by a comparatively small number. It is, however, satisfactory to have got rid, for so small a sum as Rs. 2,28,899, of 19,281 estates which paid only Rs. 13,470 as Government revenue.

Remittance of land revenue by means of postal money-orders.

The expansion of the system of paying land revenue and other public demands by postal money-orders, since it was extended to all districts from the 1st April 1887, can be seen from the figures subjoined:—

Year.	Number.	Amount of revenue paid.	Average value of each order.
		Rs.	Rs. A.
1887-88	47,248	2,07,156	4 6
1888-89	92,402	6,60,800	7 2
1889-90	139,535	11,11,353	7 15
1890-91	160,892	15,64,268	9 11

This is a remarkable development. The number of estates has not increased this year in the same ratio as before, but the average value of each order is more than double what it was three years ago. It has been provided during the year that no revenue money-order is to be refused, but that all are to be accepted on account.

The payment of rents by postal money-orders was in force in the Burdwan Division alone before 1st July 1890, and was extended to the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions also from that date, so that sufficient time has not elapsed to gauge its working. A large percentage of the money-orders is refused by the zemindars, and one explanation given is that they are under the impression that by receiving them they will admit that the sum remitted is all that is due. It has also been said that the rent-payers frequently give incorrect description of their tenures, or of the instalments due, and omit charges for interest on arrears, thus causing inconvenience in the adjustment of accounts.

The Sale law.

Only 762 entire estates and 309 shares of estates or interests, total 1,071, were sold during the year out of 14,483 which became liable to sale for non-payment of the dues of Government. The following figures from 1884-85 to 1890-91 show the tendency of defaults to increase and of actual sales to diminish:—

	Defaults.	Sales.
1884-85	10,575	1,836
1885-86	12,445	1,770
1886-87	14,456	1,859
1887-88	14,745	1,863
1888-89	13,153	1,142
1889-90	13,656	1,273
1890-91	14,483	1,071

Certificates.

The number of certificates filed has varied in the last five years as follows:—

1886-87	177,618
1887-88	176,608
1888-89	169,072
1889-90	166,951
1890-91	142,878

This reduction of cases instituted is in itself a matter for congratulation, but it is also satisfactory that the year closed with fewer pending cases (viz., 78,524) than it began with (viz., 92,866). On this subject the Board of Revenue have reported as follows:—"It may be observed generally that the certificate procedure, though giving the Government the advantage of securing a decree without the proverbial delay of a civil suit, is attended with delay in numerous cases in the disposal of objections to the decree, which must be fully investigated on evidence, oral and documentary, and in the executive proceedings which follow the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Such cases usually occupy several months, and a considerable percentage of the certificates filed in the last month cannot ordinarily be disposed of within the year." The correctness of this view has been recognized, and a revised form of the register No. 10 maintained under the Public Demands Recovery Act is under consideration, to admit of a better check being kept on the progress of such cases. There was an enormous increase of cases in the Orissa Division for the collection of water-rate dues; and it is possible that the procedure has been too rigidly pressed in claims for illicit irrigation. The whole subject is under special enquiry. In Midnapore, the large number of defaults was said to be due partly to the low rate of process fees. This has been raised, so as to make the process more punitive. The certificate procedure is, however, more largely used in the collection of the road and dâk cesses than in any other department. It is under consideration whether pressure can be put on the payers of Government revenue (who are in nine cases out of ten revenue agents and mukhtars, employed by the landed proprietors, not the proprietors themselves) to induce them to credit the payments they make first to cesses and afterwards to land revenue.

Irrigation and drainage.

The collection of water-rates was insufficient, the figures showing that the ratio of collections to demand is low, especially in the Patna district, where it has fallen from 38·7 to 34·5. On the Orissa Canals the collections were only 46·1 per cent. of the

demand, against 48·7 in the preceding year, and they fell much below the current demand of the year. The capitalization of the maintenance charges of the Dankooni drainage scheme has been sanctioned, and the several projects known as the Howrah, Rajapore and Ampta schemes, undertaken for the reclamation of large tracts of country, are in different stages of progress.

Embankments.

In accordance with the policy which has been decided on by Government, after mature deliberation, with a view to prevent the rivers from becoming as it were high level canals, always liable to be breached and carry havoc far and wide, a portion of the embankment on the right bank of the Damoodar is being removed, portions of it being left, in lengths of 150 feet each, to form platforms of refuge. Proposals have also been made to allow the Damoodar floods to find more rapid exit down the Rupnarain. The removal of the embankments of the Argowal circuit in Midnapore with a view to raising the level of the tract within the embankment is also under consideration. The plan suggested by the engineers of allowing a river to spill gently over a wide area, rather than to attempt the impossibility of continuing to confine it for ever within banks which must be constantly raised as the bed is raised by the silt, commends itself to common sense, but it is not so readily accepted by the people, whose crops are thus exposed for the time to injury. The question of providing more sluices for the outlet of flood-waters in the embankments constructed in the 24-Pergunnahs to protect the country from tidal inundation is one that will have the immediate attention of Government, when the people interested are prepared to deposit the cost of the works. Action will be taken in the ensuing cold weather to remove under the Embankment Act a considerable length of the northern embankment of the Goomti in Tipperah.

Land registration.

The work of initial registration remains to be completed in the Cuttack and Balasore districts only. Orders have been issued for the completion of the remaining work regarding revenue-free properties in both these districts and the submission of the final reports. There has already been great delay in the execution of this measure. The re-writing of the first registers prepared under the Act has been finished in 31 districts, and some advance has been made in others. During the year, 55,461 applications were made for registration of mutations under section 42 of the Land Registration Act. These figures give a percentage of 5·7 on the total number of interests registered under initial registration: the percentage has been improving every year since 1887-88, when it was 3·8. It would seem as if the rules issued with the approval of Government for the purpose of furthering registration by means of executive action were producing some effect. More advantage was taken of the Act in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions than elsewhere.

Partitions.

The greater part of the partition or batwara work lies in the Patna, Bhagulpore, and Dacca Divisions. The numbers of the cases disposed of during the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Patna.			Bhagulpore.			Dacca.		
	Institutions.	Disposals.	Pending at end of year.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Pending at end of year.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Pending at end of year.
1886-87	433	393	1,501	61	86	209	93	68	258
1887-88	436	380	1,557	38	99	148	92	67	283
1888-89	466	408	1,615	45	73	120	127	73	337
1889-90	456	434	1,637	34	50	104	153	93	397
1890-91	442	399	1,680	48	25	127	176	121	452

These figures show that in two divisions—Patna and Dacca—the number of cases pending is steadily increasing, for the simple reason that the disposals never equal the institutions. In Monghyr the progress was unsatisfactory, and is accounted for by the ill-health of the late Collector. Government are in correspondence with the Board of Revenue on the question of amending the Partition Act, and a report is awaited on the proposal to diminish the number and character of appeals by disallowing appeals on interlocutory subjects, and by giving to Deputy Collectors the powers of Collectors.

Land acquisition.

The Board of Revenue were asked last year to pay special attention to such questions as the supervision necessary to check the irritating and expensive delay which often occurs in land acquisition proceedings, the difficulties which have arisen in assessing the value of the land taken up, and how these difficulties have been dealt with. They have during the year submitted special reports in connection with complaints made by the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpore and Tirhoot State Railways regarding the excessive cost of the land acquisition establishment and the rate of progress. It appears also that delays are often caused by the parties interested not answering the notices served on them, and by the time taken in disposing of cases pending in the Civil Court. Also, complicated enquiries have to be made to determine the market value of land with due regard to the interests of all parties. All these difficulties are enhanced by the systematic neglect of the parties interested to attend the Collector's office and assist him in arriving at a proper valuation. Special instructions were accordingly issued by the Board of Revenue to ensure regularity and promptitude, and the periodical returns are carefully scrutinized.

Advances.

The sum of Rs. 85,122 is said to have been granted for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, on the requisition of local officers, though the actual advances only amounted to Rs. 21,600. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 the sum of Rs. 1,55,835 was advanced, of which Rs. 64,318 were issued in the Presidency Division for the relief of the distress caused by floods in Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad, and Rs. 83,582 distributed in the Patna Division, viz., Rs. 11,050 in Mozufferpore to those who suffered from the cutting of the Turki embankment, and Rs. 68,481 in Sarun to those who lost their *bhadoi* crops by the Gogra floods.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act and relations between landlords and tenants.

In the Resolution of 3rd October 1889 on the Board's Report for 1888-89, a special report on the working of the Bengal Tenancy Act, after it had been in force for five years, was asked for. The Board are collecting the materials for this report, but the census has retarded its submission. They therefore have little to add but confirmation to their view, previously expressed, "that the landlords and tenants have not yet acquired a full knowledge of the provisions of the Act; that they have abstained to a great extent from appealing to it; and that it has not tended to increase disputes and litigation. The working of the Act so far has been, on the whole, beneficial, although defects have been found in some of its provisions." So far as facts have come before Government, the Act is taking its place as the general rent law of the Province, and its main provisions appear to be well understood. There were not very many cases of serious manifestations of ill-feeling between landlords and tenants. Disputes occurred in several districts, but at the same time previous disputes had either been amicably settled or matters had quieted down, as in the case of the indigo disputes in Jessore and the strained relations which prevailed in Killah Aul in Cuttack. The Soojamoota ryots continue to give trouble. In Pubna there are said to be three parties at variance—the old impoverished landlords, the wealthy men who seek to obtain property or to add to their lands, and the ryots: they deeply distrust one another, and frequent acts of violence occur. The evils of absentee landlordism and of the misconduct of local agents are common. The old difficulties between the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah and his tenants in the estates he owns in the Tipperah and Noakhally districts also continue. In Gya a point, important in its bearing on the rent question, has arisen with reference to a ruling of the High Court regarding *abwabs*. The *Kharwars* in the hilly tract to the south of Shahabad are trenching on the prerogatives of the zemindars. On the other hand, the management of the Durbhunga and Bettiah estates is favourably mentioned. There has been a feeling of agitation and discontent for some time past in a portion of Chota Nagpore, which has induced this Government to apply to the Government of India for the extension of the Tenancy Act to that Division. The Kol cultivators are on bad terms with their landlords, and are said to harass them by refusing to pay rent to them direct, by depositing it in court, and by declining to render them any of the customary services.

Notices of transfer and landlords' fees.

The number of notices of the voluntary transfer of tenures, which in previous years ranged as high as 89,564, has fallen to 27,636. This decrease is again attributed to the restriction of the issue of notices in cases of transfer to entire permanent tenures, to the exclusion of fractional shares and ryoti holdings at fixed rates: applications for their registration were formerly wrongly admitted. There is a body of opinion in favour of repealing sections 12—15 of the Act. Government will not attempt to prejudge the point at present. But, so far as their retention depends on the present system of payment of landlords' fees, Government cannot think that they are entitled to much support on that ground. It has come to the notice of Government that these numerous petty payments present many openings to fraud and cause much trouble. In consequence of the reluctance of the landlords to accept the fees, a large proportion is deposited in the treasury, and probably will eventually lapse to Government. This was not, it is presumed, the original intention of the Legislature.

Preparation of price lists.

No objection has been taken in any case to the price lists of staple food-crops, which continue to be duly prepared and published every month. The object and the importance of these lists appear not to be understood or appreciated by the general body of the cultivating class.

Settlements.

Besides the several important settlements in progress in the Chittagong district and in Orissa, there were a number of settlements of some size in Backergunge, Midnapore, Tipperah, and Beerbhoom.

Rent suits.

Rent suits are tried by Revenue Courts under Act X of 1859 only in Orissa, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Manbhoom, and in the rest of the Chota Nagpore Division under Act I (B.C.) of 1879. The diminution of suits from 29,058 to 28,623 is satisfactory, so far as it goes.

Training of officers in survey and settlement work.

A small number of young officers were, in accordance with the policy of Government, employed on survey and settlement duties as opportunities presented themselves. But, with few exceptions, these opportunities can hardly have been sufficient to give them much insight into the questions they would have to deal with in settlement operations of any magnitude. The conditions of revenue work in Bengal, dominated as everything is by the Permanent Settlement, do not readily lend themselves to the acquisition of such knowledge of questions connected with the land as is ordinarily gained by civil officers in other parts of India; but it is hoped, so far as the exigencies of the other branches of the public service admit, that a real training in settlement work will be obtained by a certain number of junior officers in the Orissa and Chittagong operations already commenced, and in those which have for some time past been in contemplation in Behar.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

THE following table shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of that on imported salt, collected in Bengal during the past five years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ...	15,05,764	14,86,057	21,61,242	24,45,683	26,75,754
Import duty on salt ...	1,94,85,102	1,85,30,955	2,27,28,687	2,25,83,827	2,30,66,656
Export duty ...	15,80,340	21,37,248	17,09,406	16,08,445	20,89,014
Total gross duty ...	2,25,71,206	2,21,54,260	2,65,99,335	2,66,37,955	2,78,31,424
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports ...	2,48,992	2,46,759	2,81,544	3,12,697	3,13,188
Exports ...	40,363	81,742	84,930	31,606	70,223
Total ...	2,89,355	3,28,501	3,66,474	3,44,303	3,83,411
Total net duty ...	2,22,81,851	2,18,25,759	2,62,32,861	2,62,93,652	2,74,48,013

The increase in the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 11,54,361, and the total duty collected was 87 per cent. of what it had been previous to the abolition of the general import duties in 1881-82. The increased import duty on general merchandise was the result of larger realizations from spirits and kerosine oil. The imposition of a duty has not stopped the steady growth of trade in the latter article. The most marked increase in the year was in the revenue derived from rice exported to foreign ports, due to a good demand, plentiful crops, and a low local price.

OPIUM.

Opium year.

The opium season under review embraces the twelve months from 1st September 1889 to 31st August 1890.

Weather.

In the Benares Agency the rainfall was on the whole up to the average and generally well distributed. The prospects were good up to the end of September, when the rains suddenly ceased, resulting in failure of the latter rains of October and November. Owing to the abnormal condition of the season a second, and in some cases a third, sowing was resorted to, and there was a prospect of an average crop until January, when the rains generally expected at this time failed, causing some anxiety for the cultivation of high unirrigated lands. In

February light rain fell and greatly helped on the later sowings. This was, however, to some extent counterbalanced by damp and heavy weather early in March. Later on in March fine weather prevailed, and a fair average crop was gathered. In the Behar Agency, owing to the failure of the autumnal equinox, the sowings were in many cases delayed in the districts north of the Ganges. Later on during November and January rain fell, and in the end of February a somewhat severe storm did considerable damage. Towards the end of the season incessant and strong west winds prematurely dried up the sap and considerably reduced what had promised to be a very fair outturn. Caterpillars and blight also appeared in two or three districts, while in the Patna Sub-Agency the crop suffered considerably from the latter cause, though there were few cases of complete failure.

Cultivation and produce.

The season of 1888-89 had been poor in Behar, and nearly up to the ordinary standard in Benares, the average produce per bigha in the two Agencies being 4 seers $3\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks and 5 seers $10\frac{1}{4}$ chittacks respectively. Unseasonable weather in Behar diminished the outturn, unusual dryness of the atmosphere raised the consistence of the opium, and the indents for abkari opium were exceptionally large. The result was that, instead of an expected outturn of about 50,000 chests, only 44,760 chests of provision opium, calculated at 70° consistence, were produced, and the reserve on the 31st December 1891 will fall to 18,770 chests.

The following statement gives a comparative view of the quantity of land engaged for, sown, and actually cultivated, and the produce of both Agencies :—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown, including failures.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
Behar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.	Chests. Cakes.
1888-89	412,530	419,139	405,866	32,233 27 8¼	17,500 10
1889-90	407,237	410,050	398,232	43,181 4 2¾	17,610 0
Increase ...	...	...	...	10,947 16 10	109 30
Decrease ...	5,293	9,089	7,634	...	...
Benares.					
1888-89	332,503	334,878	329,918	35,499 36 0¾	20,805 20
1889-90	393,168	389,886	373,862	52,720 21 4	27,150 21
Increase ...	60,665	55,008	43,944	17,220 25 3¼	6,345 1
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...

There being three factors in the production and storage of opium which are under the control of Government—the area cultivated, the number of chests sold, and the number of chests in reserve—if the two latter are absolutely constant, and the first alone varies, the want of certainty on this head is a great discouragement to agriculturists, and is unfavourable to the successful cultivation of the plant. It has been found practically impossible to keep the reserve at a fixed figure, while the number of chests sold, though it has since 1887 been 57,000 annually, is in fact fixed from year to year with reference to all known circumstances. The measures taken to reduce cultivation in 1888-89 were the more regrettable, because it appeared a few months later that the

caprice of the season would have done all that was requisite without any large reduction of area, which caused distress and uncertainty among the cultivators. An increase of cultivation was therefore considered necessary in the following year, 1889-90. The Benares Agent accordingly arranged, in spite of the late hour at which he received his orders, and of the disheartened condition of the cultivators after the preceding season, to increase his area of cultivation by about 20 per cent. The Behar Agent was requested to arrange for a manufacture of 28,000 chests, but considered that his previous year's area of cultivation would suffice for this amount. As a matter of fact, he was not able to settle for even the same area as in the preceding year, and the crop turning out a poor one, his manufacture was only 17,610 chests instead of 28,000. The Benares manufacture also fell short of the 30,000 chests for which Mr. Rivett-Carnac had been asked to provide by 2,850 chests, with the result already noticed of a large reduction in the reserve.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is reported to have shown fair progress in Tirhoot and Hajipore, but the prejudice against it in Motihari and Bettiah has not been so successfully combated. These two Sub-Agencies remain, as before, the only part in which the percentage of opium land irrigated is under 50 of the land under poppy cultivation.

Outstanding balances.

The balance outstanding at the end of the season was Rs. 2,366-13-6, as against Rs. 27,435-8-3 at the close of the previous season. The large balances in the preceding year, which were due to the badness of the season both as regarded opium and food-crops, were successfully cleared off, especially in the case of the Monghyr Agency, during the year 1889-90. On the 31st March 1890 the balance outstanding in Monghyr had been reduced from Rs. 21,288 to Rs. 5,264. Of the balances now reported, the greater part is attributed to the *assamiwar* system of settlement introduced into the Benares Agency, by which every individual failure to work off an advance within the year appears as a balance. Such amounts are, it is stated, recovered without difficulty at the time of the fresh settlements. The practice lately introduced into Behar of giving a separate license to, and taking a separate receipt from, each cultivator worked with satisfaction both to the officers of the department and to the cultivators.

Breaches of opium laws.

The number of convictions for breaches of the opium laws shows a considerable falling off, and the percentage of convictions has also decreased in the North-Western Provinces from 88·74 to 84·67. The decrease in the number of prosecutions was due to the severity with which offenders are now treated by the Magistrates. In other respects the criminal statistics of the department were only distinguished by several important cases of smuggling from Nepal, indicating an organization for introducing illicit opium into the Native States of the Punjab.

Receipts and charges.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1890-91 as compared with the official years 1874-75, 1875-76, 1884-85, 1888-89, and 1889-90. Some of the figures for 1889-90 will be found to differ from those given in the last year's statements owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement from which the figures were taken:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official Year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	26,115	18,885	45,000	3,21,26,795	2,21,89,250	16,67,335	5,59,83,380	2,33,80,702	3,26,02,678
1875-76	26,055	19,455	45,510	3,34,48,150	2,38,62,425	19,12,207	5,92,17,782	2,21,60,439	3,70,57,343
1884-85	22,200	24,498	46,698	2,91,52,305	3,13,67,990	8,76,641	6,13,96,936	2,95,96,258	3,18,00,678
1888-89	28,125	28,875	57,000	3,19,51,110	3,18,88,820	6,12,439	6,44,52,369	2,59,28,179	3,85,24,190
1889-90	27,000	30,000	57,000	3,09,91,985 *	3,37,43,660	5,92,213	6,53,27,858	1,59,95,877	4,93,31,981
1890-91	27,000	30,000	57,000	2,83,24,565	3,08,04,390	5,82,102	5,97,11,057	2,16,96,951	3,80,14,106

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years:—

Items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1884-85.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency.	5,43,16,045	5,73,05,575	6,05,20,295	6,38,39,930	6,47,35,645	5,91,28,955
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medicinal purposes.	6,002	4,822	12,524	11,364	8,002	3,955
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	5,06,375	5,17,811	5,48,396	5,64,024	5,57,119	5,67,792
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments.	10,15,524	12,15,718	...	...	...	...
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts.	1,39,434	1,73,856	3,15,721	37,051	27,092	10,355
Total Receipts ...	5,59,83,380	5,92,17,782	6,13,96,936	6,44,52,369	6,53,27,858	5,97,11,057
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments.	7,85,779	7,88,078	8,97,324	8,83,452	8,78,338	9,05,660
Manufacturing charges	13,71,968	13,22,203	31,28,573	17,34,248	13,98,033	14,91,964
Payments for cultivation.	2,12,19,101	2,00,45,359	2,55,61,534	2,33,03,296	1,37,13,644	1,92,94,623
Miscellaneous disbursements.	3,854	4,799	8,827	7,183	5,862	4,704
Total charges ...	2,33,80,702	2,21,60,439	2,95,96,258	2,59,28,179	1,59,95,877	2,16,96,951
Net Revenue ...	3,26,02,678	3,70,57,343	3,18,00,678	3,85,24,190	4,93,31,981	3,80,14,106

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years:—

Year.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75 ...	11,63,638	6,857	11,56,781	
1875-76 ...	11,77,763	5,725	11,72,038	
1884-85 ...	15,60,270	7,262	15,53,008	
1888-89 ...	15,97,650	5,055	15,92,595	
1889-90 ...	15,76,562	11,610	15,64,952	
1890-91 ...	16,00,069	8,250	15,91,819	

It will be seen from the above statements that the number of chests of provision of both Agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 57,000, being the same number as was sold during the previous twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,97,11,057 and the charges to Rs. 2,16,96,951, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,80,14,106, being Rs. 1,13,17,875 less than that of the previous year, and Rs. 5,10,084 below that of 1888-89.

The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,049-0-11 for Behar and Rs. 1,026-13 for Benares opium, against Rs. 1,147-13-7 and Rs. 1,124-12-7 last year.

SALT.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Department since 1885-86 :—

HEADS.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase in 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.	Decrease in 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	1,80,36,071	1,94,85,100	1,85,30,950	2,27,28,686	2,25,83,826	2,30,66,657	4,82,831	...
Excise ditto	9,62,137	4,71,315	3,82,854	3,22,087	1,98,310*	3,21,044	1,22,734	...
Total ...	1,89,98,208	1,99,56,415	1,89,13,804	2,30,50,773	2,27,82,136	2,33,87,701	6,05,565	...
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	65,192	68,445	45,726	53,998	90,100	93,545	3,445	...
Miscellaneous	36,283	33,675	32,482	34,197	36,969†	35,899	...	1,070
Total ...	1,01,475	1,02,120	78,208	88,195	1,27,069	1,29,444	2,375	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	1,90,99,683	2,00,58,535	1,89,92,012	2,31,38,968	2,29,09,205	2,35,17,145	6,07,940	...
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	6,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
Salt preventive establishment in Orissa and Narainkunge.	12,362	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of customs duty on salt	1,85,726	2,05,369	2,02,044	2,26,413	2,36,190	2,09,375	...	26,815
Total ...	2,24,341	2,25,586	2,22,044	2,46,413	2,56,190	2,29,375	...	26,815
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	18,130	11,005	12,368	21,223	46,521	68,269	21,748	...
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,189	11,005	12,368	21,223	46,521	68,269	21,748	...
Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	...	...	...	...	1,07,294	1,09,932	2,638	...
TOTAL CHARGES ...	2,42,530	2,36,591	2,34,412	2,67,636	4,10,005	4,07,576	...	2,429
Approximate net revenue ...	1,88,57,153	1,98,21,944	1,87,57,600	2,28,71,332	2,24,99,200	2,31,09,569	6,10,369	...

* The discrepancy between these figures and the figures in the corresponding statement in the report for 1889-90 is due to the receipt of revised figures from the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras.
† The discrepancy between these figures and the figures in the corresponding statement in the report for 1889-90 is due to the inclusion of miscellaneous receipts realized in Orissa.

The results of the year under review, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of Rs. 6,07,940, or 2·6 per cent. in the receipts, and a decrease of Rs. 2,429, or 6 per cent. in the charges. The net revenue realized was larger than that of any year since 1881-82. This development of revenue, which extends to all heads of receipt except miscellaneous, occurred in spite of an increase of 66,224 maunds in the importation of duty-paid salt from Bombay, which, if charged with duty in Calcutta, would have raised the revenue to a still higher figure. The advance in import duty, which makes up all but a small fraction of the receipts, is attributed by the Board to a rate of exchange more favourable to importers, and to the fall in the prices of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt. The revenue from excise salt showed an improvement on that of the year 1889-90, but was less than that of any of the preceding years. The increase as compared with 1889-90 is due to shorter shipments of salt from Ganjam causing a larger demand for locally manufactured salt in Orissa. The proceeds of the rent of warehouses show an increase of Rs. 3,445, although the quantity of salt bonded declined from 38,67,312 maunds in 1889-90 to 29,99,281 maunds in the past year. Notwithstanding the decline in the quantity bonded, those merchants who availed themselves of the golahs kept their salt there for a much longer period than formerly, owing to the reduction of charges and the facilities afforded by the construction of the shunting line connecting the golahs with the Howrah Railway terminus. The landing of salt at the golahs, and its conveyance therefrom to the boats, will be further facilitated when the pontoons under construction in front of the golahs have been completed. The decrease in charges occurred chiefly under the head of refund of customs duty.

The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 25,99,327 maunds, comprising 24,65,466 maunds of imported salt and 1,33,861 maunds of excise salt. During the year 97,62,835 maunds were imported by sea into Calcutta and Chittagong, and 62,770 maunds were manufactured, against 1,00,72,857 and 70,293 maunds in the previous year. The decline in imports, which was due mainly to the unusually large stock in hand at the beginning of the year, affected chiefly the importations from the United Kingdom, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Madras. The receipts from Hamburg, Bombay, and Aden, on the other hand, show an improvement over those of the previous year. The trade with Madras is greatly impeded by difficulties of transport, for the British India steamers do not carry salt in bulk, and the shippers have to provide bags and give the buyers an allowance for wastage. The statement in the margin shows that Liverpool salt is beginning to give way to the cheap crushed salt introduced from Hamburg, Aden, and the Sulkea Salt Golahs, where machines have been erected to crush kurkutch salt. This crushed salt is reported by the Collector of Customs to be of excellent quality and of good colour, but in competing with Liverpool salt it labours under a serious difficulty by reason of its comparatively lesser bulk. The point is thus explained in a graphic and interesting passage of Mr. Armstrong's report:—

QUANTITIES OF LIVERPOOL PUNGAH AND CRUSHED SALT RESPECTIVELY THAT HAVE PASSED INTO CONSUMPTION.

	Liverpool.	Hamburg.	Aden crushed.	Golah crushed.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89 ...	73,76,095	1,08,441	...	...
1889-90 ...	66,82,380	3,25,649	...	18,200
1890-91 ...	61,87,206	7,41,991	28,183	1,02,602

"Salt is brought wholesale by weight, but I believe I am right in saying that the general practice in the parts supplied from Calcutta is to retail it by measure, usually by the handful. Liverpool salt does not pack so close as crushed *kurkutch*; its grain is looser and less compressible, so that 1 cubic foot of Liverpool salt = 29 seers, while 1 cubic foot of crushed Hamburg salt = 32⅛ seers, and 1 cubic foot of crushed *kurkutch* = 33½ seers. To give equal weight, which is what the retail seller has to think of, he must therefore give a smaller handful of crushed salt for the money than he has been in the habit of giving of Liverpool, and the buyer, who is accustomed to the larger handful, and has not grasped the fact that the smaller one contains just as much salt, haggles over the bargain. If to get over this the same sized handful is given, then, for it to pay the seller, the crushed salt must be much the cheaper of the two, and it is, and this has given it a start.

"The trouble over the difference of bulk does not stop with the retail buyer and seller. When the buyer gets home he gives the salt to his wife or servants, as the case may be, to cook with. This worthy woman has been in the habit of salting the food to a nicety, measuring the salt in her fingers, but until she has learned the mystery of the difference in bulk, when she first uses crushed salt she inevitably puts in an overdose. I am seriously informed that at its introduction this new salt has been a fruitful source of domestic heart-burnings, which is very likely to be the case. To an Indian householder sitting down to his simple meal it must be even more irritating to find it spoiled by oversalting than to us to find the soup has been overdosed, for he has no other courses at hand to fill up the gap. I cannot help thinking, however, that with time and patience these difficulties will disappear: the retail buyers and their housewives will learn by experience, as they are learning that a quantity of the crushed salt, smaller by measure, weighs just as much and goes just as far as a quantity, larger by measure, of the Liverpool salt. If I am correct in this surmise, and the crushed salt succeeds in achieving a really large market, then it can hardly be doubtful that Liverpool salt will gradually disappear. It commenced coming here, I believe, about 1850, to take the place of the salt which used to be manufactured in these provinces, and was also *pungah* or boiled salt; it was introduced gradually and not without difficulties, and it will have to give way to a cheaper substitute."

Duty was paid on 63,52,683 maunds of salt cleared from shipboard at Calcutta and Chittagong, as against 58,14,763 maunds in 1889-90, these clearances showing an increase of 5,03,193 maunds, or 8·7 per cent., in Calcutta, and of 34,682 maunds, or 115·7 per cent., in Chittagong. The two ports together give an increase of 5,37,875 maunds in the quantity cleared, and of Rs. 12,75,601 in the duty realized. The increase in the clearances from shipboard has been somewhat counterbalanced by smaller clearances from bond, which amounted to only 29,76,436 maunds against 32,64,318 maunds in 1889-90. The decrease is shared by the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, while there was an increase of 81,773 maunds in the clearance of salt at Naraingunge, which is due to the steady development of that place as a port for the salt trade.

Including all classes of salt cleared during the year, the total amount which passed into consumption was 98,36,645 maunds, as compared with 95,45,652

maunds in 1889-90. Of these 98,36,645 maunds thus available for consumption, 13,34,454 maunds were exported to Assam, Upper India and across the frontier, against 12,66,297 maunds similarly exported in the preceding year. From this quantity, however, must be deducted 3,97,989 maunds imported from Upper India and Madras, so that the net exports may be stated at 9,36,465 maunds, and the balance of salt remaining for consumption in Bengal at 89,00,180 maunds. The salt which is taken out from Calcutta for consumption in the saliferous tracts bordering on the sea coast is covered by special rowannahs; and the Board have been able to utilize these figures to compile the following table showing the consumption of salt in the saliferous and non-saliferous tracts in Bengal during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, calculated on the population recorded in 1881. The subject is not free from difficulty, and is complicated by the imperfection of the statistical data available:—

	Quantity consumed in 1889-90.	Quantity consumed in 1890-91.	Population.	Consumption per head of population in 1889-90.	Consumption per head of population in 1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.		lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Saliferous tracts	7,13,117	7,55,214	5,200,231	11 4 2	11 14 15
Non-saliferous tracts	80,83,731	81,44,966	64,336,630	10 5 1	10 6 12
Total Bengal ...	87,96,848	89,00,180	69,536,861	10 6 4	10 8 5

The total ascertained in the recent Census gives 9lb 13½oz. as the average consumption of salt for the whole of Bengal; but the compilation of the Census returns is not yet sufficiently advanced to make it possible to distinguish between saliferous and non-saliferous tracts.

The supply of salt to the Bengal districts is distributed chiefly from the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. Orissa gets its supply by local manufacture and by importation from Ganjam and Calcutta. In the Behar districts salt is obtained partly from the North-Western Provinces, while in Chittagong a small quantity of salt is clandestinely brought in from Arracan, where the rate of duty is only Re. 1 per maund. The following table shows the salt trade of Bengal with other places in India:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imported from Madras... ...	3,67,904	3,58,292	3,46,327	4,13,165	3,11,257
Imported from the Upper Provinces by rail	33,994	42,858	97,232	1,04,328	86,732
Total ...	4,01,898	4,01,150	4,43,559	5,17,493	3,97,989
Exported by river to Assam ...	5,43,781	6,16,239	7,14,311	5,90,820	6,32,205
Exported by rail and river to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,60,341	7,50,711	5,57,687	5,63,425	5,83,894
Exported to the Punjab by rail ...	1	.....	8	8	328
Ditto to other places by rail ...	1,099	62	617	378	217
Ditto to Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan	95,951	1,02,290	1,14,234	1,11,666	1,17,810
Total export ...	14,01,173	14,69,302	13,86,857	12,66,297	13,34,454
Net export ...	9,99,280	10,68,152	9,43,298	7,48,804	9,36,465
Net exports to Upper India ...	7,27,447	7,07,915	4,59,828	4,59,483	4,97,707

The net export increased in 1890-91, because the high price of Liverpool salt in the preceding year had reduced it to an abnormal degree; but on the whole the improvement of railway communication and the lowering of freights are enabling the Rajputana and Punjab salts to compete more successfully with Liverpool and other imported salts, and to drive their limit of consumption

nearer to the sea. The result is a subject for congratulation, since salt is an article which India ought to manufacture for itself, and not to import.

Some statistics are furnished by the Board of Revenue showing the wholesale price of salt at monthly periods in the bazars of district head-quarters and at fortnightly periods in certain selected marts. As might be expected, the prices in Calcutta are the lowest, and those in the outlying districts of Rungpore, Darjeeling, Purneah, and Singbhoom are the highest. The price of Liverpool salt, which was artificially raised in 1889-90 by the action of the Cheshire Salt Syndicate, fell off considerably during the past year. The average wholesale price of Liverpool salt per 100 maunds as sold from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta, exclusive of duty, was Rs. 77-12-9 against Rs. 94-6-11½ in 1889-90. Including duty, but excluding transit and other incidental charges, the cost price, in the past year, of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt taken from Calcutta was Rs. 327-12-9. The statement given in the margin shows the average prices of salt exclusive of duty at the Orissa factories during the year under review, as well as in the previous year. It appears that salt could be made at Tua at a cost of 6 annas 4 pies per maund, or Rs. 40 per 100 maunds; yet, as a matter of fact, Liverpool salt, which was sold from ship's side, exclusive of duty, at Rs. 78 per 100 maunds, and carried from Calcutta to Cuttack, could be sold there at the average price of Rs. 3-12 a maund to compete successfully with local produce, which was available for about Rs. 3 a maund. This anomalous result is said to be due to the preference of people for Liverpool salt. Although this may be the case for the present, there is no doubt that Liverpool salt will not be able to hold its ground permanently against the cheaper salts of country manufacture.

Salt station.	Year.	Average price per maund *ex duty.*
		Rs. A. P.
Sunamohi	1890-91	0 4 5
	1889-90	0 14 11
Sribuntpur	1890-91	0 9 6
	1889-90	0 8 10
Timur	1890-91	0 8 0
	1889-90	.....
Baghkan	1890-91	0 5 6
	1889-90	0 3 0
Tua	1890-91	0 6 4
	1889-90	0 6 8
Gurubai	1890-91	0 7 8
	1889-90	0 6 8

The total number of seizures of contraband salt decreased from 977 in 1889-90 to 715 in the past year. In Midnapore, however, the number rose from 109 to 196, but the quantity of salt attached fell from 35 maunds to 24 maunds. The proportion of seizures to unsuccessful searches in Midnapore shows a decided improvement over that of last year. The number of cases of illicit manufacture rose from 213 in 1889-90 to 238 during the year under review: of the 238 persons put on trial, 209 were convicted. The increase in the number of seizures and convictions is attributed to the better supervision of the police. In the 24-Pergunnahs the number of seizures was 216 against 239 in the previous year, and the quantity of salt attached was 41-14-6 maunds against 589-19-4 maunds in the previous year. There was not a single case of unsuccessful search in this district. The proportion of seizures to unsuccessful searches in Backergunge was 38 to 14. The result, though better than that of 1889-90, when the number of unsuccessful searches exceeded the number of seizures, is still very unsatisfactory. In Balasore the proportion of seizures to unsuccessful searches was 185 to 71. Having regard to the fact that an additional preventive establishment has been sanctioned for the suppression of the smuggling of salt in the district, a larger proportion of successful searches might have been expected. The number of cases instituted for offences against the Salt Laws was 987 against 1,490 in 1889-90. The number of persons apprehended also decreased from 1,529 to 1,008. The amounts realized as fines and disbursed as rewards were Rs. 7,995 and Rs. 5,873, against Rs. 11,339 and Rs. 7,499 respectively in the previous year.

The number of cases for offences against the Salt Laws in Orissa decreased from 4,189 to 2,087, and of persons infringing the laws from 1,041 to 397. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, attributes this to the defective state of the law and to the orders of the Government of Bengal not to interfere with trivial cases of manufacture for domestic consumption. The Board, however, do not share the Commissioner's view, and are of opinion that the decrease was not unsatisfactory from one point of view, as it would indicate that there was less of harassment and annoyance to the people. It is noticed by the Board that eight infirm persons, women and children, were apprehended, and that 96 persons were apprehended for possessing less than one seer of contraband salt or less than five seers of salt earth, against 28 and 153 in

the previous year. They were all released, it is stated, by the Salt Department, after giving a warning to the persons implicated. Under these circumstances, the Board are quite right in deprecating indiscriminate arrests of persons transgressing salt laws and rules.

Since 1886 the officers of the Madras Salt Department have been employed in Orissa, but the formal transfer of the salt operations in Orissa was not effected before February 1888. Formerly two species of salt were made in Orissa, viz., *pungah* or salt manufactured by boiling, and *kurkutch* or salt manufactured by solar evaporation; but on the introduction of the change of administration the rowannah system was abolished and the manufacture of *pungah* salt, being difficult of supervision and dangerous to the revenue, was absolutely prohibited, and licensed *kurkutch* factories sanctioned in its stead. An important change in administration was effected during the year under review. It having been represented that the excise licensees at Tua on the edge of the Chilka Lake worked very irregularly, and that the employment of the Molanghis, who were previously engaged in the *pungah* manufacture, was consequently very uncertain, a Government salt factory at Tua was established in January 1891, in the interests of the ryots who want employment, as well as of the general public who want cheap salt. The opening of another factory at Sartha in the district of Balasore was sanctioned at the same time, as an experimental measure, in order to settle the question of the feasibility of *kurkutch* manufacture in that district. The system of direct manufacture was started late in the year and under difficulties, and its immediate results are still uncertain, but there is no doubt that the measure is right and will succeed in the long run. In the season of 1890 six licenses for the manufacture of salt were taken out, against five licenses issued in the preceding season. All the licensees are local men and not Madras capitalists, as has been alleged by opponents of the system introduced in 1888, but the result of the past two seasons shows that they are not making an earnest endeavour to secure a large outturn. The receipts of the Salt Department in Orissa increased from Rs. 2,01,661 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,22,262 in the year under review, the proceeds of the duty on excise salt being Rs. 1,98,310 in the former case and Rs. 3,21,044 in the latter. The expenditure at the same time rose from Rs. 1,07,294 to Rs. 1,09,932. The percentage of charges during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 amounted to 53·2 and 34·1 per cent. respectively of the total revenue collected. The ratio is too high, and must be reduced as soon as manufacture is well established and the old licensees abandon their hostile attitude.

The following table shows the despatches of salt from Calcutta into the interior by the different water-routes and railways during the past two years as registered at the salt stations and railway termini:—

Year.	*Vid* Bali Khal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewankhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Balliaghatta.	Total carried by water.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways or *vid* Chitpore.	*Vid* Ruthtolla ghat.	Total carried by rail.	Grand Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90	10,26,288	5,32,651	2,45,352	2,97,220	17,00,557	38,02,068	35,42,162	9,82,780	9,666	45,34,608	83,36,676
1890-91	9,60,117	5,03,958	2,57,041	3,81,811	14,76,553	35,79,480	32,33,641	12,73,620	4,973	45,12,234	80,91,714
Increase	...	...	11,689	84,591	...	...	...	2,90,840	...	...	...
Decrease	66,171	28,693	...	...	2,24,004	2,22,588	3,08,521	...	4,693	22,374	2,44,962

It appears that there was a net decrease of 2,22,588 maunds in the quantity of salt conveyed by water, and of 22,374 maunds in the despatches by rail. This may possibly be due to the fact that the statement does not show the amount of salt taken to Orissa and the interior of the country both eastward

and westward by steamers and flats which are not stopped at the salt pass stations. It is stated by the Board that the practice of exporting salt by steamer is gaining in popularity owing to its cheapness and the facilities it offers for loading and unloading. The despatches of salt from Calcutta were probably also affected to some extent by the fact that the clearances from bond and shipboard at Chittagong for that district and Noakhally, Tipperah and Naraingunge show a net increase of 75,353 maunds. The figures given in the report offer no data for calculating the consumption of salt in Calcutta itself, and the area with the circle of salt stations immediately round the city.

Since the extension of the Indian Salt Act to Calcutta and its Suburbs, the untaxed consumption of *puckwa* or salt educed in the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre, and the adulteration of common salt with it, have suffered a check. The importation of the article into Calcutta and its Suburbs has been prohibited.

Mr. Kilby's scales for the weighment of salt have been exclusively in use in the port of Calcutta since July 1890. The Collector reports that the working of these scales has been completely satisfactory. The usefulness of the scales having been established in Calcutta, they were introduced into the port of Chittagong during the year. The system of weighment of salt by licensed weighmen has been in force in Calcutta throughout the year, and is said to have worked satisfactorily.

EXCISE.

Excise Commissioner.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott held the office of Excise Commissioner for the whole year, with the exception of the period from 1st April to 11th June 1890, during which he was absent on privilege leave and Mr. A. Forbes officiated for him. Mr. Westmacott and Mr. Forbes spent between them 111 days on tour, and visited 36 districts and 39 distilleries. Two Inspectors of Excise have recently been appointed to assist the Excise Commissioner, and orders have been issued defining more precisely the amount of travelling which will be expected of them. It is hoped that these arrangements will make it possible to effect more regular and systematic inspection during the current year.

Subordinate staff.

Including the Deputy Collector attached to the office of the Excise Commissioner as the Personal Assistant, 17 Deputy Collectors were employed in the Excise Department out of the 21 whose appointment was sanctioned for that purpose by the Secretary of State. The Excise Commissioner objects to the employment of these officers in the charge of treasuries and on judicial work, on the ground that this interferes with the important duty of inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor's own observations while on tour bear out this objection. Constant inspection is the first condition of efficient excise administration, and judicial work must interfere with it seriously, while a Deputy Collector engaged in treasury business can obviously only leave the station on days when the treasury is closed. Nevertheless, no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down on the subject. What spare time the Deputy Collector has from excise work may properly be employed in trying criminal cases; and the Government must rely on the discretion of the local officers not to divert the Excise Deputy Collector's services from the special department to which he is attached. In districts where the excise work is not of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of a Deputy Collector, the Excise Commissioner has recently suggested that "smart and active young Sub-Deputy Collectors" might with advantage be appointed for excise purposes to districts which are not important enough to require Special Deputy Collectors, and the Board have the proposal under their consideration. The subordinate establishment of the department, including the officers known as inspectors, sub-inspectors, darogas and mohurirs, was greatly improved during the year by weeding out useless men and introducing a better educated and more respectable class. It is proposed to abolish the vicious system of incremental pay, and to reorganize the entire establishment in regular grades, so that able and industrious men may obtain promotion according to their merits.

The following statement shows the excise revenue and expenditure of Bengal for the last five years :—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	1,01,22,786	3,75,252	97,47,534	3·7
1887-88	1,08,62,037	4,22,608	1,04,39,429	3·8
1888-89	1,08,88,973	4,32,765	1,04,56,208	3·9
1889-90	1,04,73,431	5,31,382	99,42,049	5·07
1890-91	1,04,60,877	6,29,293	98,31,584	6·01
Difference of the past two years ...	— 12,554	+ 97,911	— 1,10,465	+ ·94

Financial results.

According to these figures, which represent the actual receipts during each year, the financial results of the year are a decrease of Rs. 12,544 in the gross revenue and an increase of Rs. 97,911 in the charges, showing a decrease in the net revenue of Rs. 1,10,465. Of the increase, amounting to Rs. 97,911, in the charges of the past year as compared with those of 1889-90, Rs. 66,564 is directly due to the extension of the distillery system, and most of the balance to the greater liberality in granting rewards for the detection of excise offences and the heavier expenditure in travelling allowance which the present methods of administration involve. The outstill system, as has often been pointed out, established everywhere a self-acting detective agency which tended to keep down illicit distillation. Under the central distillery régime no one's self-interest is enlisted on the side of the Government, and greater vigilance and activity are demanded from the inspecting and detective staff of the Excise Department. By showing merely the net increase in charges, the Excise Commissioner somewhat understates the actual cost to Government of the changes that have been introduced, for the sum of Rs. 15,387 which figures as a saving under the head of Excise merely represents the cost of transferring to income-tax duties a number of officers who were formerly employed partly on income-tax and partly on excise duties.

The following statement illustrates the fluctuations in the revenue derived from the various exciseable articles during the last five years :—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					In 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	47,90,733	52,05,042	50,90,315	47,07,132	45,28,262	...	1,78,870
Rum	1,08,111	88,885	72,851	1,00,659	98,383	...	2,276
Imported liquors	2,09,754	2,33,083	2,21,453	2,14,090	2,31,095	17,005	...
Tari	68,931	7,27,787	7,88,901	8,26,314	8,45,586	19,272	...
Pachwai	1,78,263	2,01,216	2,15,191	2,32,682	2,72,288	39,606	...
Charas	1,962	2,772	2,755	3,535	6,594	3,059	...
Siddhi, Sabzi, or Bhang	37,948	42,066	42,671	43,141	44,791	1,650	...
Majum	2,459	2,202	2,092	2,067	1,910	...	157
Madak	83,649	85,305	85,753	82,825	81,467	...	1,358
Chandu	29,746	37,415	36,254	35,216	36,267	1,051	...
Spirits used for arts	188	194	119	143	466	323	...
Ganja	20,75,679	22,45,020	23,18,353	22,59,690	23,11,713	52,023	...
Opium	19,05,753	19,84,096	20,08,134	19,59,491	19,95,312	35,821	...
Beer brewed in India	.....	.....	.....	16	71	55	...
Miscellaneous	9,230	6,054	4,131	6,430	6,672	242	...
Total ...	1,01,22,786	1,08,62,037	1,08,88,973	1,04,73,431	1,04,60,877	1,70,107	1,82,661
					Net decrease ...	12,554	

Notwithstanding a loss of Rs. 1,78,870, or 3·79 per cent., during the year 1890-91 on country spirits, which contribute nearly 44 per cent. of the entire revenue, almost all the other heads show such a rate of increase that the net decline of revenue, which amounted to Rs. 4,15,542 in the preceding year, has fallen to Rs. 12,554. Calculated on the population ascertained in the recent census, the average incidence of the excise revenue is 2 annas and 4 pies per head.

Current settlements.

The settlements for the current year show an increase in every division except the Presidency and Patna, the net advance on last year's results being Rs. 3,18,180. The decrease in the two divisions referred to, amounting in all to Rs. 48,360, is ascribed to the closing of some superfluous shops and to others remaining unsettled owing to the refusal of the abkars to accept settlement at enhanced rates. The Excise Commissioner anticipates a further increase before the close of the year, but in view of the deficiency of rainfall in many districts of the Province, and of the close sympathy that prevails between agricultural prosperity and excise revenue, it seems doubtful whether this can be reckoned on with confidence.

Country spirits.

In the central portion of Bengal Proper lying mainly between the Ganges and the sea, and including Dacca and Mymensingh on the east and Orissa on the west, all outstills have been abolished and only distilleries are allowed. In Behar, and to some extent in the Hazaribagh district of Chota Nagpore, a mixed or dual system prevails: distilleries have been established at selected stations, and outstills closed within the area which can be reached by distillery liquor; while in the rest of the district outstills are retained under stringent restrictions as to the amount of liquor the lessees may manufacture. In Northern Bengal, in Chota Nagpore with the exception of Hazaribagh, and in the Chittagong Division, there are no distilleries, and in the last-named area no attempt has as yet been made to restrict the capacities of stills and vats in order to limit the outturn of spirit. On the 1st April 1890 a great extension of the distillery system was effected by abolishing outstills throughout the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions. The immediate result of this measure has been a decline in the revenue from country spirits of Rs. 1,78,870.

The following statement compares the excise revenue derived from country spirits during the last two years (*a*) in the sixteen districts in which outstills were abolished on 1st April 1890; (*b*) in Calcutta, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah, where the distillery system has been in force since the 1st April 1889; (*c*) in the districts of Behar and Chota Nagpore, where the dual system of administration prevails:—

(*a*) *Districts in which outstills were abolished on* 1*st April* 1890.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of licenses in force.			Revenue.			
		In 1889-90.		In 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Outstills.	Distillery shops.	Distillery shops.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	Burdwan	93	8	82	1,41,978	85,800	...	56,178
	Bankoora	121	...	89	43,665	15,157	...	28,508
	Beerbhoom	41	...	27	18,598	14,846	...	3,752
	Midnapore	134	...	70	65,938	49,808	...	16,130
	Hooghly	21	55	105	1,39,772	1,24,570	...	15,202
	Total	410	63	373	4,09,951	2,90,181	...	1,19,770
Presidency	Nuddea	76	2	37	49,936	48,460	...	1,476
	Jessore	44	...	31	36,366	28,030	...	8,336
	Khoolna	29	...	31	24,865	26,157	1,292	...
	Moorshedabad	44	12	41	53,811	37,275	...	16,536
	Total	193	14	140	1,64,978	1,39,922	...	25,056
Dacca	Dacca	54	14	64	76,764	81,922	5,158	...
	Furreedpore	34	...	40	21,549	20,773	...	776
	Backergunge	37	...	39	19,199	31,030	11,831	...
	Mymensingh	59	...	60	70,753	77,974	7,221	...
	Total	184	14	203	1,88,265	2,11,699	23,434	...
Orissa	Cuttack	24	17	39	20,713	27,571	6,858	...
	Pooree	22	8	16	5,783	4,618	...	1,165
	Balasore	13	6	14	6,316	6,006	...	310
	Total	59	31	69	32,812	38,195	5,383	...
	Grand Total	846	123	785	7,96,006	6,79,997	...	1,16,009

(*b*) *Districts where distilleries have been in force since 1st April 1889.*

Districts.	Number of licenses.		Revenue.			
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta, including the Suburbs, Howrah town, and Balli	134	135	11,08,131	11,73,876	65,745	...
Howrah, excluding Howrah town and Balli ...	23	26	23,819	26,345	2,526	...
24-Pergunnahs, excluding Suburbs	102	98	1,30,472	1,46,382	15,910	...
Total ...	259	259	12,62,422	13,46,603	84,181	...

(*c*) *Districts under the dual system of outstills and distilleries.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of licenses.				Revenue.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Shops.	Outstills.	Shops.	Outstills.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	Patna	40	126	28	110	4,06,766	3,33,007	...	73,759
	Gya	17	173	19	95	2,82,160	2,30,486	...	51,674
	Shahabad	11	103	8	73	1,69,522	1,46,952	...	22,570
	Mozufferpore	15	81	15	40	92,617	61,437	...	31,180
	Durbhunga	18	86	12	64	62,842	54,560	...	8,282
	Sarun	14	102	13	74	2,24,553	1,77,661	...	46,892
	Chumparun	5	113	4	80	1,25,534	1,02,555	...	22,979
	Total ...	120	784	99	536	13,63,994	11,06,658	...	2,57,336
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	22	151	19	95	1,71,139	1,55,948	...	15,191
	Bhagulpore	20	88	21	71	1,13,693	1,11,465	...	2,228
	Total ...	42	239	40	166	2,84,832	2,67,413	...	17,419
	Hazaribagh ...	12	137	19	128	1,37,411	1,53,942	16,531	...
	Grand Total ...	174	1,160	158	830	17,86,237	15,28,013	...	2,58,224

Taking the groups by divisions, it will be seen that in the districts of the Burdwan Division included in group (*a*) the revenue fell off from Rs. 4,09,951 to Rs. 2,90,181, being a loss of Rs. 1,19,770. The Excise Commissioner considers that this is only partially due to decreased consumption caused by the sudden rise in the retail price of spirit. In his opinion much of the decrease must be put down to illicit distillation, and in support of this view he refers to the fact that 65 persons were convicted of this offence in Bankoora, 22 in Midnapore, and 10 in the Jehanabad subdivision of Hooghly, where it is reported that the zemindars actually levy a tax on illicit distillation and protect it—an allegation which, as the Excise Commissioner observes, is a serious matter and deserves further inquiry. It is observed that the number of persons, other than licensed vendors, who were convicted under the Excise Law in these districts rose from 394 in 1889-90 to 642 in the past year, and it is presumed that this increase has some connection with the introduction of distilleries; but the statement of convictions does not show how many persons were convicted of illicit distillation. A classified statement of offences will be included in the next report. In the Presidency Division every district except Khoolna shows a decrease, but the total loss of revenue in the four districts affected by the change was only Rs. 25,056. The Excise Commissioner suspects that illicit distillation prevails to a considerable extent in Moorshedabad and Nuddea, but the statistics do not necessarily indicate this conclusion, and few cases have been detected. All the districts of the Dacca Division except Furreedpore show a moderate increase of revenue as compared with 1889-90, but in all, except Dacca, the revenue is less than in 1888-89, when a larger number of outstills was open. No illicit distillation is suspected, but outstill liquor is believed to have been smuggled into Furreedpore from Pubna and into Mymensingh from the Garo Hills. In Orissa, Cuttack shows a substantial increase, Pooree and Balasore a small decline, the net result being a gain to the

revenue of Rs. 5,383. The Excise Commissioner says that "the rise in the price of spirits has in some measure driven the people to use ganja and opium in increased quantities," but this opinion is not borne out by the statistics of consumption, which show, in the case of ganja, a falling off from 264 maunds to 241, and of opium from 303 to 298. In the sixteen districts included in this group, the revenue from country spirits fell from Rs. 7,96,006 to Rs. 6,79,997, and as the former figure does not include two months' outstill fees paid in advance, the decline is considerably greater than this comparison shows.

Turning now to the districts of group (*b*), it is observed that outstills were abolished in the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and the Serampore subdivision of Hooghly from the 1st April 1889, but before that date the distillery system had been in force in the city and suburbs of Calcutta, and in the riparian municipalities of Howrah and Serampore. The entire area shows an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 84,181, which is clearly due to the abolition of outstills in the surrounding districts having enhanced the demand for distillery spirit.

In discussing the respective merits of outstills and central distilleries with reference to the results arrived at in groups (*a*) and (*b*), the Excise Commissioner lays too much stress on the sacrifice of revenue, and appears rather to overlook the incidental advantages of the distillery system. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the loss of Rs. 1,16,009 which has taken place in the districts of group (*a*) is nothing more than might have been expected in the first year of a new policy. In some respects, perhaps, the change was too sweeping, and in the wilder tracts of Midnapore and Bankoora, where population is sparse, the people addicted to drink, the standard of living low, and illicit distillation easy, it has been found necessary to reintroduce outstills from the 1st April 1891. But in settled tracts, where the people are fairly prosperous and the lower castes do not predominate, there is no reason why the distillery system should not succeed in raising a moderate revenue, and at the same time in reducing consumption as soon as the disturbing effects of the change have passed away and smuggling has been reduced by improved preventive arrangements.

In the districts included in group (*c*), the excise arrangements are worked on a peculiar system which originated in the attempt made by Mr. Quinn, when Collector of Patna in 1885-86, to give effect to the proposal of the Excise Commission to limit the capacity of stills and fermenting vessels used by the lessees of outstills. A description of the present state of things in Patna, as ascertained by recent inspection, will serve to illustrate the practical working of the system. In that district the central distillery, which was opened in 1886, supplies country spirit to only 20 shops (28 in 1890-91) situated within the limits of the Patna Municipality, a tract on the south bank of the Ganges thirteen miles long and from one mile to five miles broad. The rest of the district is supplied by outstills; the capacity of each still and the number and capacity of the fermenting vats being limited according to the estimated consumption of the area served, and the upset price fixed accordingly. The data available for determining these particulars are said to be the following:—(*i*) The number of customers frequenting the shop, as stated by the abkar himself and as ascertained by the excise officers by enquiring among the residents of the village, (*ii*) the abkar's accounts of the raw materials bought by him from the traders who deal in *mahua* and *chhoa* (or molasses), (*iii*) the abkar's accounts of the actual sales made by him during the past year. The local consumption having been estimated from these data, the size of the still and the size and number of the fermenting vats are determined so as to enable the abkar to produce the requisite quantity. The position of the still in relation to the area supplied by the central distillery is not taken into account. Experiments have shown that one maund of materials, viz., 35 seers of *mahua* and five seers of *chhoa*, will yield from 1·89 to 2 gallons of London-proof spirit. The rate of duty is Rs. 2 per gallon. In order, therefore, to fix the upset price of the license, an estimate is made of the number of maunds that the still can work off, and this number, multiplied by four, gives the amount required. In framing this estimate allowance is made for the number of times that a still can be worked between sunrise and sunset, a point on which the views of the abkar are apt to differ from those of the excise officer. Another fact for which allowance has to be made is the

varying rate of fermentation according to the temperature, so that in order to enable the abkar to work up to his sanctioned outturn, about one-third more vats must be allowed in winter than would be necessary in summer. The liquor manufactured under this system is extremely weak. It will not stand keeping, and the consumers prefer to drink it fresh, if not actually warm, from the still. It is almost always more than 50 degrees below proof, sometimes as low as 90, and it sells generally at from eight annas to one anna per quart bottle, according to its strength.

Under whatever names and with whatever slight variations of strength country liquor is distilled in Behar, it is clear that the weakest variety, the popular drink of the masses, contains a very small proportion of alcohol and must be sold cheap. The standard of living is low; the price of country liquor depends upon custom and tradition as much as upon more scientific causes, and any attempt to raise it must be made discreetly and with careful regard to local conditions. If too great pressure is put on the abkars, the producing machinery of the country may be thrown out of gear, illicit distillation stimulated, and revenue sacrificed to no purpose. As it is, the results of the past year are far from encouraging. In every district of group (*c*), except in Hazaribagh, where there was an increase of Rs. 16,531, a marked decline of revenue has taken place, amounting over the whole area to Rs. 2,58,224. Of this loss of revenue, Rs. 2,18,249 occurred under the head of outstills, and the balance under distillery income. The number of outstills was reduced from 1,160 to 830, but there is nothing in the report to show how much of this reduction was advisedly effected by the Excise Commissioner, and how much was due to the refusal of the abkars to take stills which were offered them for settlement on unfavourable terms. In Hazaribagh the number of stills was reduced from 137 to 128, while the outstill revenue rose from Rs. 1,20,887 to Rs. 1,36,620. In Patna, on the other hand, the result of reducing stills from 126 to 110 was a fall of outstill revenue from Rs. 2,33,613 to Rs. 1,87,034. A suggestion is thrown out in the Excise Commissioner's report that the season may have had something to do with the reluctance of the abkars to take settlement; but if this had been the case, it must equally have affected the settlements in Hazaribagh. Taking the statistics as a whole, they seem to indicate less success in managing excise in Behar than elsewhere. It is admitted that the attempt to raise retail prices of country liquor has at present been a failure, that the abkars have combined to refuse settlements; and that the Excise Department has failed in the attempt to break up these combinations. The main object of course is to effect a gradual and lasting reduction in the consumption of country liquor, and thus to wean the drinking classes from habits of intemperance. If these results are attained, the loss of revenue becomes a secondary consideration. But the first step must be to raise the retail price of liquor and to reform and reorganize the subordinate excise establishments so as to check illicit distillation. Until these measures are carried out, the closing of outstills by raising the upset prices of licenses will merely tend to substitute illicit for licit spirit, and the revenue will suffer while no moral advantages will be gained by the sacrifice. In attempting to raise the customary price of an article in large demand, careful consideration must be given to the local conditions of the trade, the circumstances of the persons by whom it is carried on, and the habits of the customers whom they supply. It looks as if too little attention had been paid to these points, and the upset rates for shops fixed too high for the abkars to be able to recoup themselves by raising the price of liquor. No certain conclusion can be drawn from the fall in the revenue from still-head duty, which amounts to Rs. 33,966. Where every distillery is surrounded by a ring of outstills, and there is nothing but the vigilance of excise subordinates to prevent the sale of outstill liquor within distillery limits, it is difficult to justify the assertion that "the falling off in the quantity of distillery spirit sold shows clearly that the floods and agricultural depression or other causes have injuriously affected the trade in spirit." That the trade in duty-paying spirit has been injuriously affected there can be no doubt, but there is nothing to show that this has been accompanied by reduced consumption, and it is at least as likely to have been caused by an unduly severe excise policy as by agricultural vicissitudes of which no independent evidence is forthcoming.

Country rum.

The revenue from country rum declined during the year from Rs. 1,00,659 to Rs. 98,383, and the consumption from 44,535 gallons to 41,117 gallons. The Board have under their consideration the question of equalizing the duty on country rum with the varying rates of duty on country spirits, and it is possible that the decision arrived at on this point may lead to very important changes in the excise administration of these provinces. It is hoped that in dealing with this matter the Board will also endeavour to modify the strangely varying rates of duty on country spirits, which were fixed many years ago with reference to the supposed standard of living in the districts concerned, so as to bring about a nearer approach to uniformity in contiguous districts.

Imported liquor.

The revenue from imported liquor is derived partly from duty levied on importation, and partly from fees on licenses for wholesale and retail sale. The duty is credited under the head of Customs, and the Excise Department is concerned only with the revenue from fees. Here it is to be observed that the number of licenses has been reduced from 837 in 1889-90 to 816 in the past year, while the proceeds of fees rose from Rs. 2,14,090 to Rs. 2,31,095. Since November 1888 these licenses have been allowed to cover the sale of country rum, and more recently, in consequence of the inability of vendors of country spirit, who pay high fees, to compete with dealers in cheap imported liquor, it has been found advisable to make combined settlements of licenses for the sale of country spirit, imported liquor, and country rum. No attempt can therefore be made to distinguish the revenue collected under these three heads. The Excise Commissioner states that cheap and deleterious liquors continue to be imported from Europe, and, notwithstanding the import duty of Rs. 6 per gallon, compete successfully with the more wholesome drink produced in the country. It may be hoped that the development of country rum will put an end to this state of things.

Tari.

The revenue from tari rose during 1890-91 from Rs. 8,26,314 to Rs. 8,45,586, and the settlements made during the current year lead the Excise Commissioner to anticipate a revenue of Rs. 9,35,000. Of the amount realized in the past year, Rs. 5,67,185 were collected in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, while Rs. 1,66,257 were levied in the Presidency Division. Hooghly, Howrah, and Cuttack raise about Rs. 25,000 apiece under this head, but elsewhere throughout the province the revenue is insignificant. The Excise Commissioner discusses at length the important question of developing the receipts from tari, on the system introduced first in Bombay and afterwards in Madras with excellent result, the duty having produced in the Madras Presidency a revenue of 44 lakhs in the last year for which returns are available, and proposes the introduction of a more precise system under which the license fee would be fixed according to the number of trees tapped for juice. A register of trees is being prepared in Patna, and inspecting officers are collecting statistics. At the same time the rights of the landholders to levy rent on the trees will, as the Board observe, have to be investigated and definitely settled.

Pachwai.

The revenue from pachwai or rice-beer, known also as *handia* from the earthen pot (*handi*) in which it is brewed, and including the beer brewed from *marwa* in Darjeeling, rose from Rs. 2,32,682 to Rs. 2,72,288. Pachwai is a wholesome and moderate form of stimulant, and its consumption should be encouraged, which is quite compatible with raising a considerable income from it by carefully regulated taxation.

Ganja.

The statistics of ganja during the last three years are as follow:—

	Licenses.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89	2,922	6,413	23,18,353
1889-90	2,819	6,101	22,59,690
1890-91	2,586	6,095	23,11,713

The rise in revenue concurrently with a falling off in consumption is said to be due partly to the fact that the decrease in consumption affected almost entirely the flat ganja, which is the most lightly taxed kind, and partly to the increase in the tax on *choor* ganja from September 1889. That an increase of revenue from the drug should have been accompanied by reduced consumption is of course satisfactory, but until our knowledge of the subject has been materially enlarged, the Lieutenant-Governor must decline to endorse Mr. Westmacott's sweeping condemnation of ganja as a "most pernicious article." Sir Charles Elliott has known many instances of its steady and regular use by most respectable people, who find themselves able to do hard work with its help, and who feel no injurious effects from it. In this respect it resembles opium. After taking a small quantity of either drug, boatmen and dâk-runners can go long distances, and coolies carry heavy loads without requiring much food, so that both articles are, like alcohol, a food of a highly concentrated nature.

Opium.

The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the last three years:—

	Number of licenses.	Consumption.	Duty.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89	2,374	1,925	15,98,455
1889-90	3,397	1,905	15,76,123
1890-91	2,952	1,942	16,00,093

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists authorizing the retail sale of opium and its preparations and poppy-heads for medicinal purpose only. The number of these permits varies strangely in different districts. In Noakhally there were 360, in Burdwan 159, in Hooghly 142, in Backergunge 103 (against 271 in the previous year), and in Calcutta 101. In many districts, again, no permits at all have been issued. The subject seems to need further inquiry. It is not enough to say, as the Excise Commissioner says, that it is the duty of excise officers to prevent the sale of opium for ordinary consumption under the cloak of these permits. Since the close of the year under review the price of excise opium has been raised in the districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal which border on Assam, and the Government will be prepared to raise it still further should it be found hereafter necessary to do so. In order to combat the trade in contraband opium, arrangements are being made to issue excise opium in the form of ten-tola slabs, so marked and subdivided as to be easily broken into one-tola tablets, each bearing an impression on both sides.

Offences against the excise laws.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws rose from 4,441 to 5,054, and the convictions from 3,747 to 4,233, the percentage of convictions to arrests during the past year being 83·7. Out of Rs. 85,795 imposed as fines, Rs. 58,729 were realized, being 68·4 per cent. as against 69·8 in the preceding year. The amount paid in rewards increased from Rs. 52,592 in 1889-90 to Rs. 68,244 in the past year, of which Rs. 30,688 were paid to the police and Rs. 37,556 to excise officers. It would appear from this that no rewards at all were granted to private informers. One of the chief objects of spending large sums on rewards is to induce people to give information of excise offences, but this object seems likely to be defeated if an official monopoly is set up, such as this report seems to indicate.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

The following statements show the revenue derived from all sources under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act during the past five years, as well as the charges and the net revenue under each Act in Bengal. The first four years' figures in the statement are based on those furnished by the Accountant-General in his final statements, while the figures for the year under report are approximate only. The charges shown in this statement also include the value of the stamp paper supplied from the central store.

Income, expenditure and net revenue on account of stamps prescribed for use under the Indian Stamp Act.

Years.	Realizations under the Indian Stamp Act.					Charges.			Net revenue.
	Adhesive stamps for receipts, cheques, &c.	Hindi or bill-of-exchange stamps.	Other sorts of stamps under Act I of 1879.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1886-87	2,32,741	86,588	30,25,250	1,28,223	34,72,802	38,531	1,50,762	1,89,293	32,83,509
1887-88	2,22,422	96,112	30,83,990	1,48,729	35,51,253	36,208	2,19,034	2,55,242	32,96,011
1888-89	2,28,719	1,11,754	33,10,381	1,00,017	37,50,871	38,451	2,37,591	2,76,042	34,74,829
1889-90	2,40,899	1,18,673	34,19,339	1,10,037	38,88,948	30,770	2,58,974	2,89,744	35,99,204
1890-91	2,61,938	1,03,658	35,22,166	2,26,531	41,14,293	36,338	2,46,406	2,82,744	38,31,549

Income, expenditure and net revenue on account of stamps used for the levy of court-fees under Act VII of 1870.

Years.	Receipts.			Charges.			Net revenue.
	From sale of court-fee stamps, High Court service stamps, Small Cause Court stamps and stamps prescribed for copies by the High Court.	From sale of plain paper prescribed by the High Court for use with court-fee stamps.	Total.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	98,12,808	1,76,951	99,89,759	87,542	3,33,468	4,21,010	95,68,749
1887-88 ...	1,00,79,251	1,85,531	1,02,64,782	94,247	2,66,588	3,60,835	99,03,947
1888-89 ...	99,00,217	1,87,897	1,00,88,114	83,474	2,56,187	3,39,661	97,48,453
1889-90 ...	1,01,51,386	1,97,445	1,03,48,831	88,911	2,52,489	3,41,400	1,00,07,431
1890-91 ...	99,95,188	1,96,866	1,01,92,054	98,112	2,36,024	3,34,136	98,57,918

Income, expenditure and net revenue under the two Acts combined.

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	1,34,62,561	6,10,303	1,28,52,258
1887-88 ...	1,38,16,035	6,16,077	1,31,99,958
1888-89 ...	1,38,38,985	6,15,703	1,32,23,282
1889-90 ...	1,42,37,779	6,31,144	1,36,06,635
1890-91 ...	1,43,06,347	6,16,880	1,36,89,467

The total realizations under the Indian Stamp Act during the year under review exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs. 2,25,345. There was a decrease in the charges, amounting to Rs. 7,000, in consequence of which the net revenue of the year was higher than that of 1889-90 by Rs. 2,32,345. In the total revenue derived from judicial stamps, including the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,56,777. In the charges and refunds there was also a decrease of Rs. 7,264, the general result being a decrease of nearly a lakh and a half rupees in the net revenue of the year. The gross receipts during the year under review under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,43,06,347, against Rs. 1,42,37,779 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 68,568, and exceeding the budget estimate of Rs. 1,42,00,000 fixed by Government by Rs. 1,06,347. The total charges

under both heads amounted to Rs. 6,16,880, and the total net receipts to Rs. 1,36,89,467.

Non-judicial stamps.

The revenue from non-judicial impressed sheets amounted to Rs. 26,69,471, against Rs. 26,89,643 in 1889-90, showing a net decrease of Rs. 20,172, which occurred in the Dacca, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions; there having been an increase, to a greater or less extent, in all the remaining Divisions. The satisfactory increase of Rs. 99,476 in the sale of impressed labels or special adhesive stamps, which is limited to Calcutta, is attributed partly to the briskness of trade and commerce during the tea, indigo, and jute seasons of 1890, and partly to the large transactions in connection with the several Gold Prospecting Companies. The large increase in the revenue from the sale of receipt or one-anna revenue stamps, which occurred in Calcutta, is said to be mainly due to the execution of a large number of contracts for the sale of shares of Gold Prospecting Companies. The increase of revenue under this head in several districts has been ascribed to the stricter enforcement and better observance of the law, and to the facility afforded to the public by the sale of these stamps through the medium of the Post Office. The revenue derived from the sale of hundi or bills-of-exchange stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,653, against Rs. 1,18,673 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 15,020. The largest decrease which took place in Dacca is attributed to a decline in money-lending business owing to the failure of two money-lending firms and to the dullness of the jute trade.

Judicial stamps.

It is unsatisfactory to note that the revenue from court-fee stamps declined from Rs. 95,71,539 in 1889-90 to Rs. 94,95,478 in 1890-91, or by Rs. 76,061. There was a net decrease in every Division except Burdwan and the Presidency, where there was an increase. The rise and fall in the number and value of suits are said to have generally influenced the fluctuations in the sales of stamps under this head. There was a decrease in all the districts, except Manbhoom, in the revenue from the sale of stamps for copies, amounting to Rs. 83,650. The decrease is generally attributed to the reduction of copying fees from 4 annas to 3 annas per folio.

Levy of penalties.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by the Civil Courts and the Collectors respectively, under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, decreased from 1,339 to 1,226, and the receipts fell off by Rs. 52. In the realizations under section 37 there was, however, an increase of Rs. 4,590, though the number of cases decreased from 2,388 to 1,993, or by 395.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions instituted for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act fell from 741 in 1889-90 to 733 in the year under report. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 5,550, against Rs. 5,328 in the previous year. The amount disbursed as rewards was Rs. 1,428, against Rs. 2,163 in 1889-90.

INCOME-TAX.

The only administrative change of any importance made in the Income-tax Department was the separation of the offices of Excise Inspector or Sub-Inspector and Assessor of Income-tax, which was decided on in 1889 and fully carried out during the year under report. Districts were divided into five classes according to their average revenue from income-tax, and five grades of assessors were appointed on somewhat lower rates of pay than had previously been allowed. Service in the Income-tax branch, which had formerly been treated as temporary, was at the same time declared to be permanent and pensionable. It is expected that this reorganization of the staff, which provides every district with an officer whose whole time is given to income-tax business, together with the recognition of the permanent character of the appointments, will tend to improve the quality of the work done by the assessors, and to make the assessment registers a trustworthy record of the taxable incomes in each district.

Results of the tax.

The following statement compares the financial results of the income-tax during the last two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Persons.	Persons.
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants who pay tax through the Accountant-General ...	110,039	110,779
Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants	105,618	106,083
Number finally assessed, excluding Government servants	102,265	102,988
Number of assessees, including Government servants who paid tax within the year ...	104,106	104,886
Final demand of tax for the year, excluding Government servants and interest on securities	Rs. 37,12,130	Rs. 37,36,619
Final demand of tax for the year, including Government servants and interest on securities	41,71,205	42,05,791
Final demand of tax for the year, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years	44,89,476	45,30,457
Collections of tax within the year, excluding Accountant-General's collections ...	34,36,737	34,86,635
Collections of tax, including Accountant-General's collections	38,95,812	39,55,807
Actual receipts, including advance and excess payments and after adjustments ...	41,66,798	42,38,075
Charges	1,66,778	1,83,712
Percentage of charges	4	4·3
Net revenue	40,00,020	40,54,363

The net revenue shows an increase of 1·3 per cent. as compared with 6·1 per cent. in 1889-90. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 42,38,075 against Rs. 41,66,798 in 1889-90.

Demand, collections and balances.

The original demand amounted to Rs. 39,24,643 from 106,083 assessees, as compared with Rs. 39,38,829 in the previous year, representing the demand from 105,618 persons. This was reduced on revision to Rs. 37,36,619, the corresponding figure for 1889-90 being Rs. 37,12,130. The percentage of collection on the final demand of the tax was 93·3 against 92·5 in the previous year. The outstanding balance on account of the tax, including penalties and costs, amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 3,29,100 as compared with Rs. 3,45,219 in 1889-90. Of this balance, Rs. 1,43,389 are reported to be good and in process of realization, Rs. 1,19,295 doubtful, and Rs. 66,416 bad and irrecoverable.

Assessments.

The forty-four assessors employed in the mofussil visited 70,318 villages, or on an average nearly 1,600 a piece, against 67,367 during the previous year. The seven assessors employed in Calcutta visited 680 streets, against 518 in the previous year. The number of persons finally assessed was 102,988 against 102,265 in 1889-90, the percentage of exemption falling from 3·1 to 2·9. The increase in the number of assessees was largest in Khoolna, where 1,778 persons were finally assessed, against 1,415 during the previous year.

Objections.

In the whole of Bengal 13,884 petitions of objection were filed, as compared with 15,027 in the preceding year. Successful objections numbered 5,321, or 38·3 per cent., against 6,361, or 42·3 per cent., in 1889-90. In five districts the percentage of successful objections exceeded 50. These unfavourable results were due partly to the fact that the initial assessments were made without full care and enquiry, and partly to the weakness or carelessness of the judicial officers who heard the objections and accepted the pleas put forward for exemption without sufficient scrutiny. "During his tour of inspection the Lieutenant-Governor examined several income-tax records, and was very

dissatisfied with the manner in which they had been dealt with, and the grounds on which reduction had been granted.

In Calcutta, out of 22,796 persons originally assessed, 2,948 filed petitions, 1,669 of which, or 56·6 per cent., proved successful, against 54·6 per cent. in the previous year. The number of persons finally assessed fell from 22,555 to 22,159.

Incidence of tax.

Excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of officials, the average incidence of income-tax for the whole of Bengal with Calcutta during the past year was Re. 1 to every 18·9 persons, as compared with Re. 1 to every 17·9 persons in the preceding year. For Bengal without Calcutta the average was Re. 1 to every 37 persons, against Re. 1 to every 36 persons in 1889-90. Darjeeling again shows the highest mofussil average, Re. 1 to every 4·7 persons, and Cuttack the lowest, Re. 1 to every 90·5 persons. In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every ·36 person, and one person in every 30 was assessed to the tax; the proportion assessed for the whole of Bengal being one in 687, against one in 650 in the previous year. These percentages have been calculated on the preliminary figures of the recent census.

The following is an interesting table illustrating the distribution of the yield of the tax as between Calcutta and the rest of Bengal:—

Year.	Act imposing tax.	Number of persons assessed in—			Amount of tax realized in—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total.	Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	Income-tax Act XXXII of 1860	.....*	241,297	241,297	30,60,061	34,79,428	65,39,489
1861-62 ...	Ditto ditto	.....*	244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,68,945	58,52,445
1862-63 ...	Ditto ditto	.....*	61,740	61,740	17,09,743	31,30,344	48,40,087
1863-64 ...	Ditto ditto	.....*	57,879	57,879	12,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1864-65 ...	Ditto ditto	.....*	51,367	51,367	11,47,062	20,00,435	31,47,497
1867-68 ...	License Acts XXI and XXIX of 1867	23,332	160,040	183,372	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
1868-69 ...	Certificate Tax Act IX of 1868	9,824	54,161	63,985	5,39,338	8,74,677	14,14,015
1869-70 ...	Income-tax Acts IX and XXIII of 1869 and XVI of 1870.	22,728	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	26,26,189	38,46,644
1870-71 ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....*	97,831	97,831	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
1871-72 ...	Income-tax Act XII of 1871	7,497	43,968	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
1872-73 ...	Ditto VIII of 1872	.....*	27,398	27,398	6,04,187	9,52,110	15,56,297
1878-79 ...	License Tax Act I (B.C.) of 1878	31,801	808,706	840,507	3,35,331	23,30,422	26,65,753
1879-80 ...	Ditto ditto	22,427	718,005	740,432	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
1880-81 ...	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1880	8,142	63,414	71,556	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,862
1881-82 ...	Ditto ditto	7,973	60,900	68,873	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
1882-83 ...	Ditto ditto	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,04,000	10,25,656	14,29,656
1883-84 ...	Ditto ditto	8,673	62,620	71,293	4,13,670	10,39,972	14,53,642
1884-85 ...	Ditto ditto	8,628	61,631	70,259	4,04,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
1885-86 ...	Ditto ditto	8,794	61,088	69,882	4,12,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
1886-87 ...	Income-tax Act II of 1886	21,170	77,131	98,301†	17,05,885	16,78,796	33,84,681†
1887-88 ...	Ditto ditto	20,941	79,297	100,238†	14,24,012	16,96,332	31,20,344†
1888-89 ...	Ditto ditto	23,128	79,279	102,407†	15,91,286	16,98,314	32,89,600†
1889-90 ...	Ditto ditto	22,555	79,710	102,265†	16,95,163	17,41,574	34,36,737†
1890-91 ...	Ditto ditto	22,159	80,829	102,988	17,11,574	17,75,061	34,86,635†

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General, or the tax on the interest of Government securities.

In 1890-91 and in the preceding year, Calcutta contributed nearly 50 per cent. of the amount collected as the income-tax of the year, excluding penalties, fines, arrears of previous years, the tax on salaries recovered by the Accountant-General, and the tax on the interest of Government securities. It is noticeable that while the yield of the income-tax of 1860 shows a progressive decline for the five years for which it was in force, the proceeds of the present tax, excluding a slight fall due to the inevitable difficulties of a first assessment, exhibit both in Calcutta and the mofussil a steady increase, indicating that the tax has now been established on a permanent footing and may be expected, if discreetly administered, to go on growing with the growth of the incomes which it is intended to touch.

Coercive measures.

There were somewhat fewer distress warrants issued than in the previous year, but the number of cases in which actual coercion was resorted to rose from 267 to 346. Sales were most numerous in Rungpore (154), Furreedpore (32), Khoolna (29) and Balasore (14). The large increase in Rungpore from 51 to 154 was due to the willful recusancy of certain assessees who, though well able to pay, allowed their property to go to sale in the belief that they would thus establish a claim to reduction or exemption in future years. In Calcutta no distress warrants were issued during the year.

By rule 13 of the rules made by the Government of Bengal in virtue of the authority delegated by the Government of India under section 38 (1) of the

Act, remission is granted at varying rates to private employers who undertake under section 9 (2) to collect from persons in their service. During the past year the number of firms and men of business who entered into agreements under this section fell from 403 to 348, and in the mofussil 13 of them failed to collect the tax after agreement. In Calcutta the numbers fell from 206 to 183, but all those who agreed kept their engagement to collect the tax.

The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax rose from Rs. 1,66,778 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,83,712 in the year under review, the entire increase being due to the separation in twenty districts of the appointment of Assessor of Income-tax from that of Inspector of Excise. The percentage of expenditure for the whole province was 4·9 as compared with 4·5 in the previous year.

Analyzing the proceeds of the tax with reference to the various grades of income liable to assessment, it is observed that the two extremes—the richest and the poorest among those who are liable to pay the tax—contribute most to the total collected. From the first or lowest class of assessees, numbering 57,098, whose yearly incomes range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750, the State draws Rs. 5,74,754, or 14·5 of the entire tax, while in the highest or fifteenth class the 91 persons who are assessed on incomes of a lakh and over make up Rs. 5,53,328, or 13·9 of the total. Next in order follow 5,535 persons in class VIII with incomes between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000, paying Rs. 4,85,202; and 2,328 persons in class IX, assessed on yearly incomes varying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, contribute Rs. 4,03,307 to the yield of the tax. The smallest contribution (Rs. 74,870) comes from the 70 persons in class XIII, with incomes between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000.

The following statement shows for the last two years the classes from whom income-tax payments exceeding a lakh were levied:—

	1890-91.		1889-90.	
	Rs.	Percentage of total collections.	Rs.	Percentage of total collections.
Money-lending and changing ...	5,93,311	14·9	5,72,092	14·6
Salaries paid by Government ...	4,00,957	10·1	3,93,059	10
General merchants ...	3,84,771	9·7	3,63,550	9·3
Dealers in other articles ...	2,04,686	5·1	1,96,671	5
Piece-goods merchants ...	1,50,137	3·7	1,59,973	4·1
Taxable estate-holders ...	1,39,643	3·5	1,28,081	3·2
Barristers, &c.	1,23,705	3·1	1,23,254	3·1
Clerks paid by Companies, &c. ...	1,18,745	3	1,52,828	3·9
Banking	1,09,890	2·7	.....	...
Managers, &c.	1,08,429	2·7	1,06,135	2·7
House proprietors	1,06,113	2·6	1,16,050	2·9
Others	1,00,493	2·5	.....	...
Grain merchants	1,00,483	2·5	1,04,677	2·6
Jute and hemp	.....	...	1,05,606	2·7

It will be seen that "banking," which paid less than a lakh in 1889-90, has regained its position during the last year, while "jute and hemp" have fallen below their former standard and thus disappear from the statement. In the percentages of contribution there is little change. The proceeds under the head of "taxable estate-holders," including probably the proceeds of water and fishing rights and the rent of mining lands, show a satisfactory increase.

The payment of income-tax by means of postal money-orders is said to have worked well during the year. Only one difficulty is referred to—that the money-order coupon does not contain distinct headings for penalty and costs, so that sums paid on these accounts are incorrectly credited as tax. This point will be considered in communication with the Postmaster-General.

In referring to popular feeling on the subject of the income-tax, the Board say "the tax is, and always must be, unpopular." The enquiries it necessitates "are resented as inquisitorial and oppressive," and are often met by "the fabrication of false accounts" or "a garbled balance sheet." Of the truth of this description the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt. Nothing but financial necessity can justify the retention of a tax which can only be based on a series of more or less accurate guesses. At the same time the principal hardship is felt by those whose incomes are smallest, and if the assessable

minimum could be fixed at Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 500, the greater part of the complaints against the tax would be stilled. This change would exempt 70,807 persons out of the 104,886 who paid income-tax during the year, but would only lower the produce of the tax by Rs. 7,87,603 out of Rs. 39,55,807, or 19·9 of the whole receipts.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class	I,	500 to 750 ...	5,74,754
„	II,	750 to 1,000 ...	2,12,849
			7,87,603

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

Registration of births.

BIRTHS were registered during the year in 142 municipalities with an aggregate population of 2,489,687 according to the Census of 1881. The total number of births recorded was 53,633, giving a birth-rate of 21·54 per thousand, as compared with 22·76 per thousand in 1889.

Out of the 142 municipalities in which birth registration was carried on, only seven* recorded births at or over 40 per thousand, and only 29 showed a birth-rate equalling or exceeding the birth-rate of England and Wales in 1888, which was 30·6. In the following 19 municipalities the birth-rate was so low that it was useless for statistical purposes and indicated carelessness in registration :—

*Madhoobani	53·89
Jamalpore	43·50
Pubna	42·90
Maheshpore	41·86
Sonamukhi	40·42
Pirozpore	40·26
Seetamurhee	40·00

Towns.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1. Jungipore	1·57
2. Lohardugga	2·98
3. Chagdah	3·44
4. Jhalakati	3·72
5. Kandi	3·84
6. Nalchiti	3·92
7. Barrisal	5·23
8. Sudharam	5·46
9. Taki	5·85
10. Bazitpore	6·24
11. Nobodip or Nuddea	6·38
12. Gobardanga	7·47
13. Baduria	7·62
14. Satkhira	8·12
15. Nassirabad	9·15
16. Baraset	9·30
17. South Suburban	9·44
18. Muktagacha	9·54
19. Culna	9·90

Births according to sex.

The male births numbered 28,333 and the female births 25,300, being 111·9 male births to every 100 female births. The proportion of male to female births in the previous year was 112·6.

In 1890 the total number of deaths registered throughout the Lower Provinces in rural areas as well as in towns was 1,612,479, as compared with 1,597,478 in 1889, the death-rate per thousand calculated on the Census population of 1881 being 24·48 against 24·25. The mean death-rate of England and Wales for the fifty-one years 1838-1888 was 21·65, the maximum reached during that period being 25·1 in 1849, the cholera year. But in this regard no comparison can fairly be made between the life conditions of India and England, and the

Registration of deaths.

proper test of the Bengal death-rate must be sought in the recorded death-rates of other provinces, as shown in the following table :—

Provinces.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Mean of four years.
Bengal	21·99	23·46	21·94	24·25	23·16
Madras	19·7	22·6	21·4	23·5	21·6
Bombay	23·17	27·67	28·44	31·51	27·70
North-Western Provinces ...	33·27	35·86	30·08	31·11	32·58
Punjab	26·60	34·31	39·89	31·62	30·60
Central Provinces ...	33·24	32·70	28·70	43·79	34·61

N.B.—The above ratios are all calculated on the basis of the Census figures of 1881.

It is reasonable to suppose that the normal death-rate in Bengal must be somewhat higher than in the North-Western Provinces, where the climate is more healthy and the people show a finer physique; while the mean death-rate of the Central Provinces, where much attention is believed to have been given to the subject of registration, corresponds pretty closely to the rate of 33 or 34 per mille which is assumed as the probable death-rate of Bengal in the Census Report of 1881.* Applying the higher rate of 34 per thousand to the population of Bengal (excluding Calcutta, which is not under the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where vital statistics are not registered) as recorded at the recent Census, the number of deaths in the past year would amount to 2,384,313, or 771,834 in excess of the number actually registered. The latter figure may be taken as an approximate measure of the extent to which the registration of deaths in Bengal understated the actual mortality.

* Volume I, page 65.

In the following twenty-two municipalities the recorded death-rate was below 15 per thousand, and the work of registration was neglected :—

Towns.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1. Kumercolly	14·56
2. Satkhira	14·41
3. Dinapore	14·20
4. Maniktola	13·99
5. Ranchee	13·93
6. Jhaldah	13·07
7. Bissenpore	12·67
8. Nuddea	12·33
9. Jungipore	12·17
10. Bazitpore	11·85
11. Santipore	11·21
12. Baduria	10·97
13. Taki	10·93
14. Jhalakati	10·42
15. Kishnaghur	10·37
16. Tangail	9·98
17. Nalchiti	9·28
18. Kishoregunge	9·22
19. Sudharam	9·17
20. Meherpore	9·07
21. Chagdah	7·89
22. Lohardugga	6·49

Cholera.

During the past year 145,885 deaths from cholera were registered, showing a death-rate of 2·21 per thousand on the population of 1881, and of 2·07 on the figures of the preliminary report of the recent Census. In 1889 the deaths from this cause numbered 171,103, and the death-rate was 2·59 per thousand. The highest death-rates from cholera occurred in Furreedpore (8·40), Chumparun (5·99), Bhagulpore (5·18), and Dacca (4·31), but nowhere did the rate of mortality rise as high as in 1889, when Pooree returned a death-rate of 21·01 per thousand, while Balasore showed 13·74, Purneah 9·60, and Cuttack 8·29.

Small-pox.

The number of deaths from small-pox rose from 8,665 in 1889 to 12,619 in the year under review. Pooree, Chumparun, Midnapore, and Patna showed the highest rates of mortality, and in each of these cases the outbreak was attributed to the practice of inoculation.

Fever.

The deaths from fever during 1890 numbered 1,155,569, as compared with 1,101,521 in 1889, representing a death-rate of 17·54 per thousand on the population recorded in 1881, or of 16·45 on the preliminary returns of the recent Census, against 16·72 or 15·68 in the previous year. The fourteen districts noted in the margin showed the highest death-rate. In the deltaic districts of Noakhally, Jessore, Rajshahye, Dinagepore, Khoolna, Pubna, Rungpore, and Bogra the chronic prevalence of fever was ascribed to the water-logged condition of the country and to the existence of stagnant pools and marshes in the low levels between the river channels. The unhealthiness of Julpigoree was due to the malarial belt of country known as the Terai and the Dooars; the fever in Darjeeling was really influenza; while in Gya and Shahabad the local officers attributed the prevalence of malaria to the influence of canal irrigation. In the case of Hazaribagh and Monghyr, both believed to be healthy districts in ordinary years, no explanation of the high fever mortality was submitted.

Julpigoree ...	31·39
Darjeeling ...	29·33
Noakhally ...	27·07
Jessore ...	26·29
Rajshahye ...	25·55
Dinagepore ...	25·10
Khoolna ...	24·40
Pubna ...	23·59
Rungpore ...	22·63
Gya ...	21·55
Hazaribagh ...	20·70
Monghyr ...	20·24
Shahabad ...	20·20
Bogra ...	20·03

Sanitation in municipalities.

The following statement shows the total expenditure incurred by municipalities on sanitary purposes during the year:—

Head of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		Difference of 1890.	
	1890.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On conservancy, including latrine ...	3,28,199	3,27,372	827	...
„ conservancy establishment	3,51,081	3,38,588	12,493	...
„ drainage	83,502	83,643	...	141
„ water-supply	1,43,379	1,28,162	15,217	...
„ disposal of dead	12,705	13,708	...	1,003
„ market and slaughter-houses ...	17,697	9,525	8,172	...
„ vaccination	17,061	22,026	...	4,965
„ treatment of the sick	2,27,054	2,21,728	5,326	...
„ other sanitary work	1,60,412	1,36,279	24,133	...
Total ...	13,41,090	12,81,031	60,059	...

Rural sanitation.

Little or no progress was made by District Boards in the direction of rural sanitation, because they possessed no funds for the purpose, and had no power to impose local taxation for sanitary purposes. They however spent Rs. 43,762 on sinking wells, excavating and clearing tanks, and improving drainage channels. In addition to this, no less than Rs. 2,65,785 was laid out by private individuals on the excavation of tanks, the provision of improved water and similar sanitary improvements. Among these works of private benevolence, special mention should be made of the large tank with six masonry ghâts excavated by Rani Man Mohini Devi of Puttia, Rajshahye, at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and the generous offer of the same lady to lay out from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 a year, for a period of four or five years, on constructing wells in the district; of the donation of Rs. 1,12,500 made by Raja Surja Kant Acharjya, of Muktagacha in Mymensingh, towards water-works for the head-quarters station; and of the contribution of Rs. 11,466 promised, and in part paid, by the Maharaja of Durbhunga for clearing the Sivaganga and improving the drainage of Deoghur.

The Sanitary Board.

The Sanitary Board, consisting of Sir Henry Harrison, Member of the Board of Revenue, as President, Colonel McNeile, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, and Dr. Gregg, the

Sanitary Commissioner, held three formal meetings during the year. The most important subjects which came under their consideration were the drainage and water-supply of the town of Howrah, the drainage of the municipalities on the east bank of the Hooghly, and the drainage of the towns of Serampore and Pooree. A complete scheme for the drainage of Pooree, which has long been a source of serious danger to the health of the town, has been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year. A scheme was also drawn up for Serampore, and adopted by the Municipal Commissioners. Government has sanctioned the loan of Rs. 30,000 required to carry out the project, and it is understood that work will be commenced as soon as the necessary land has been acquired and made over. The question of the drainage of Howrah is still under consideration. Besides these large projects, the Board considered and approved during the year several minor schemes for improving the drainage of North Dum-Dum, Maniktola, Cossipore-Chitpore, Balli, and Utterpara municipalities, but in none of these, except Utterpara, was any real progress made.

Vaccination.

The following table shows the strength of the working vaccination establishment in 1890-91 and the previous year :—

Year.	Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Head vaccinators or supervisors.	Vaccinators. Paid.	Vaccinators. Licensed.	Apprentices. Paid.	Apprentices. Licensed.	Remarks.
1890-91	8*	14	119	15	145	1,631	14	594	* Including the Health Officer of the town of Calcutta, who was in charge of the vaccination work of the town.
1889-90	8*	14	110	21	179	1,480	31	588	

The increase in the number of licensed vaccinators was caused by the extension of the licensed system in the Eastern Bengal, Behar, and Orissa circles. Four additional Inspectors were appointed in the Ranchee Circle, and the Assistant Surgeon in charge of vaccination and sanitation in the suburbs of Calcutta was replaced by a special Inspector.

The following table shows the total number of vaccinations performed in 1890-91 as compared with those for 1889-90 :—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
Calcutta	17,498	26,280
Metropolitan Circle	388,857	417,822
Darjeeling Circle	492,675	445,711
Ranchee Circle	147,203	149,682
Eastern Bengal Circle	321,706	391,816
Orissa Circle	138,715	101,588
Behar Circle	239,407	170,389
Total vaccination circles ...	1,746,061	1,703,288
Municipalities and dispensaries, &c. ...	87,917	102,182
Grand Total ...	1,833,978	1,805,470

There was an increase of 28,508 cases in the Darjeeling, Orissa and Behar circles of vaccination, while the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal circles and the municipalities showed a very marked falling off, the numbers being 28,965, 70,110 and 14,265 respectively. The decrease of 8,782 or 33·4 per cent. in the town of Calcutta was attributed to the large number of operations (26,280) during the small-pox epidemic of the previous year having left fewer subjects to be operated on during the year under report. In the Eastern Bengal Circle, where the ratio of decrease reached 18·0 per cent., and corresponded closely to the reduction shown in the number of operations, it was explained that in Chittagong the number of operations fell off by 103,507—a decrease which is ascribed to the fact that the licensed vaccinators had to work in the areas which had been gone over by them in the previous year. However this may be, it was a significant fact that during

the last three years vaccination in the Chittagong district showed a progressive falling off, as indicated in the following statement:—

1888-89	...	...	287,818
1889-90	...	...	151,855
1890-91	...	...	47,526

and that the close of the last year in the series was marked by a serious outbreak of small-pox in the town of Chittagong, in the course of which it became apparent that the people regarded vaccination with considerable distrust. Inquiry into the recent management of vaccination in the town showed that out of 547 persons vaccinated during the year 1887-88 within municipal limits under the immediate supervision of the Civil Surgeon, as many as 331 or 60·5 per cent. had been attacked by small-pox. In 1888-89 the proportion of attacked among those who had been vaccinated was 39·1; in the next year 31·5, and it was only in 1890-91, when the outbreak had drawn attention to the subject, that the proportion fell to 6·5 per cent. When vaccination carried on in a limited area, with exceptional facilities for constant supervision, was found to yield such defective results, it became difficult to believe in the accuracy of the returns of successful operations in areas where no thorough check could be applied. In many parts of Bengal the people have a strong prejudice against the lymph that is used for vaccination, and until this prejudice is removed by fuller experience of the benefits of vaccination, no real and continuous progress can be looked for. Distrust of the lymph seemed to be the main cause which hindered the expansion of the operations of the department, and the efforts of the Sanitary Commissioner should now be directed to the production of lymph of a sound and uniform character.

The percentage of successful cases, excluding cases the results of which were unknown, was 99·25 for primary and 39·62 for secondary operations. The statistics of secondary operations gave a successful percentage in Eastern Bengal of 83·33 and in Orissa of 94·11. Each licensed vaccinator performed on an average 694 operations against 733 in 1889-90, and each Government vaccinator 1,267 against 893 in the previous year, the average for the three years 1887–90 being 1,475 for Government vaccinators and 671 for licensed vaccinators. For municipal vaccinators the average fell from 405 in 1889-90 to 346 in the year under report. The proportion of males among persons vaccinated was 51·60, and of females 48·40.

In every circle the returns of supervision done by the Superintendents of Vaccination showed an appreciable increase in the number of cases inspected. The percentage of such cases to the total number of vaccinations ranged from 29·81 in the Orissa Circle to 3·38 in the Darjeeling Circle, and ·60 in the town of Calcutta. On the other hand, five out of the fourteen Deputy Superintendents did a smaller amount of inspection than in the preceding year.

The following districts, which returned a high vaccination rate, showed, with the single exception of Chittagong, a low death-rate from small-pox, thus—

	Protected per 1,000 for 1884-91.	Death-rate per 1,000 for 1890-91.
Darjeeling	680	·01
Chittagong	460	·32
Backergunge	325	·03
Singbhoom	280	·18
Tipperah	278	·02
Maldah	268	·02

while the following districts, with a low ratio of protected population, had a comparatively high death-rate from small-pox:—

	Protected per 1,000 for 1884-91.	Death-rate per 1,000 for 1890-91.
Mozufferpore	97	·20
Durbhunga	10	·10
Sarun	60	·27
Chumparun	79	·87
Gya	89	·40
Pooree	127	·84
Midnapore	160	·98

The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 1,82,400-4-3, against Rs. 1,72,696-5-9 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 9,703-14-6. The average cost of each successful case increased from 1 anna 6 pie in 1889-90 to 1 anna and 7 pie in 1890-91. It was as usual highest in Calcutta, where each operation cost Re. 1-3-4, and lowest in Eastern Bengal, where the cost was only 10 pie.

The lymph supplied by the animal vaccination depôt in Calcutta in tubes frequently failed even when used immediately on receipt from the depôt, and its failure was owing to carelessness in extraction and storage. Steps have been taken to remedy this state of things. The establishment of an animal vaccination depôt at Darjeeling was under consideration for some time past, but considerable difficulty was found in obtaining a proper site. A suitable piece of land has at last been selected at the north base of Senchal, and steps are being taken to provide the necessary buildings, and it is hoped that the depôt will be got into working order during the current year.

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

New rules under Act XXI of 1883.

A NEW set of rules was introduced by the Government of India during the year governing the provision of artificial ventilators on board of emigrant vessels, the effect being to insist on an artificial ventilator which will be capable of supplying the between-decks with 500 cubic feet of air per adult per hour, and also of being worked either by steam or by hand. The insufficiency of the artificial ventilators with which some of the ships had been previously fitted had been strongly exemplified by the voyage of the *Elbe* in the year 1889 to the Dutch colony of Surinam. The vessel was fitted with a Thiers' ventilator, an apparatus dependent for its working on conditions of weather and sea, which had been found on previous voyages to have worked unsatisfactorily. The voyage on this occasion was a peculiarly stormy one, and it was necessary to keep the coolies under hatches for a considerable time, the result being much sickness and a mortality of 6·07 per cent. The Government of India have now notified, in addition to the rules above referred to, that the use of Thiers' ventilators will be proscribed after the month of October 1893. The increasing use of powerful steamers, especially those of the British India and the Anchor Line Companies, has since in several cases allowed of vessels being altogether exempted from the provisions as to artificial ventilators when travelling *viâ* the Suez Canal or to Mauritius. The ordinary cowl-head and shaft ventilation has in such cases been decided to be fully sufficient.

Labour requisitions.

The following table shows the number of emigrants (1) demanded by the various colonies, (2) actually collected and registered by the sub-agents working under the orders of the Agents for those colonies, (3) despatched to and received in the Calcutta depôts, (4) embarked for the colonies :—

	Requisitioned.		Registered.		Arrived in depôt.		Embarked.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Demerara	3,170	5,000	5,470	8,956	4,238	6,622	3,426	4,673
Trinidad	2,658	3,500	4,515	5,122	3,697	4,266	2,897	3,435
St. Lucia	...	510	...	245	...	189	...	...
Jamaica	...	1,000	...	992	...	626	...	...
Mauritius	1,417	560	2,762	1,899	2,430	1,604	2,000	1,110
Natal	750	900	1,573	2,442	1,258	1,684	693	1,432
Fiji	750	1,100	899	1,600	883	1,441	675	1,155
Surinam	1,200	1,256	1,594	1,822	1,522	1,632	1,256	1,256
Total ...	9,945	13,826	16,813	23,078	14,028	18,064	10,947	13,061

With the exception of Mauritius, every colony called for a greater number of emigrants than in the previous year, and the two West Indian colonies, St. Lucia and Jamaica, which had not taken any coolies since 1884-85, again sent in requisitions: the total number requisitioned shows an increase of 3,881 and the number actually embarked an increase of 2,114. The number shown in the above table as embarked includes all souls, of whom 12,154 were statute adults, thus falling short of the requisition by 1,672. The explanation of the deficit is that the report is for the calendar year, while the emigration season, *i.e.*, the period during which vessels may be despatched from Calcutta,

extends for the West Indian colonies up to the 31st January, while that for Fiji begins on the 1st December and ends on the 15th July, and that for Natal and Mauritius extends throughout the year. The numbers which arrived in the Calcutta depôts far exceeded the colonial requisitions, and the deficit above mentioned was almost entirely made up in the first three months of the present year. The actual despatches as compared with previous years are shown by the following figures:—

1888.		1889.		1890.	
Statute adults.	Total souls.	Statute adults.	Total souls.	Statute adults.	Total souls.
6,544½	7,121	10,041½	10,947	12,154	13,061

Speaking generally, the increased numbers asked for were due to the improving prospects of the sugar industry. From the Indian point of view, the steady increase of emigration is extremely satisfactory, coupled as it has been in the year now reported on by a complete absence of any serious complaints as to the life and treatment of the coolies in the colonies.

Recruiting, registration, &c.

The history of the emigrants previous to their despatch from this country presents few noteworthy points. The most striking feature is the marked transfer of the seat of recruitment from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The following statement gives the figures for the two last years:—

	1889.	1890.
From Bengal and Behar	7,818	6,646
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	8,995	16,432
Total recruited ...	16,813	23,078

In the previous year (1889) the district of the 24-Pergunnahs headed the list with 3,394 registrations. Next came Shahabad with 2,630, and then Benares with 2,085. In the year under review Benares heads the list easily with 3,043; then come Ghazipore and the Oudh district of Fyzabad with 2,204 and 2,055 respectively; and after them the 24-Pergunnahs and Shahabad with 2,027 and 1,813. Registrations, however, do not give a true indication of the sources from which the emigrants are drawn, as large numbers have previously left their homes before they register as emigrants to the colonies. Of the native districts of the recruits, the district of Azamgarh stands first with 2,823 emigrants, followed by Basti, Ghazipore and Balia, and Shahabad.

There was practically no clashing of interests between recruiters for colonial purposes and those who collect for Assam and Cachar, the requirements of the two classes of countries having so far been entirely distinct. Assam prefers the Bengali and aboriginal races; the colonies recruit a large majority from the ranks of Beharis and up-country men. Out of the 2,027 emigrants registered in the 24-Pergunnahs, only 10 were natives of the district. Many were brought down to Calcutta professedly under the free system of inland emigration, and on arrival were drafted to colonial depôts. The facts are beyond all doubt, but as long as the free emigration system continues it must be so, and there is no serious objection to the practice, so long as they are willing to emigrate and are suitable to the colonies.

Out of the 23,078 emigrants registered, no less than 4,753 never reached the Calcutta depôts and were totally unaccounted for; while out of the 19,336 who were accommodated in the depôts, as many as 1,830 or a percentage of 9·46 were rejected as unfit to be sent to the colonies. The above figure, 19,336, includes 1,272 persons transferred from other depôts, remaining from the previous year, and born in depôts.

Depôts.

There was a slight increase in the percentage of hospital admissions from 6·12 in 1889 to 6·13 in 1890, but on the other hand the percentage of deaths decreased from 0·72 to 0·68. These figures are satisfactory when it is considered that during a great part of the season the depôts were largely occupied. There were 26 cases

and 18 deaths from cholera, as against 13 and 9 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the greater prevalence of the disease in and around Calcutta. Measles as usual gave considerable trouble both in depôt and on ship-board. The question of increasing the number of days during which emigrants must be detained in depôt previous to embarkation was again before Government, but it was decided not to alter the present minimum of seven days or the Protector's discretion to let emigrants sail, if necessary, without undergoing even that period.

Return emigrants.

Seven sailing ships and five steamers returned from the colonies bringing 4,739 homeward-bound emigrants, of whom 112, or 2·36 per cent., died on the voyage. The aggregate savings of these people amounted to no less than Rs. 6,96,176, or nearly Rs. 147 per head. It is observed that by far the lowest average per head is saved in the colonies of Fiji and Mauritius. No explanation of this is given, nor is it apparent in the case of Fiji. In the case of Mauritius it appears to be connected with the low rate of wages given, viz., Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per month to a male adult and Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 to a female, in addition to daily rations, as against the other colonies, where the rate is about one shilling a day to an adult male and 8 or 9 pence to a female. Natal shows the largest average savings, namely Rs. 263-3-5 per head, and is followed by Trinidad with Rs. 236-11-6 per head.

The average duration of the voyage of return ships from the West Indies was 137 days, as against 92 days on the outward voyage from India. The question of extra provisioning for homeward-bound ships in addition to the scale provided by the emigration rules for ships bound to the West Indies is under the consideration of the Supreme Government, both as regards sailing ships and steamers.

Administration of estates.

The estates of deceased emigrants are divided into three classes—(1) those who die in depôt and on the outward voyage, (2) those who die in the colonies, (3) those who die on the voyage home or in depôt immediately on arrival in Calcutta and before being sent to their homes up-country. If the heirs cannot be traced, the estates of classes (1) and (3) lapse to the Indian Government; those of class (2) to the Colonial Governments. The progress of administration of classes (1) and (3) has been very fair during the year under report. Ninety-one such estates were under administration, amounting to Rs. 14,230, of which Rs. 11,435 were disposed of, leaving Rs. 2,795 still under enquiry. In the case of 20 estates, amounting to Rs. 261, the heirs could not be traced, and this amount therefore lapsed to the Indian Government. The administration of class (2) was not so satisfactory. Out of 431 estates, aggregating Rs. 59,160, no less than Rs. 43,269 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Great delay was caused by the necessity of having to correspond with the colonies, and the delay was finally aggravated in the case of several colonies by a refusal to pay to heirs, where traced, except on succession certificates.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Administrative.

During the year new rules were added to those already existing under both Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889, providing for proper notice of despatch of coolies being given beforehand to the Railway authorities, for special accommodation either in third class carriages or in suitable wagons, for provision of food and water on the journey, and for treatment of any cholera cases that might occur. It was also declared by rule that all coolies despatched direct from the up-country recruiting districts should be sent *viâ* the Hughli-Naihati route. The depôts used for free coolies in Calcutta have been declared liable to inspection by the Superintendent, and agents forwarding free coolies *viâ* Goalundo have been required to place them before the Medical Officer at that station for inspection before embarkation. Under the provisions of Act I of 1882, penalties were also prescribed during the year for breaches of the rules laid down under that Act.

Recruitment.

There has been no change among the licensed contractors, who have remained five in number. As in the previous year, one sub-contractor was licensed, but he did not prove successful, and his operations were soon abandoned. The number of licenses granted to contractors' recruiters fell from 82 to 52, but the number of coolies recruited by them rose nevertheless from 1,835 to 5,069, giving a rise in

the average per recruiter from 22 to 97. Four licenses were granted, under section 62 of Act I of 1882, permitting local agents to engage on behalf of specified employers, but without the intervention of garden-sardars. This system of recruitment, which had not been tried before, worked satisfactorily and resulted in the registration of 596 emigrants. Both the application of this section of the Act and the fact of an increase in the number of garden-sardars working under local agents, although there was a decrease in the total number of sardars certificated, point to a greater indisposition on the part of the employers to let their garden-sardars work without local supervision.

Recruitment of female emigrants, either by female recruiters or by certificated garden-sardarnis, was, as in previous years, purely nominal.

Of the contractors' coolies, no less than 88 per cent. were registered in the 24-Pergunnahs district, while the garden-sardars' coolies were mostly drawn from the districts of Lohardugga, Hazaribagh, and Manbhoom.

Transport.

Emigrants recruited by contractors were as usual all forwarded to their destination *viâ* the Calcutta depôts and Goalundo. Of the sardari coolies 6,752, out of the 12,382 recruited, were despatched from Goalundo, showing an increase of 5,344 as against the number of sardari coolies despatched by that route in the previous year. Of these, 4,034 were despatched to Assam, against 908 in 1889. The figures indicate a growing preference for the Goalundo route to the Assam Valley over that *viâ* Dhubri. Of the total of 11,042 emigrants of both kinds sent from Goalundo, 7,629 went to Assam and 3,413 to Sylhet and Cachar.

Depôts.

The Calcutta depôts were well reported of by the Medical Inspector as regards both their conservancy and the treatment of the emigrants in them. All the depôts have now got water from the Calcutta municipal supply for purposes of drinking, cooking, and bathing, in place of the tank water that was used before. The admissions into hospital show an increase from 44 in the last year to 287, which is explained as the result of many trivial ailments being shown which had not been entered in previous years. The percentage of deaths calculated on hospital admissions, which was only 1·3, against 11·3 in the previous year, appears to show that the explanation is correct. The total number of deaths amounted to 4 only. Of the 287 admissions, 152 were due to fever, 44 to diarrhœa, 15 to dysentery, and one to cholera. There was a decrease of desertions from 91 to 84 compared with the year 1889, and an increase of discharges from 117 to 399, of which latter number 275 were discharged at their own request.

Transport by river.

The employment of country-boats for the despatch of emigrants to Sylhet and Cachar has almost entirely given way to transport by steamer: only 138 emigrants were conveyed in seven country-boats, while 3,275 were conveyed by steamer in 210 trips. This is satisfactory, seeing that the great breadth of the river at Goalundo makes it impossible to exercise any supervision there over country-boats, if any come down the Ganges past Goalundo and thence on to Sylhet or Cachar.

There was a marked improvement in the return to the Emigration authorities of the way-bills which accompany the batches of coolies on steamer journeys, more especially in the case of the coolies despatched from Goalundo.

Free emigrants.

The numbers of free emigration coolies were as follows:—

Despatched from Dhubri for Assam	11,807
Arrived in Cachar	2,041
Do. in Sylhet	7,404
Total ...	21,252

as against 44,401 in the previous year.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE year 1890 was an unhealthy one for the town of Calcutta, the death-rate having risen from 26·9 per mille of the population in 1889 to 28·5. The mortality from fever was above the average, and the outbreak of small-pox noticed last year continued with increased severity into the beginning of the year under review. The mortality from cholera, on the other hand, in Calcutta and Howrah was the lowest known during the last ten years, being 1,327 in the combined area (excluding the recently amalgamated Suburbs), against 1,567 in 1889. In Howrah the death-rate fell from 22·71 in 1889 to 20·62, whereas in the Suburbs it rose from 46·9 to 47·5.

The following statement shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the several hospitals, including the Bhowanipore Dispensary, the statistics of which are for the first time shown in the report, the institution having been included within the limits of the Calcutta Municipality only during the last two years:—

Name of Institution.	1890.					1889.				
	Total treated.				Died per cent. of daily average of in-door patients.	Total treated.				Died per cent. of daily average of in-door patients.
	In-door.	Daily average in-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Daily average in-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
Medical College Hospital	6,741	354·16	52,108	58,849	160·6*	6,665	342·82	50,182	56,847	158·7*
Presidency General Hospital ...	3,105	151·23	.....	3,105	74·	3,190	168·80	.....	3,190	75·2
Mayo Institutions	2,140	94·8	134,849	136,989	252·1	2,278	99·35	137,419	139,697	290·9
Campbell Hospital	8,415	451·64	.....	8,415	378·2	8,252	445·30	.....	8,252	377·9
Police Hospital	2,593	95·48	.....	2,593	22·	2,432	101·91	.....	2,432	19·6
Bhowanipore Dispensary	.....	.....	10,694	10,694	.....	.....	.....	10,627	10,627	.....
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	22,994	1147·51	197,651	220,645	230·9*	22,817	1158·18	198,228	221,045	229·9*
Howrah General Hospital ...	1,368	Not stated	10,422	11,790	Not stated	1,513	Not stated	9,609	11,122	Not stated.
Grand Total ...	24,362	.....	208,073	232,435	.....	24,330	.....	207,837	232,167	.....

* Reckoned on cases treated, exclusive of cases treated in the Ophthalmic Ward of the Medical College Hospital.

There was an increase in both classes of patients in all the hospitals, with the exception of the Mayo Institutions and the Presidency General Hospital.

The death-rate among all the patients treated at the hospitals, excluding cholera patients, was 114 per mille against 112 in 1889, or if deaths from cholera are included, 124 against 126. The death-rates in the Campbell and Howrah Hospitals were 202·97 and 220·02 respectively. These lamentably high rates were ascribed to the fact that these hospitals receive a large number of destitute and moribund patients from all parts of Calcutta and Howrah. There was also a sadly high death-rate among the children treated at the hospitals, and specially among female children. This high death-rate among female children was attributed partly to the fact that fewer girls as compared with boys were taken to the hospital for treatment; but this view is hardly borne out by the total figures of admissions, deaths, and rate of mortality shown in the following statement:—

	Admissions.		Deaths.		Death-rate per mille.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1888 ...	662	647	74	73	111·7	112·8
1889 ...	797	776	77	99	96·6	127·5
1890 ...	950	701	78	99	82·1	141·2

It would appear therefore that the great differences referred to were due partly to temporary and accidental variations, and partly to the manner in which the figures were presented.

The number of cases of small-pox admitted to the hospitals rose from 64 to 321, and of these no less than 229 were of a confluent or semi-confluent character. Nearly all of these were treated in the Campbell Hospital, where, in addition to the regular accommodation in the permanent Small-pox Hospital, special temporary wards were prepared for their reception. It was noticed that no less than 183 of the patients were unprotected by vaccination, against only 16 in 1889. There were 528 admissions for cholera, which in 291 cases proved fatal. Dysentery and diarrhœa were less common than in the previous year. The number of cases of malarial fevers rose from 3,867 to 4,366, of which 289 proved fatal. Enteric fever was not common during the year.

The record of important surgical operations during the year was 2,080 against 1,926, and death ensued in 88 cases, giving a rate of mortality of 39 per mille, including the cases left over from the previous year. This rate is the same as in 1889.

In the Eden Hospital, which forms a part of the Medical College Hospital, and is devoted entirely to midwifery and diseases of children, 1,772 women and children were treated, against 1,603 in the previous year. Of these, 1,024 were Europeans and 748 Natives. The deaths among the former numbered 27, and among the latter 42, against 29 and 56 in 1889. This diminution in the death-rate was satisfactory, and was ascribed to improved methods of treatment. The number of confinement cases fell from 497 to 442, and of deaths in these cases from 18 to 10. The falling off in the number of native patients from 771 to 748 may possibly be due to the existence of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, which may reasonably be supposed to attract a number of patients who would otherwise resort to the Eden Hospital.

In the Ezra Hospital, which is intended for the sick of the Jewish community, 1,633 out-patients received medical aid during the year. There were also 248 in-door patients.

The nursing arrangements at the Medical College, Eden, and Presidency General Hospitals were spoken of by the Inspector-General in high terms. The training of nurses and dais at the Eden Hospital was thoroughly successful.

The invested capital of the hospitals, Rs. 5,77,000, remained unchanged during the year. The following statement compares the main heads of income and expenditure for all the institutions dealt with in the report during the last two years:—

Income.

		1889.	1890.
		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance		14,081	15,896
From Government.	Salaries	1,14,873	1,20,305
	Registers and forms...	229	288
	Europe medicines	19,168	18,050
	Diet of police cases	29	38
	Special allowances given by Government ...	2,12,559	1,78,356
		3,46,858	3,17,037
Local funds		71,842	65,443
Municipal funds		34,125	34,347
Interest on investments		26,393	24,917
Sale of securities		11,900	.....
Subscriptions	Europeans	11,606	10,659
	Natives	4,585	1,512
		1,60,451	1,36,878
		5,21,390	4,69,811

Expenditure.

	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.
On establishment	1,82,889	1,88,857
„ bazar medicines	4,341	4,321
„ Europe medicines	25,709	24,195
„ diet	1,07,227	1,07,493
„ miscellaneous charges	71,366	61,414
„ buildings and repairs	1,10,439	67,242
Invested during the year	3,523	.....
	5,05,494	4,53,522
Closing balance	15,896	16,289
	5,21,390	4,69,811

Excluding opening balances from the comparison, the income of the year declined from Rs. 5,07,309 to Rs. 4,53,915, owing mainly to a decrease of Rs. 34,203 in the special allowances given by Government for cost of bedding and clothing, building and repairs, diet and other miscellaneous charges; of Rs. 6,400 in the contributions from "local or other funds," which included receipts from paying patients, contributions from the Port Dues Fund, proceeds of the sale of condemned articles, and miscellaneous receipts which could not be shown under other heads; of Rs. 11,900 under sale of securities, and of Rs. 947 and Rs. 3,073 in the subscriptions received from Europeans and Natives respectively. The total receipts under the head of subscriptions during the year amounted to no more than Rs. 12,171, of which Rs. 10,659 were contributed by Europeans, Rs. 8,964 to the Howrah Hospital and Rs. 1,695 to the Mayo Institutions, and Rs. 1,512 by Natives to the Mayo Institutions. The other hospitals show no receipts under the head of subscriptions. The contributions from municipal funds remained stationary during the year. Considering what large incomes are amassed and spent in Calcutta, and the stress that is laid by native opinion on the duty of charity, it is surprising and deplorable that so little should be done by individuals and by the municipalities concerned to supplement the contributions of the State to a service which is everywhere deemed to have special claims upon both private and civic benevolence.

The total expenditure of the year fell from Rs. 5,01,971 (the actuals of 1889, excluding a small sum invested) to Rs. 4,53,522, nearly the whole decrease being due to diminished expenditure under the head of buildings and repairs. The cost of bazar medicines, Europe medicines, and diet showed no material variations. There was a rise of Rs. 5,968 in the charges for establishment, and a decrease of Rs. 9,952 under the head of miscellaneous charges.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The following statement shows the number of patients with their relatives and attendants admitted into the Institution during the past six years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Patients	192	273	344	336	370	316
Relatives and attendants ...	68	120	84	107	122	86
Total ...	260	393	428	443	492	402

Of the 402 persons admitted during the year under report, 57 were in the first, 79 in the intermediate, 164 in the second, and 102 in the third class. Of the 316 persons treated, 270 were adults and 46 children.

The Sanitarium was as usual open from the 1st of March till the 30th of November. The daily average number of patients during the nine months was 36·03, against 37·85 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed primarily to the extraordinary rainfall, which, besides being in itself a deterrent to intending visitors, occasioned serious landslips along the line of rail and

rendered the journey to Darjeeling inconvenient and difficult, especially for invalids. It is also probable that the influenza epidemic, which prevailed with great severity throughout the station in April and May, prevented many persons who would otherwise have done so from visiting the station during those months. Of the total number of patients treated at the Sanitarium during the year, 274 left the institution restored to health, 36 much improved, 1 not improved, and 5 died. The percentage of deaths to admissions was 1·5, against 1·8 in the previous year. Nineteen surgical operations were performed, all of which were successful.

The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 33,154, of which Rs. 31,664 were received from patients, Rs. 1,460 as subscriptions, and Rs. 30 as interest on deposits. A donation of Rs. 400 was made by the Chinese Amban for the improvement of the third class wards. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,125, and the year closed with a balance at the credit of the Institution of Rs. 3,285.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The statistics of the past year show an increase in the number of dispensaries as well as of patients treated in them. The total number of dispensaries at the close of the year was 265, against 255 in 1889, the increase being chiefly in class II—institutions managed by local bodies. Several institutions which were actually managed by local bodies were included in class IIIB as institutions supported by subscriptions or endowments, but receiving aid from Government or local funds.

The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated rose from 28,981 and 1,179,843 in 1889 to 29,660 and 1,239,850 respectively in 1890. In spite of this increase in the total number of in-door patients, the daily average fell from 1,292·305 to 1,287·626. The average daily attendance of out-patients rose from 8,440·453 to 8,841·17. The following dispensaries showed a satisfactory increase in the number of in-door patients:—Gya 595, Midnapore 95, Chupra 86, Pooree 74, Deoghur 65, Commillah 46; while a falling off is observed at Cuttack of 192, North Suburban Hospital 133, Purulia 92, and Motihari 82.

Taking in-door and out-door patients together, and comparing the Bengal statistics for 1890 with the returns of the North-Western Provinces and Assam for 1889, the last year for which figures were available, it appeared that in Bengal only 17·9 per thousand of the population resorted to the dispensaries for treatment, while the proportion treated in the North-Western Provinces was 56·2 and in Assam 47·9. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals attributed the smaller attendance at dispensaries to the inaccessibility of many dispensaries during the rains, to the number of private practitioners at work among the people, to the operation of rule 37 of the Dispensary Manual, which authorises the Medical Officer to exercise his discretion in refusing to supply medicines free of charge in ordinary cases where the applicant is not poor, and to the smaller amount of practical surgery. Of these various causes, it seems probable that the number of private practitioners and the preference of the people in all but surgical cases for the methods of the kabiraj and the hakim were really those which contributed most largely to the result.

There was a considerable increase in the number of patients treated for malarial fever, owing to the year being more unhealthy than usual. On the other hand, the number of small-pox patients treated in the dispensaries was extraordinarily small. The Sanitary Commissioner's report showed that there were 12,619 deaths from small-pox in the province, but the attendance in hospitals and dispensaries for this disease was only 103. There was a satisfactory increase in the attendance of patients suffering from eye diseases.

The total number of major operations increased from 5,174 to 6,344. Adding to this number 235 major operation cases remaining under treatment at the close of the previous year, 5,244 cases were cured and 588 cases were relieved, while only 116 cases terminated fatally. The number of cataract cases increased from 896 to 1,686, and the percentage of recovery in these cases was 80·6 as compared with 68·89 in 1889. At Gya, Surgeon-Major R. D. Murray performed during nine months 838 operations, of which 571 were for cataract.

The following table shows the different classes of patients treated during the year 1889-90 :—

1.					2					3							
Total treated during the year.					Class.					Daily attendance.							
					a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	Average number.				Ratio per cent. of—			
Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1889	712,002	189,980	306,842	1,208,824	697	3,135	375,006	808,959	23,027	5,759·172	1,589·243	2,384·343	9,732·758	59·17	16·33	24·5	100
1890	758,276	194,247	316,987	1,269,510	870	3,103	394,497	847,120	23,920	6,033·805	1,594·52	2,500·471	10,128·796	59·57	15·74	24·69	100

The proportion of females and children treated was very small—a fact attributed to the insufficient arrangements at most of the dispensaries for separate treatment of the male and female patients.

The total income of the dispensaries in Bengal increased from Rs. 4,73,332-15-1 to Rs. 5,07,583-2-11, and the total expenditure, including investments, from Rs. 4,37,095-3-9 to Rs. 4,74,853-15-6. The amount of subscriptions paid by native gentlemen increased from Rs. 1,19,623 in 1889 to the creditable total of Rs. 1,45,981 in 1890. The percentage of income contributed by Government was remarkably small, being only 5·31, while in the North-Western Provinces and Assam in the year 1889 it was 51·95 and 31·96 respectively. The contribution of municipalities was 33·68 per cent. of total income as compared with 8·55 and 4·70, the figures for the North-Western Provinces and Assam respectively for 1889. The average cost of the daily diet of each patient during 1890 was 1 anna and 7·3 pies, and in 1889 it was 1 anna 7 pies, against 8 pies in the North-Western Provinces and 2 annas 4 pies in Assam. The corresponding figure for jails was only 1 anna, but the difference was sufficiently accounted for by the greater care necessary in the dieting of invalids.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

As in previous years, there were five native asylums at Dullunda, Dacca, Patna, Cuttack and Berhampore, and one European Asylum at Bhowanipore. The number of persons detained in the five native asylums on the 1st January 1890 was 987. During the year 199 persons were admitted and 22 readmitted, 117 persons were discharged either cured or otherwise, and 70 died, leaving 1,021 persons under detention at the close of the year—a larger number than in any previous year. The criminal lunatics increased in number from 440 to 465, and the non-criminal from 547 to 556. The daily average of inmates was 1,007·30 against 972·63 in the preceding year, and the percentage of recoveries on the daily average strength was 8·53 against 9·45.

As at present calculated, the asylums provide accommodation for 1,019 patients. The maximum number of lunatics in confinement during any one night of the year was 1,063. There was during the year some overcrowding among the male inmates of the Berhampore Asylum, which was relieved by the transfer of 12 lunatics to Dullunda; while at Dullunda it was found necessary to empty some of the male wards for the accommodation of old women. During the year two wards and two cells were added to the Cuttack Asylum, and steps were taken to increase the accommodation at Berhampore and Dacca.

The method of classifying the different forms of insanity underwent revision during the year, with the object of securing some uniformity of classification; but it is impossible to expect absolute accuracy and uniformity, since the diagnosis depends almost entirely on the views held by individual Superintendents. It is well known how prone some persons are to conceive ganja a fertile cause of insanity, while others consider it a rather innocuous kind of stimulant. Thus the Superintendents of Dullunda and Dacca attributed 23 and 14 admissions, out of a total of 39 and 27 cases respectively, in which the cause of insanity was known, to ganja; while the Superintendents of Cuttack and Berhampore attributed to that cause 2 admissions each out of 6 and 12 cases, of which the

history was available. It is worthy of notice that, while ganja-smoking and spirit-drinking were the alleged cause of 56 and 7 cases of insanity respectively among the admissions of the year, opium-smoking is held responsible for none and opium-eating for only 2 cases.

The health of the inmates of the asylums during the year was exceptionally good, the daily average sick for the whole province being 58 against 69·55 in 1889. Cholera was completely absent from the asylums, and beyond a few cases of small-pox and chicken-pox at Dullunda, Berhampore and Patna, and the prevalence of influenza at the two last-named asylums and Dacca, there was no visitation of any serious epidemic disease. The mortality was 69·4 per mille on the daily average strength, which is the lowest death-rate on record for the past seven years. There were 69 deaths, the largest number of which were due to the following causes:—Dysentery 14, lung disease and pneumonia 19, fever 3, anæmia 6, influenza 3, apoplexy 2. The death ratios to daily average strength were—Dullunda 35, Dacca 115·5, Patna 60·5, Cuttack 77·9, Berhampore 67. Dullunda, Patna and Berhampore showed better ratios than in the preceding year. A large portion of the heavy death-rate at Dacca was due to dysentery, the patients having, it was said, been first weakened by influenza.

The record of injuries, accidents, and escapes during the year compared unfavourably with that of the previous year. The Dullunda Asylum headed the list with nine cases of injury, of which two were of a serious nature, seven accidents and four escapes, in two of which the lunatics were recaptured. Dacca follows with seven cases of injury, four of which were severe, and two escapes, the lunatics in both instances having been recaptured. Next in order stood Berhampore with one case of injury, which terminated fatally, and three accidents, and Patna with one case of injury and two accidents by lunatics falling from trees. In Cuttack there was no case of injury, accident, or escape.

The total income of the year was Rs. 81,733, against an expenditure of Rs. 91,689, the corresponding figures for 1889 being Rs. 80,614 and Rs. 91,526. The details were as follow:—

	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income.		
1. Received from treasury	65,249	64,848
2. Ditto paying patients	1,450	1,315
3. Ditto Manufacture Department ...	13,915	15,570
4. Total ...	80,614	81,733
Expenditure.		
5. Establishment, proper	18,509	18,054
6. Superintendence	18,637	16,493
7. Diet	21,491	22,745
8. Clothing and bedding	790	563
9. Bazar medicines	104	71
10. Contingencies	4,018	3,659
11. Repairs	761	208
12. *Total drawn from treasury*	*64,310*	*61,793*
13. Manufacture Department	13,915	15,570
14. On account of paying patients	1,450	1,315
15. Public Works Department	10,224	9,342
16. Rates and taxes	935	3,033
17. Printed forms, &c.	81	84
18. English medicines	606	530
19. Watchmen for paying patients ...	5	22
Total ...	91,526	91,689

The total population of the European Asylum at Bhowanipore during the year was 48 against 45 in 1889. Of this number, 33 were under detention on the 1st January 1890, and 15 were subsequently admitted, two of whom were criminal lunatics. During the year 6 patients were discharged cured, 2 were deported to Europe, 3 were transferred to the care of friends, and 3 died, leaving 34 under detention at the close of the year. The daily average

strength was 34·50, against 31·29 in 1889. There was no want of room in the male wards, but there was a certain amount of overcrowding among the females. The extension of the female wards, which is now being undertaken, will, however, remove any inconveniences which have hitherto been felt. The health of the inmates of the asylum was good, all of them having gained in weight after admission. There were no cases of accidents, injuries, or escapes.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year was 2,746, against 2,977 and 2,613 in the two preceding years. Particulars of these are given in the following statement, which compares the work done for the past two years:—

	1889.	1890.
Medico-legal.		
Human viscera tested for poison	209	221
Animal ditto for do.	145	128
Substances suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle poison	663	731
Articles tested for blood stains	299	158
Ditto for seminal do.	62	37
Miscellaneous	6	1
Articles tested for purity and quality.		
Potable water	74	61
Petroleum and inflammable oils	292	305
Limejuice	25	38
Opium confiscated	47	28
Opium from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	13	6
Salt	57	7
Ghee	54	26
Spirit for deleterious adulterations ...	63	45
Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs, Calcutta	255	253
Articles for Small-arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	488	531
Articles for Fort William Arsenal	5	4
Ditto Medical Store Department ...	7	2
Ditto Telegraph Store Department ...	12	18
Ditto Commissariat Department ...	120	93
Ditto Other Departments	81	53
Total ...	2,977	2,746

In this statement, while the total number of medico-legal cases is shown to have been less than that of the previous year, the number of cases of human viscera tested for poison, which are the most important of this class of analyses, is shown to have increased from 209 to 221. Of the total number of cases of human viscera examined, poison was detected in 41·62 per cent., against 48·3 per cent. in 1889 and 44·2 per cent. in 1888. In 40 cases opium was found, in 27 arsenic, and in 25 traces of other poisons. Of the substances received for examination in connection with supposed poisoning cases, arsenic was detected in 31·71, aconite in 4·24, opium in 2·8, and datura in 1·09 per cent. of the total number of cases. The examination of animal viscera disclosed the presence of arsenic in 77·86 per cent. of the number of cases sent for analysis, against 49·30 per cent. in the previous year.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality was 1,470 against 1,593 in 1889. These call for no special comment, but it is satisfactory to note that in none of the 45 samples of country liquor sent for examination was any deleterious drug detected.

In addition to the analytical work of his department, the Chemical Examiner had constantly to report on technical questions referred to him by various departments of Government, and on applications for leave to file specifications for patent rights. The verification of apparatus for testing petroleum issued to the various ports to which the Petroleum Act extends adds also to the duties of the department.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Number under instruction.

PUBLIC institutions increased by 145 in 1890-91, and their pupils diminished by 15,434 during the year; while private institutions were fewer by 480, and their pupils by 7,546. The total loss was, therefore, 335 institutions and 22,980 pupils. The fluctuations in the numbers attending higher education were of an ordinary character, and the general tendency was to increase. The decrease in the number of lower primary schools has been continuous during the last four years, as the following figures show :—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1887-88	45,595	991,099
1888-89	44,854	982,126
1889-90	44,145	960,865
1890-91	43,997	942,211

The figures of 1890-91 are significant and cannot be explained, as in the previous year, by the re-appearance of primaries in the list of Koran schools. The net loss of pupils in lower primary schools was over 18,000, whereas the Koran schools were fewer by 195 and their pupils by 4,775. In private institutions also another main reduction was perceptible in Arabic or Persian schools from 1,904 to 1,146. Again, in classifying the figures of the last two years according to the numbers in the several stages of education, the main results were that higher education progressed, that there was a general advance of pupils from the upper primary to the middle, and from the middle to the higher stage, while the loss of pupils was for the most part confined to the lower primary stage. During the decade, 1881 to 1891, education has advanced to the extent of a gain of 18,443 schools and of 540,454 pupils; in other words, the schools have increased by 39 per cent. and the pupils by 58 per cent. The Census of last spring affords an opportunity for further comparisons. In 10 years the population and the number of male and female children of school-going age have increased by between 6 and 7 per cent. During the same period the number of boys at school has advanced by 54 per cent., and of girls under instruction by 166 per cent.

Financial results.

In the Administration Report for 1889-90, allusion was made to the procedure under which the Accountant-General each year reduces the departmental budget by a large amount on account of probable savings, so that the eventual result can hardly show any further savings. This year also the sum of Rs. 1,73,000 was deducted, so that the actuals exceeded the reduced estimates by nearly Rs. 62,000. After adjusting a charge of Rs. 11,700 on account of the Civil Engineering College, and an excess of Rs. 6,550 in the receipts over the estimates, the net deficit fell to Rs. 43,415. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, such as the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools, amounted to Rs. 85,74,000—a decrease of Rs. 1,69,000 as compared with the preceding year. The expenditure from public sources rose from Rs. 32,37,000 to Rs. 32,67,000, the increase being almost entirely from Provincial revenues; the private

contributions fell from Rs. 55,06,000 to Rs. 53,07,000; the greater part of this decrease was in the fee-receipts of the schools. Collegiate, secondary, primary, special education, all cost less than in the preceding year, but more was spent on female education. Municipal funds contributed Rs. 9,000 less than last year, and the same uncertainty that has before been noticed continues to attach to their figures.

Controlling agencies.

The Director visited several districts and colleges during the year, and the Assistant Inspectors were all engaged on touring for long periods. The periods spent on tour by the Deputy Inspectors vary from an average of 148 days in Chittagong to 186 days in Chota Nagpore; this range of variation is much smaller than in the previous year, but the fact still remains that in nine districts the prescribed minimum of 150 days spent on tour was not attained, owing chiefly to the fact that the Census operations, in which the officers of the Education Department were largely employed, interfered to some extent with their ordinary duties. The Census work must also be taken as sufficient explanation for any shortcomings this year on the part of Sub-Inspectors. The 940 chief gurus and inspecting pundits paid 270,388 visits to schools.

District Boards.

The Director has rightly recorded the fact that the District Boards constituted under the Local Self-Government Act of 1885 now form a part of the regular governing machinery of the country in respect of education. For some time it was likely that difficulties would arise in consequence of the reluctance of the departmental officers to adopt a new system, and on the other hand, of the novelty of the duties imposed on the members of the Boards. As might have been expected, the experience of five years' working has produced good results. The relations between the Boards and the departmental officers are pronounced to be, with hardly any exceptions, eminently satisfactory. It is also gratifying that these improvements can be traced to distinct causes, such as the appointment of the Deputy Inspector as an *ex-officio* member of the District Board in every district; and secondly, the issue of revised rules under the Local Self-Government Act. The Local Boards which have been appointed for educational work in many districts appear to have made a commencement, but their success is evidently so limited hitherto that they cannot be considered to have emerged from the experimental stage.

University education.

There was no change of any importance in the number of collegiate institutions, though this year returns were received from only 34 instead of from 36 colleges. Of these 11 were Government, 8 aided and 15 unaided. There has thus been a temporary check in the development of private enterprise in this direction, but the increasing demand for higher education is testified to by the number of collegiate students, viz., 5,232, the highest figure yet attained. This result is a consequence of the large proportion of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1890. Of the increase of 350 students during the year, 173 were in the Government colleges; there were 267 students more in the aided colleges, but the unaided institutions fell off by 90 during the year under report. Nearly half the colleges are in Calcutta, and they have attracted nearly two-thirds of the whole number of students. The numbers of the successful candidates at the University examinations during the last four years have varied as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
First Arts	481	629	996	693
Bachelors of Arts	323	366	399	231
Masters of Arts	43	58	62	57

The proportion of First Arts students successful is almost identical with last year, but the decrease in the number is due to fewer candidates having passed the Entrance Examination in 1889 compared with 1888. The Government colleges fully maintained a marked superiority in passing candidates, not only in total numbers, but also in places in the higher division and in scholarships. The successful Bachelors of Arts fell from 40 per cent. of the candidates in 1890 to below 29 per cent. in 1891. The number of Mahomedan

candidates successful at the University examinations for the last three years was as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
First Arts	19	21	57	16
Bachelors of Arts ...	12	18	21	12
Masters of Arts	1	1	3	2

These results show that the progress recently made has not been maintained, especially in the First Arts Examination. The total expenditure upon collegiate education decreased during the year from Rs. 6,91,079 to Rs. 6,62,377, or, after certain adjustments, by Rs. 19,000. The charge on Provincial revenues was 40·7 per cent. of this total. In the Government colleges the total cost fell from Rs. 4,09,955 to Rs. 4,00,726, and the cost to Provincial revenues from Rs. 2,52,465 to Rs. 2,43,757. The annual cost of each student in a Government college decreased from Rs. 244 to Rs. 232, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 150 to Rs. 141. Various causes, such as the increased fee-receipts and the gradual substitution of cheaper agency, have conduced to these results. The cost of the Presidency College diminished in five years from Rs. 91,304 to Rs. 79,836, simultaneous with increased efficiency. The following are the figures which refer to the whole number of the collegiate students:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a College in Bengal ...	143	124	138	129
The Government share thereof	63	50	55	52

The B or Science course.

There has been a steady decline of late years in the number of candidates taking up Science, both in aided and unaided institutions; so that, with hardly an exception, it may be said that Science is no longer taught in unaided colleges. On the other hand, the results of the examinations for the last four years have been steadily in favour of the B course candidates. As the Science candidates have succeeded better than those of the A course in the subject of English, in which they are examined in common, the Director infers, not that the B course was the easier, but rather that it was chosen by the best candidates.

Secondary education.

The number of secondary schools for native boys rose during the year from 2,366 to 2,393, but the number of pupils fell from 201,452 to 199,105. The floods in the Presidency Division affected the middle schools, to which the loss was confined, to the extent of 2,000 pupils. The expenditure on secondary instruction varied in the last three years as follows:—

	Number of schools.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	2,319	6,01,539	19,34,506	25,36,045
1889-90 ...	2,366	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905

The increase from private funds was about eighteen times as great as that from public funds. It is a good sign that the municipal contributions to secondary education do not increase, as, until adequate provision is made for primary, it is no part of the duty of municipalities to contribute large sums to secondary education. The number of high English schools rose from 343 to 351. Of these nearly 300 are under private management, and their general efficiency affords a proof that the gradual withdrawal of Government from the control of its zillah schools can be effected without appreciable injury to education. At the University Entrance Examination 1,710 boys passed as compared with 2,156 in 1890, the percentage of success being 42 instead of 50. Great care is said to be taken to make the tests applied in this examination as constant in quality as possible, so that the fluctuations may chiefly depend on the varying capacities of the candidates. In the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examinations the percentages of successful candidates rose considerably.

Discipline and moral training.

The measures that have been adopted of late to give effect to the views of the Government of India in regard to discipline in schools and colleges appear to be bearing fruit. All the higher inspecting officers are decidedly of opinion that improvement has been effected. Conduct registers have been introduced, boarding-houses are becoming more numerous and popular, books of questionable morality are being carefully excluded from the course of study, and breaches of discipline that come to notice are promptly and effectively punished. This progress has been attained by the efforts of the Department and the co-operation of the University and school managers. The rules which have been framed for all classes of schools to regulate the transfers of boys from one school to another have had a large share in enforcing discipline. The boy is no longer master of the situation, and cannot now change his school without paying his fees, or without his guardians' knowledge, or when chastised for misconduct, or not promoted to a higher class.

Physical training.

With regard to physical training, the policy of Government has already been declared to be that all manly games should be encouraged, and that a reasonable amount of financial assistance will be afforded to provide gymnastic appliances and in aid of athletic clubs. The Director has observed that on the whole a fairly sufficient response was made to the invitation held out by the Government.

Primary education.

The following figures represent the numerical fluctuation of primary education for boys during the last four years:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1887-88	3,026	112,323	45,595	991,099
1888-89	3,077	115,485	44,854	982,126
1889-90	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211

It is clear from these figures that there is a natural advance of the best lower primary to the upper primary stage, and the tendency is in the direction of extending patronage to the upper primary schools, while difficulty is experienced in keeping the number of lower primaries up to the mark. The total result was a net gain of 52 primary schools for boys, and a loss of 14,685 pupils. The losses were said to be due to the floods which affected three divisions, to the consequent agricultural distress, and to epidemics: but the Census may also with reason be held to have affected the collection of statistics about unaided schools, so that the loss may not have been really so heavy as it would appear to be on paper. The following statement shows by Divisions the administration and expenditure of the primary grant upon aided schools in 1890-91:—

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
	Rs.	Rs.				
Presidency ...	88,533	88,499	4,031	113,641	21·9	12·4
Calcutta ...	10,000	9,962	206	9,395	48·3	16·9
Burdwan ...	1,23,110	1,17,305	8,762	221,088	13·5	8·6
Rajshahye ...	80,565	74,166	2,420	61,810	30·6	19·1
Dacca ...	1,04,082	92,360	5,576	129,459	16·6	11·5
Chittagong ...	76,385	68,326	4,763	104,015	14·3	10·5
Patna ...	1,08,714	96,592	5,450	119,246	17·7	12·1
Bhagulpore ...	77,485	72,218	2,313	55,359	31·2	20·8
Chota Nagpore ...	58,062	58,061	1,587	47,310	36·5	19·8
Orissa ...	60,161	57,973	5,297	81,832	10·9	11·3
Orissa Tributary Mehals	2,800	1,444	108	1,255	13·3	18·2
Total ...	7,89,897	7,36,906	40,512	944,410	18·2	12·4

The proportion of boys actually at school compared with the number of boys of school-going age varied from 68 per cent. at Hooghly to 10 and 7 per cent., respectively, in the districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga. Apart from the sums spent on primary schools from the grant-in-aid fund and the circle school grant, the total expenditure on primary education, controlled by the Department and by District Boards, amounted to Rs. 7,36,906, of which Rs. 1,57,311 were from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 5,79,595 from District Funds. The question of the proportion of the primary grant spent on stipends allowed to stipendiary schools to the amount spent on rewards to non-stipendiaries is fully discussed by the Director. The Government policy, as has been repeatedly announced, is, broadly speaking, to replace stipends by payments-by-results. Hitherto, though the stipendiaries represent only about a fifth part of the primary schools, they have for some time past been receiving more than half the primary grant. In spite of the much larger sum spent on each stipendiary school, the fact remains that many non-stipendiary schools are as efficient as the stipendiaries. Thus 30,618 lower primary schools sent pupils to the examination, of which 27,239 were non-stipendiaries and 3,379 stipendiaries. Out of the 30,618, so many as 6,586 schools were successful. Even if all the 3,379 stipendiaries were successful (which is hardly probable), there must have been at least 3,207 non-stipendiary schools successful.

Special instruction.

The number of training schools for teachers, *i.e.*, masters, mistresses and gurus, fell from 242 to 222, and the pupils from 1,993 to 1,958; and the cost was diminished by Rs. 11,662. The results of the vernacular mastership examination for pupils of first and second grade training schools and for private candidates show that out of 609 candidates 530 passed and were granted certificates. The "other schools of special instruction" include all institutions and departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools and other schools of a special character. The statistics relating to their numbers and cost are reproduced in the following form :—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1891.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	Expenditure. From public funds. From district and municipal funds.	Expenditure. From private funds.	Expenditure. Total.	Average annual cost per pupil. Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost per pupil. Total cost.
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools	6	130	151	...	...	9,257	9,257	...	61 4 10
Unaided Law Schools	6	895	809	...	...	19,100	19,100	...	23 9 9
Total Law Schools ...	12	1,025	960	...	...	28,357	28,357	...	29 8 7
II.—Medicine.									
Medical College, Calcutta	1	197	230	1,91,351	...	9,505	2,00,856	831 15 4	873 4 7
Government Medical Schools ...	4	651	669	72,636	...	17,193	89,829	108 9 2	134 4 4
Unaided Medical Schools	4	336	338	...	...	8,234	8,234	...	24 5 9
Total Medical Schools ...	9	1,184	1,237	2,63,987	...	34,932	2,98,919	213 6 6	241 10 4
III.—Engineering.									
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	271	269	60,888	...	11,499	72,387	226 5 7	269 1 6
Government Survey Schools ...	3	432	441	6,759	...	5,563	12,322	15 5 2	27 15 0
Total Engineering Schools ...	4	703	710	67,647	...	17,062	84,709	95 4 5	119 4 11
IV.—Art and Industry.									
Government School of Art	1	173	164	26,292	...	4,081	30,373	160 5 0	185 3 2
Ditto Industrial Schools ...	2	38	39	1,420	...	952	2,372	36 6 6	60 13 1
Board Industrial Schools	2	100	97	...	2,814	1,375	4,189	...	43 2 11
Aided ditto	7	308	304	1,551	476	4,343	6,370	5 1 7	20 5 3
Unaided ditto	4	134	119	...	...	548	548	...	4 9 8
Total Arts Schools ...	16	753	723	29,263	3,290	11,299	43,852	40 7 7	60 20 5
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.									
Government schools	1	58	57	4,593	...	...	4,593	80 9 3	80 9 3
Aided schools	3	281	258	734	489	2,842	4,065	2 13 6	15 12 1
Unaided schools	4	211	195	...	...	607	607	...	9 1 9
Total other schools ...	13	550	510	5,327	489	3,449	9,265	10 7 1	18 2 8
Grand Total ...	54	4,215	4,140	3,66,224	3,779	95,099	4,65,102	...	...

The variations in the numbers of the students in the several professions are as follows:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1888-89 ...	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90 ...	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215

The falling off in the numbers under education in Schools of Arts and Industry was slight and probably accidental, for there has been a perceptible movement in all parts of the Province in favour of the establishment of industrial schools, a movement which the Lieutenant-Governor desires heartily to encourage, as in his opinion, what the country most wants is a diversity of pursuits for its educated youth, and not an adherence to the beaten path of literary careers. During the year certain measures of great importance were matured for the improvement of the working of the Sibpur Engineering College, for which a useful future is anticipated. In fact it is to this College and to the School of Art that Government looks as the chief institutions for imparting technical education in Bengal. The former is the centre of instruction in mechanical and manufacturing industries; artizans are trained to a high degree of skill in general processes, and a site is afforded for the development of various branches of special industry, for the supply of trained teachers to local technical schools, and for advanced instruction. The School of Art occupies a similar position in the extensive field of artistic and decorative industry. The practical importance of drawing and painting has long been recognised. Lithography and wood-engraving have for some time been taught with great and acknowledged success. Modelling has always been practised. The various branches of the fictile art have yet to be taken up. It is probable that the necessity for a School of Design will be felt as manufactures progress and the demand for ornamentation developes. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises that the idea of concentrating technical education at the Sibpur Engineering College and at the Calcutta School of Art is one that can only be carried out gradually, and that its fruits must be looked for in the next generation. He will endeavour to maintain these institutions on the highest possible scale of efficiency while encouraging the establishment by District Boards, and through other agencies, of local schools of technical instruction, wherever an effective demand for them may arise.

Female education.

The main statistics of female education are entered in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1891.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	198	200	164	19,444	...	120	5,708	797	26,069
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	210	214	145	...	...	1,289	...	55	1,344
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,055	42,733	39,865	29,604	72,028	25,467	8,172	20,032	1,87,615	3,13,314
Unaided	176	3,307	3,164	2,306	...	...	...	287	10,073	10,360
	2,238	46,443	43,443	32,219	91,472	25,467	9,581	26,027	1,98,540	351,087
						1,26,520			2,24,567	
Figures for 1887-88	2,247	46,038	...	...		1,17,214			1,90,659	
Ditto for 1888-89	2,302	47,888	...	...		1,21,106			1,88,915	
Ditto for 1889-90	2,153	45,690	...	...		1,20,171			2,06,788	
	8,940	186,064	...	...		4,85,011			8,10,929	

Besides the figures above, there were also 32,417 girls in boys' schools. The net result of the year was a gain of 85 schools and of 502 pupils. The cost of

the education of girls as compared with boys was much higher. One young lady passed the B.A. examination and four the First Examination in Arts from the Bethune College. Some success was obtained in the medical examinations of the University.

Education of Europeans.

The statistics of European education, as might be expected, do not change materially from one year to another. The following figures for the last four years show the progress made:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Schools ...	72	71	68	69
Pupils	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829

The number of boys was higher by 41 and of girls by 78 than in 1890. The Government Boarding School at Kurseong—the only Government school for Europeans in Bengal—had 81 students. Of the 6,829 children in the schools, 3,485 were under Roman Catholic management and 1,591 under the Church of England, the remainder belonging to various denominations. The total cost of European education in Bengal was Rs. 6,17,285, of which the Government expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,65,302. The transfer rules have proved very beneficial in preventing the removal of children from school to school, whether capriciously or in order to evade the payment of fees due to the school.

Mahomedan education.

The number of Mahomedan pupils decreased during the year from 433,653 to 415,428, or by 18,225, and the percentage on the total number of pupils from 29·06 to 28·2. The recorded number of Mahomedan pupils decreased enormously in those classes of private institutions which are specially maintained for youths of that religion, viz., advanced Arabic or Persian schools and Koran schools. Under the former the loss was 758 schools and 8,829 pupils; under the latter, 195 schools and 4,775 pupils, as above mentioned. The want of success of the Mahomedan students at the University examinations has already been noticed; they also fell off at all the departmental examinations except that for the Middle English Scholarship.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

The number of pupils of aboriginal races under tuition advanced slightly, viz., from 29,479 to 29,757, an increase of 278. The Christians were more numerous by 304, but the non-Christians were 26 fewer. There were 2,704 Christians and 14,462 non-Christians being educated in Chota Nagpore, and, as the Director says, it is to the missionaries alone that the credit of educating and civilising the aboriginal races of Chota Nagpore is chiefly due. The pupils in the missionary schools in Chota Nagpore increased from 3,582 to 3,680, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 39,011 to Rs. 32,577, of which Government paid less than two-sevenths. A good example is also shown by Dr. Saise, the Manager of the Karharbari collieries of the East Indian Railway, in providing good schools for the miners' families. The Sonthals in the Burdwan and Bhagulpore Divisions, and the Paharias in the latter, are next in number and are making some progress. One aboriginal pupil passed the University Entrance Examination, and 393 the Departmental examinations. Fewer boys passed the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations than last year.

The development of indigenous education, which was noticed during the three previous years, has not continued, as the following figures show:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Schools	10,048	11,709	13,867	13,387
Pupils	96,721	117,284	139,603	132,057

Sanskrit *tols*, elementary schools for boys, and other schools, have increased, but the remarkable loss in Arabic and Persian schools, already noticed, adversely affected the total. During the year Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., was deputed to visit the Sanskrit *tols*, and his report is awaited.

The Central Text-book Committee.

The Central Text-book Committee, to whom since 1875 has been entrusted the duty of approving the books to be used in schools, continued to do good work during the year. Out of 198 books on various subjects received for examination, the Committee approved 53, rejected 107, and still had 38 to peruse. A revised list of authorized text-books for middle schools was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 15th July 1891. Managers of schools are at liberty to choose any of the books in the list, except when special text-books in particular subjects have been prescribed. The Committee have undertaken the preparation of similar lists for the middle classes of high schools and for primary schools. Branch Committees for Behar and Orissa deal similarly with books written in the languages of those parts of the country.

Art, Literature and the Press.

English Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1890-91 were, as before, *The Englishman*, *The Indian Daily News*, *The Statesman and Friend of India*, *The Hindu Patriot*, *The Indian Nation*, *The Bengali*, *The Indian Mirror*, *Reis and Rayyet*, *The Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, *Anglo-India*, *The Asian*, *The Saturday Herald*, *The Indian Empire*, *Western Wit and Wisdom* (Calcutta), *The Darjeeling News* (Darjeeling), *The East* and *The Bengal Times* (Dacca), and the *Behar Herald* (Patna). The total number of English newspapers was 29, and the total number of periodicals (exclusive of Government Gazettes and departmental lists) was 17.

Publications of the Bengal Secretariat.

The following important publications, other than annual reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

(1) Papers relating to Chota Nagpore Agrarian Disputes.
(2) Report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the Reform of the Police of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.
(3) Rules relating to Colonial Emigration under the provisions of Act XXI of 1883.
(4) Report on the Agriculture of the District of Lohardugga, by B. C. Basu.

Vernacular Press.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengali Translator's office during the year, including three newspapers published in Assam, was 63, against 74 in the preceding year.

Thirteen newspapers came into existence, while 24 were discontinued. Of the 63 papers, 6 were monthly, 8 fortnightly, 44 weekly, and 5 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of 20 weekly papers (1 in English and Bengali, 8 in Hindi, 7 in Urdu, and 4 in Uriya) and 6 monthly papers (2 in Hindi and 4 in Uriya). Twenty-four papers were published in Calcutta, 5 elsewhere in the Presidency Division, 9 in the Dacca Division, 4 in the Burdwan Division, 6 in the Patna Division, 1 in the Chittagong Division, 3 in the Rajshahye Division, 8 in the Orissa Division, and none in the Chota Nagpore Division. The remaining 3 were published in the Province of Assam. The leading newspapers were the *Sahachar*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Bangabasi*, the *Dainik*, the *Samaya*, *Som Prakash*, and the *Sudhakar* (Calcutta), the *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan), the *Dacca Prakash* (Dacca), and the *Education Gazette* (Hooghly).

Of the daily papers, one (the *Samvad Prabhakar*) had a circulation of 1,500, one of 1,000, and the remaining two 500 and 300. Of the weekly papers, one (the *Bangabasi*) is said to have had a circulation of 20,000, one of 8,000, one of 4,500, one of 4,000, one of 3,100, one of 3,000, one of 2,200, one of 1,200, two of 1,000, and the rest of under 1,000. Of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 800 and one of 700.

Bengal Library.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1890 was 1,731, or 872 less than in 1889. Of these publications, 222 were in English. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,090
Burdwan Division	40
Chittagong „	19
Dacca „	185
Bhagulpore „	1
Orissa „	68
Patna „	131
Presidency „	152
Rajshahye „	42
Chota Nagpore „	3
	1,731

Of the total number of publications received, 260 were periodicals, and of the remainder, 246 were bi-lingual and 1,225 uni-lingual. The uni-lingual books are classified according to the languages in which they were written and the subjects of which they treat, as follows:—

No.	Language.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	No.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic	2	...	1	Art	4	...
2	Assamese	11		2	Biography	18	1
3	Bengali	660	48	3	Drama	40	8
4	English	153	24	4	Fiction	80	10
5	Hindi	87	10	5	History (including Geography)	55	3
6	Khasia	1	...	6	Language	277	24
7	Musalmani-Bengali ...	53	...	7	Law	20	2
8	Nepalese	...	1	8	Medicine	32	5
9	Persian	3	1	9	Miscellaneous	140	3
10	Sanskrit	14	88	10	Philosophy	4	17
11	Tibetan	2	3	11	Poetry	101	9
12	Urdu	9	...	12	Politics	...	...
13	Uriya	52	2	13	Religion	151	96
				14	Science (Mathematical) ...	76	...
				15	Ditto (Natural and other)	48	...
				16	Travels and voyages ...	1	...
	Total ...	1,047	178		Total ...	1,047	178

Art.

Of the publications received under this head, the only works worth noticing are two collections of pictures, entitled *Árya Chitrávali*, representing the various forms in which the Hindu deities are meditated upon daily by their followers.

Biography.

Among the biographical works received during the year, special mention may be made of *Narottama-Vilasa*, by Babu Narahari Chakravarti, which gives the life of a man who may be regarded as the St. Paul of Vaishnavism in Bengal; and of the life of the dacoit Tantia Bhil in Bengali by Babu Priya Nath Mukharji, an Inspector of the Calcutta Police. The lives of Dr. Duff, the great Scotch missionary, whose enthusiasm and zeal for the spread of English education in Bengal caused missionary educational institutions to spring up in every direction, and of Garibaldi, the liberator of Italy, by Babu Jogendra Náth Bandyopádhyáya Vidyábhúshan, M.A., are also worthy of mention. A biography of Jámáluddin of Kabul, a sworn enemy of England in the East, was published by Munshi Raizuddin Ahmed, a great admirer of Jámáluddin, under the title of *Samáj o Sanskáraka.*

Drama.

The dramatists have, this year, confined themselves chiefly to writing *Jatras* or melodramas, representing scenes and incidents from the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and the Puranas.

Fiction.

Of the publications received under this head special mention may be made of (1) *Chháyá*, by Babu Purna Chandra Gupta, giving a picture of a Hindu joint-family, and (2) *Kálá Chánd*, an idealistic work published from the *Bangabási* Press.

History. The only historical work that deserves mention is an English translation of the second volume of *Manta-Khabut-Tawarikh*, the fifth and last fasciculus of which was issued by the Asiatic Society during the year under review. The work gives a history of the court of Akbar and of the doctrines of his new religion.

Language. The educational works received under this head are of minor importance. The only non-educational language-book in Bengali that deserves notice is the *Bishvakosa*, a useful Bengali encyclopædia by Babu Nagendra Náth Basu.

Law and Medicine. No legal or medical books of special merit were published during the year.

Miscellaneous. The most important works that appeared under this head concerned questions of caste, and had for their object the raising of the social status of some caste or other. Chief among these was the *Ballála Charita*, in which is comprised a complete account of the various castes in Bengal from the orthodox point of view.

Philosophy. Works under this head were mere republications of ancient Sanskrit works, mostly under the patronage of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Several works are in progress, but none has yet been finished, except the *Advaita Brahma Siddhi*, by Sadánanda Yati of Cashmere, who flourished about 300 years ago. *Nyáya Vindu*, a celebrated work on Buddhist logic, with its commentary by Acháryya Dharmottara, was discovered by Professor Peter Peterson in one of the libraries of Bombay, and the complete work has been edited by the learned professor under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Poetry. Among poetical works, *Alo o chháyá*, by Miss Kámini Sen, containing a collection of short poetical pieces, may be specially mentioned.

Politics. Of the works received during the year under this head, *Cashmere and its Prince*, written with the object of vindicating the character of the deposed Mahárájá, by a Pleader of the Panjab Chief Court, who was in the Mahárájá's service during the first year of his reign, may be mentioned.

Religion. Numerous religious books were published, of which the following were the most noticeable:—

Islam.—*Uchit Kathá*, by Kazi Keramat Ulla and Munshi Golam Kibiriya.

Buddhism.—A Bengali metrical translation of *Thátthuttam*, an elaborate work in Pali, dealing with the life and preachings of Buddha.

Vaishnavism.—The *Premabhakti Chandriká*, by Narottama Dás, which preaches the doctrine of *Premabhakti*, meaning devotion and love to Krishna.

Hinduism.—*Ráma Charita Mánas*, or the Hindi Rámáyana, by Tulsidás, published by the Khargavilás Press, Bankipore.

Science, Mathematical. Of the works under this head, Mr. S. E. Peal's *Theory of Lunar Surfacing by Glaciation* may be mentioned. The author attempts by refuting the volcanic theory to establish his own theory that the surface of the moon is entirely composed of glaciers.

Science, Natural and other. None of the works received under this head deserve any special notice.

Travels and Voyages. Under this head may be mentioned the narrative of a tour made by a Brahmo Missionary through the principal stations in Assam, containing political, social, religious, historical, and antiquarian observations.

Periodicals. Of the periodicals, the *Navyabhárat* and the *Bhárati o Balak* were conducted with ability.

Act XXV of 1867 as modified by Act X of 1890. The number of publications registered under the Act was 1,739 in 1890-91, against 2,627 in the previous year. Of this number, 1,170 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and 569 in district offices.

The cost of books purchased amounted to Rs. 1,497-0-6, against Rs. 4,677-6-6 in the preceding year. The decrease in expenditure is attributable to the passing of the amended Act under which books are delivered for registration free of cost. The fees levied under section 18 of the Act amounted to Rs. 118, against Rs. 168 in the preceding year.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE work of the Assistant Surveyor and staff of the Bengal Circle of the Archæological Survey of India, which was abolished at the end of September 1890, was confined to working up as far as possible the large number of drawings that were in hand, and to writing up the reports on the buildings in the old fortress at Rohtasgurh and on the tombs of Hasan Khan, Sher Khan and Selim Khan at Sasseram, which will be published in due course. The restoration of portions of the Maner tomb was nearly completed, and with but little further expenditure the main building will be in a good state of preservation, but the subsidiary buildings are much decayed, and work has therefore been confined to the tomb itself, which is almost the finest example of Mahomedan architecture in Lower Bengal. It has been taken in hand in time, and there is now no chance of it being allowed to fall into a state of disrepair. Measures were taken for the proper drainage of the enclosure of the mausoleum of Sooj-hao-dowla at Roshanbagh in Moorshedabad, and of the mausoleum containing the tombs of the Nawab Nazims Aliverdi Khan and Seraj-ud-dowla at Khushbagh, and arrangements were made for rebuilding portions of the enclosure wall of the latter, which were destroyed by floods of the river Bhagiruthee, and erecting a protective embankment around it to keep out the flood-water. Special repairs were executed to the Bodh-Gya temple and its connected buildings, and materials collected for the construction of a shed for the storage of the unexamined relics, which are at present kept in a roofless godown, and of the *chaityas* and pieces of sculpture lying around the building. As the Magistrate is not able to bestow on the building the care it requires, the temple and its attached buildings were placed in charge of the Executive Engineer, and brought on to the books of the Public Works Department. A subordinate of the sub-overseer class has been appointed to act as custodian of the premises, and also to submit estimates for any repairs and petty works needed, as well as to make a catalogue of the loose carvings at present scattered about the building, and of new fragments of sculpture and other relics found in the vicinity of the temple. The Magistrate retains a general power of supervision, and is consulted before any work is carried out.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

THE Ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Archbishop of Calcutta, 15 Chaplains of the Church of England, 2 Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, 12 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 7 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Sixteen Brahmo marriages were solemnized under the provisions of Act III of 1872 during the year 1890-91, against twenty-four in the previous year. Of these 16 marriages, 7 were solemnized at Calcutta, 3 in the 24-Pergunnahs, 2 in Backergunge, 2 in Dacca, 1 in Patna, and 1 in Balasore.

Working of the Christian Burial Board during 1890-91.

Consequent on a dispute as to the right of interment in a family vault, and a demand for the exhumation of the body, it was ruled that the Board should hold itself responsible for such burials only when owners notified to the Board that their vaults were not to be opened without their written consent. The drainage of the Circular Road cemetery was totally altered and put in a satisfactory state. Some monuments of historical interest were repaired. A better site for the new cemetery than that selected by the Special Committee having been chosen by the Municipal Commissioners, the Board have expressed their approval, and hope that no time will be lost in opening it out. The receipts of the Board amounted to Rs. 5,600, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,587, to meet which a sum of Rs. 8,000 was contributed by Government.

Mahomedan Burial Board under Act IV of 1889.

There is nothing particular to note under this head, except that the Maniktola cemeteries, the most important under the Board, are not in a satisfactory condition for want of funds. The Board appear to be troubled with the question of right and title to the management of the Solaana cemetery at Ekbalpore. There were six ordinary meetings and one special meeting of the Board during the year.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the year under review compare as follows with the figures for 1889-90:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ...	11,46,468	8,07,666
Ditto received and credited during the year	15,27,658	18,87,799
Total ...	26,74,126	26,95,465
Value of stores issued	18,66,460	20,79,399
Balance ...	8,07,666	6,16,066

There was a rise in the value of the stores both received and issued from the Stationery Office. The increase in "Receipts" occurred chiefly in the purchase of locally-made paper, due to the requirements of the Census Department. The steady decline* in the last few years in the value of stores received from the India Office, due to the policy of substituting local products for European stores, received a slight check in the year under review. This increase (Rs. 5,880) was due to larger imports of drawing papers, pencil and copying press materials which could not be obtained locally. Much of the increase under "Issues" is attributed to census work, and to the value of a large quantity of unserviceable stores having been written off the accounts. A considerable increase occurred in the issues to Provincial Governments and to the departments and offices under the Government of India. The largest increase occurred in Bengal (Rs. 61,681), and the highest decrease (Rs. 40,418) in Burma.

	Rs.
*1887-88	5,03,109
1888-89	3,37,348
1889-90	2,04,273
1890-91	2,10,153

After eliminating from the total issues (Rs. 20,79,399) the cost of the items noted in the margin, aggregating Rs. 15,76,819, which comprise certain paper adjustments and the consumption of Government presses, the actual cost of stationery supplied to Government offices, including State Railways and local bodies, amounted to Rs. 5,02,580, against Rs. 4,94,033 in the previous year. This expenditure was not extravagant, including as it did not only the ordinary supplies of pens, ink, and writing paper, but drawing paper, water colours, book-binding materials and articles used for survey or map-drawing in the whole of Upper India. Taking the total number of indenting offices at about 3,250, the average cost to each indenting office came to Rs. 154. The number of indenting officers increased by 70.

	Rs.
Cost of water-marked paper	1,75,657
Value of stores issued to printing presses ...	25,242
Value of unserviceable stores written off and sold	20,596
Value of stores transferred to Bombay and Madras	376
Value of deficiencies in stock-taking	618
Value of other miscellaneous adjustments ...	7,487
Loss by revaluing the closing balance at the issue rates of 1890-91 ...	7,077
Supplies to presses ...	13,39,766
Total ...	15,76,819

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted during the year to Rs. 78,715 and Rs. 70,701 respectively, against Rs. 62,240 and Rs. 69,568 in 1889-90. The receipts were chiefly derived from an allowance of 5 per cent. commission which the supplier pays to the Stationery Office on the purchase of local stores. Another item of receipt is a charge of 10 per cent. which is realized in addition to the prime cost of the articles from public officers who are not entitled to free supply, but who are

supplied on their certifying that the stationery is required for official use only. This allowance is realized to cover the cost of the establishment employed and other incidental charges. The charges are mainly on account of establishment, godown rent, and freight.

Referring to the cost of paper of Indian manufacture and of imported English paper, the Superintendent of Stationery reports that after a careful examination of the method of comparing the cost of printing paper purchased in India with the estimated cost of obtaining it through the India Office, the Director-General of Stores of the India Office came to the conclusion that the paper could have been supplied cheaper from England, but in order that in future the rates charged for locally-manufactured paper may be tested with the current prices of English paper, he has arranged to send samples of paper direct to the Store Department of the India Office seven or eight weeks at least before he calls for tenders, and ascertain, in correspondence with the Director-General of Stores, at what cost similar paper could be obtained in England. The recent establishment of the Bengal Paper Mills at Raneegunge by Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Company has increased the competition for Government patronage, and consequently a considerable reduction in the rates of all the Indian Paper Mills for the current year's supplies has, it is reported, been effected. There can be little doubt that in the end it will be cheaper to buy paper in India, and probably it is so now. Competition has already compelled Indian manufacturers to reduce their prices, and will reduce them still further.

It is satisfactory to observe that the system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the agency of Messrs. King, Hamilton and Company, and rubber stamps and ink through the Stationery Office, is working well. The total expenditure incurred on account of subscriptions to newspapers, &c., amounts to Rs. 78,148, against Rs. 70,110 in 1889-90. The expenditure incurred in the purchase of rubber stamps and inks was Rs. 7,104, while under the old arrangement the expenditure averaged more than Rs. 25,000 a year.

PRINTING.

The following statement shows the operations of the Printing Department during the past two years:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
OUTTURN.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jail Press	1,14,543		1,54,287	
Ditto, Third Division ...	45,178		52,565	
Secretarjat Press	2,05,931		2,22,526	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	61,008		60,765	
Darjeeling Press	1,351		2,056	
		4,28,011		4,92,199
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	37,172		29,290	
Ditto, Third Division ...	34,433		47,829	
Secretariat Press	1,83,539		1,96,242	
Publishing Department ...	27,668		21,030	
Darjeeling Press	1,606		1,996	
		2,84,418		2,96,387
Difference ...		1,43,593		1,95,812

Jail Press.

The outturn of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 1,54,287, against Rs. 1,14,543 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 29,290 against Rs. 37,172. The profits amounted to Rs. 1,17,751, against Rs. 82,658 in the previous year. The increased outturn and the larger profits are due to the census forms for Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam, Native States, &c., being printed in the Jail Press. The outturn of the Third Division, which includes the Type-casting Department, amounted to Rs. 52,565, against Rs. 45,178 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 47,829 against

Rs. 34,433. The increased expenditure of the Third Division is due partly to the Type-casting Department being in full operation during the year, and also to the census printing.

Secretariat Press.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,22,526, against Rs. 2,05,931 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,96,242 against Rs. 1,83,539; the difference between expenditure and value of outturn after deduction for wear and tear and house-rent being Rs. 7,934, against Rs. 2,706 of the previous year. The receipts in the Publishing Department amounted to Rs. 60,765, against Rs. 61,008 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 21,030 against Rs. 27,668.

The following statements show the profit and loss and the cash actually received and disbursed :—

Dr. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press*, 1890-91. Cr.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Establishment	1,80,002	By value of work done ...	2,22,526
„ Contingencies	13,305		
„ Postage	184		
„ Wear and tear of materials ...	14,621		
„ House-rent	6,480		
Difference ...	7,934		
Total ...	2,22,526	Total ...	2,22,526

Dr. *Publishing Department*, 1890-91. Cr.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Establishment	4,002	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette*, Civil List, Indian Law Reports, and other miscellaneous publications.	60,765
„ Contingencies	1,041		
„ Postage	13,612		
„ Portion of house-rent ...	720		
„ Contract for miscellaneous printing	2,375		
Difference ...	39,015		
Total ...	60,765		60,765

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.
In the Publishing Department ...	60,764
Miscellaneous receipts ...	3,595
Total ...	64,359

Actual Cash Expenditure.

	Rs.
Establishment	1,85,969
Contingencies	14,377
Materials	2,750
Postage	13,796
Contract and miscellaneous printing	2,376
Total ...	2,19,268

Zoological Gardens.

THERE was a decided improvement in the financial position of the gardens as compared with the previous year, the total receipts having amounted to Rs. 42,960 as against Rs. 37,630, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 46,285 to Rs. 35,330. The result was an increase in the closing balance at the credit of the Society from Rs. 2,624 to Rs. 7,620. The increased receipts were chiefly due to a larger number of visitors owing to the bathing ceremony in connection with the *Ardhoday Yoga*, and to an unexplained rise in the rents realized from Rs. 1,355 in the previous year to Rs. 2,305. The reduction in expenditure under the heads of repairs and construction alone amounted to over Rs. 10,000.

The number of visitors who were admitted to the gardens amounted to 136,410, exclusive of a considerable number of students and children admitted free of charge. This shows an increase of 26,841 as against the previous year, the chief cause of which has been explained above.

Altogether 227 additions were made to the collections (viz., 124 birds, 85 mammals, and 18 reptiles), of which 18 were born in the gardens, and the rest obtained either by presentation or by purchase or exchange. Among the more important acquisitions were a Greater Bird of Paradise presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon, a pair of Ursine Dasyure from Melbourne, a Hairy Tapir from Columbia, and a trans-Indus Markhoor from the Political Officer at Khyber. This last animal was sent to the Zoological Society's Gardens in London, as the climate of Bengal was not likely to suit it.

Economic and Art Museum.

THE record of the year's work is divided under three heads, namely, 1st the preservation and arrangement of existing specimens; 2nd, the collection of new specimens for the Economic and Art Section; and 3rd, the collection of specimens for other institutions. The first is at the present moment the most important function of the Section; the collection of new specimens is retarded by financial considerations, but the collection of specimens for other institutions furnished sufficient employment during the year of report as in previous years. The want of proper accommodation has had an injurious effect on the preservation of the existing specimens, fourteen specimens of rugs and carpets having been utterly destroyed, rendering them unfit for show. The completion of the Sudder Street extension to the new buildings has now removed the want of house accommodation, and the early removal of the specimens in the Economic and Art Section to the new quarters will secure their better preservation, and also admit of their being arranged and catalogued on a more permanent and satisfactory basis.

Upwards of sixteen hundred new specimens were added to the Section, viz., 27 consisting chiefly of New Guinea curios, presented by Mr. Simon Koch, to the Ethnological Branch; 1,263, of which 925 were the duplicates of the collection made at the instance of the Government of India for the Imperial Institute, London, to the Economic Branch; and 316 to the Artware Branch, comprising (1) a collection of art manufactures, consisting of water-colour pictures representing phases of native life, papier maché heads, representing turbans and forehead marks of different sects and races, two beautiful specimens of wood-carving, sixteen of Jaipore brassware, and one hundred marble figures of gods and goddesses, received from the Jaipore Durbar in exchange for Bengal articles supplied by the Indian Museum; (2) twenty-five heads distinguishing turbans received from Poona; and (3) seventeen good specimens of wood-carving received from Burma, representing different occupations of men and women. The total number of exhibits in the Ethnological Court was 7,171, against 7,145 in the preceding year; 18,217 in the Economic Branch, against 16,954 in 1889-90; and in the Artware Court, after allowing for breakages and other losses, 10,842, against 10,526 in the year before.

Besides the 925 economic specimens, with duplicates for Bengal and other provinces in India, collected for the Imperial Institute, London, thirty-three articles of ethnological interest were supplied for the Berlin Museum to the German Consul at Calcutta, and two more consignments, consisting of 78 specimens of Indian fibres required by the Kew Museum and the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester and Dundee, were despatched.

The Census of 1891.

GENERAL CENSUS OF BENGAL.

THE third decennial census of Bengal was held on the night of the 26th February 1891 synchronously with the general census of the Indian Empire.

Preliminary operations.

In March 1890 Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Magistrate-Collector, was appointed Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, and instructions were issued at the end of April 1890 for the checking and verification of the District Registers of villages and townships prepared in 1880. As the best means of effecting this end, the police were instructed to draw up new lists, which were carefully compared at the district head-quarters with those of the previous census, any discrepancies being referred back for explanation. This operation occupied more time than was anticipated, and in Central Bengal and Behar was retarded by floods which added to the difficulty of making local enquiries. The preparation of the village lists was by no means a simple task. Many new villages grow up in ten years, many disappear, and a still greater number change their names. The diluvion and alluvion on the banks of the great rivers during a decade cause a considerable amount of variation in village nomenclature. A large village also in the course of its growth frequently absorbs its smaller neighbours, or throws out hamlets bearing separate names. In Behar, again, a large number of the minor hamlets are called after some petty landlord, village headman, or principal inhabitant, and are liable to change their names accordingly. Minor villages, too, are often called after the prevailing caste of the residents, but as they grow in size, they usually acquire a different designation. It is consequently necessary to scrutinize the village lists with the utmost care, in order not only to record new growths of habitation, but to exclude hamlets that have disappeared in fact or in name. In jungle country like the hilly parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Western Dooars of Julpigoree, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and a large part of Chota Nagpore and the Tributary States of Orissa, the locality of villages changes with extreme rapidity, and in some backward tracts a large proportion of those found in any one year cannot be identified ten years later.

Printing and estimates of Census schedules.

While the village lists were being prepared, the Government Press was engaged in printing the immense number of forms and schedules needed. An attempt was made to estimate accurately the number of schedules required in each police circle or *thánd*. This calculation was based on the number of inhabited houses in each village, according to the census of 1881, corrected by any more recent counting made for police purposes. A difficulty arose from the uncertainty of the meaning of the word "house," the vernacular expression "*bárí*" or "*ghar*" having very different significations in different districts. The estimates were therefore revised on the basis of the household—that is, of the group of houses inhabited by one or more families living together. By this system the number both of houses and of households in each village was ascertained, and the larger number being taken as the minimum, and 20 per cent. being added for wastage, any fear of short supply of schedules was removed.

Census blocking.

As soon as the houses had been fully counted, it became comparatively easy to group the villages into census blocks, the standard block being fixed at 50 houses. The instructions of 1881 had defined the block at from 60 to 100 houses, and as a matter of fact the higher limit was very frequently exceeded. In that year the total number of blocks was 191,059, but in 1891 it rose to 378,166, or very nearly double that of the preceding census. The reduction of the size of

blocks lightened the work of individual enumerators, and is believed to have added to the accuracy of the census.

The schedule books.

In order to keep together the census records of each block and to allow a 20 per cent. margin for large families requiring more than one schedule and for wastage, the schedules were bound up into books of 60. The needs of minor hamlets and of the excess population of larger villages were arranged for by means of supplementary books of 30, 20, and 10 schedules. During 1890 and the early months of 1891 the Government Press distributed—

209,345 books of 60 schedules,	128,665 books of 20 schedules,
143,514 ditto 30 ditto,	166,000 ditto 10 ditto,

or in all 21,099,420 schedules in Bengali, Kaithi, Nagri, Nepali-Hindi, and English. Each schedule contained eight lines, each line recording the census facts of one individual. There were in all 13,688,504 families enumerated.

Appointment and training of enumerators.

Throughout November and December 1890 the district staff in all departments was busy in appointing and training enumerators, who numbered nearly four hundred thousand. In an earlier stage orders had been issued to select in every ten blocks a man of superior intelligence—if possible a school-master—to be a centre of guidance in his circle. Special care was devoted to making these men thoroughly conversant with all the census rules, and during the month (from the 15th January to the 15th February 1891) in which the preliminary census was taken, they examined and corrected the schedule books of their subordinate enumerators every seven days. In a few backward districts the preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 1st January, but in the more educated areas the filling up of the schedules was not undertaken till the beginning of February. In all cases, however, the first record had been completed by the 15th or 20th February.

The actual census.

The actual census was taken between 6 P.M. and 10 P.M. on the night of the 26th February 1891, except in a few very limited tracts, viz., the Kalimpong subdivision of Darjeeling, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, the Western Dooars of Julpigoree, the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, and some portions of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and of the non-regulation districts of Chota Nagpore. In these areas, where a night census was deemed inadvisable or impossible, the final counting took place on the morning of the 27th February; but if it could not be completed by midday, it was commenced at such an hour on the 26th or preceding date as to be finished by sundown on the 26th. The final enumeration was everywhere effected by the enumerator going rapidly round from house to house in his block and verifying the presence of the persons entered in his schedule book during the preliminary enumeration, the absent or the deceased being struck out and new-comers, visitors and the newly-born being added at the foot of the page; the corrections being made in red ink. This work was efficiently carried out, and the enumerators, in almost all cases, performed their volunteer duties with great care. Of these men, numbering nearly 400,000, only 154 were paid.

The attitude of the people.

The enumeration was completed without disturbance and with the minimum of misapprehension of its objects by the people. After the experiences of 1881 some anxiety was felt as to the spirit in which the Sonthals would submit to enumeration, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs visited all parts of his jurisdiction and explained to the Sonthali headmen the motives of Government in desiring to learn the number of its subjects. No disturbances took place. In other districts, and particularly in Chota Nagpore, there were stray rumours, little credited by the people, representing the census as connected with compulsory labour or military service, removal to the tea districts, or fresh taxation, but nowhere was there any resistance to the operations of the enumerators. In Cooch Behar there was a petty disturbance in a few villages, because the enumerators, generally men of the higher castes, declined to record the Kochs or Rajbansis as Bhanga Kshattriyas. The census was also taken advantage of by the goldsmith caste to press their claim to be regarded as the only true descendants of the Vaisya or merchant order of the traditional

Hindu system. At the bottom of the Hindu social scale the Chandals resented that name as opprobrious, and they were generally entered as Nama Sudras. The Mussalman weavers also protested against the name of Julaha being applied to them, and requested to be entered as Karigars or Shaikhs, and this was as a rule done.

The statistics required in the census.

The census schedule of 1891 required more statistical information than that of 1881, which in its turn contained more particulars than that of 1872. Not only was it necessary, as in 1881, to give information regarding conjugal condition, birthplace, mother-tongue, and education, points omitted in 1872, but religion was broken up into main religion and sect, and caste into main caste and sub-caste, while in regard to education a discrimination was made between a knowledge of English and of a vernacular language. The schedule of 1891 consisted of the following fourteen columns:—

1. Serial number and names.
2. Religion.
3. Sect of religion.
4. Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of others.
5. Subdivision of caste.
6. Male or female.
7. Age.
8. Married, unmarried or widowed.
9. Parent tongue.
10. Birth district, province or country.
11. Occupation or means of subsistence.
12. Learning, literate or illiterate.
13. Language known by literate (one vernacular and English).
14. Insanity, congenital deaf-mutism, total blindness or leprosy.

The cost of the actual census.

Excluding Calcutta, the cost of enumeration in the census of 1891 was Rs. 79,354, or Rs. 1,075 per million of population, as against Rs. 1,73,849, or Rs. 2,475 per million, in 1881. Omitting the cost of supervision, which was differently calculated in the two years, the charges were—

	1891.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries of supervisors and enumerators ...	2,847	9,753
Office establishment	2,234	24,280
Travelling allowances	5,147	10,070
Paper and printing	49,677	1,02,174
Contingencies, consisting chiefly of the cost of carriage of census schedules and enumeration books, telegrams, service postage, materials for house numbering, stationery, and the cost of boats and launches to effect the census of the midstream boat population	15,635	26,145
	75,540	1,72,422

The saving has amounted to nearly a lakh of rupees, and is most marked under "Establishment" and "Paper and Printing." In district offices special census clerks were employed only to a small extent, and the extra work was almost entirely borne by the regular staff. The reduction in the cost of paper and printing was partly due to the diminished cost of the former, whilst large machinery enabled the press to turn out its work more cheaply. The schedule itself was also considerably smaller than in 1881 and needed much less paper. The fact that the greater part of the schedules was bound in books of 60, instead of 20 schedules, as in 1881, greatly reduced the charge for binding. In consequence of the advance of education in backward districts, unpaid enumerators were employed where only paid men were available in 1881.

Compilation of the figures.

In 1881 the results of the census were compiled at three centres—Calcutta, Dinapore and Cuttack. In 1891 it was decided that the work of abstraction and tabulation should be carried out at the head-quarters of each district. With this view a training centre was opened on 17th March at Calcutta, which was attended by about

120 clerks, who had been appointed to undertake the duties of supervisors in the district abstraction offices. Similar training centres were started at Patna, Dacca, and Purulia on the 23rd, and at Cuttack on the 24th March. Abstraction was commenced with a single gang of 23 clerks in almost all districts on the 30th March, and the full establishments, varying from one and a half gangs in Singbhoom to seven gangs in Mymensingh, were at work from the 8th April. Abstraction was completed in most districts by the 31st July, and in all, with two exceptions, by the 15th August. Tabulation was started on different dates in different districts, according as the processes of checking the abstraction and comparing the different sheets were more or less advanced. In most places it began at the end of May with a small staff, which was gradually increased in the following months. Tabulation was finished in many districts by the end of August, and in nearly all by the end of September. A few districts, however, got into serious confusion as tabulation progressed, and in consequence of the long Doorga Pooja holidays in October their offices did not close till November. At the end of July there were in all nearly 8,000 clerks of different kinds employed in the 49 Census Offices then at work. They included abstractors on Rs. 12 a month, tabulators on Rs. 15, re-abstractors and other checking clerks on Rs. 15, adjustment clerks, supervisors, and assistant record-keepers on Rs. 25, assistant inspectors on Rs. 30, record-keepers on Rs. 40, deputy inspectors on Rs. 50, and inspectors, one in each office, on Rs. 75 to Rs. 90. The accounts have not yet been completely made up, but some Rs. 4,80,000 have been disbursed in salaries to census officials during compilation.

The new information collected.

It has been mentioned above that the information collected in 1891 was in several particulars more complete than in 1881. The leading feature, however, of the census just brought to a close was the manner in which the returns of caste were combined with the other entries in the various columns of the schedule. In 1881 the abstraction was limited to—

(1) A sheet combining sex, age, religion and conjugal condition.
(2) A sheet combining sex, age, religion and education.
(3) A sheet combining sex, religion and occupation.
(4) A sheet combining sex and parent tongue.
(5) A sheet combining sex and birthplace.
(6) A sheet combining sex and caste.
(7) A sheet combining sex, age and infirmities.

All these sheets were maintained in 1891 with the substitution of age for religion in combination with occupations in the third, the addition of sub-caste to the sixth, and of caste to the seventh. Moreover, in regard to occupations, not only was the employment of workers recorded, but the means of livelihood of those who do no work—that is, the occupation of those by whom they are supported. This last addition necessitated the abstraction of as many entries as there were persons enumerated—that is, 74½ millions; whilst in 1881 only actual workers, numbering 23 millions, were compiled.

Considerable labour was also required by two new sheets, viz.—

(8) A sheet combining sex, religion, caste, education and language of the literate, and
(9) A sheet combining sex, religion, caste, age and conjugal condition.

These two sheets added considerably to the work. The number of castes in the Lower Provinces is very great, and though, under intelligent and scientific grouping, they may be reduced to some hundreds, as returned by the enumerators they numbered a couple of thousand.

The difficulty of compilation increased still more in tabulation, the proportion being 26 tabulators in 1890 to 14 tabulators in 1881 for an equal number of blocks. As tabulation is based on the block, and the number of blocks in 1891 was double that of 1881, the amount of tabulation was further doubled by this fact alone. Two-thirds of the final compilation in Calcutta were due to the caste tables. Probably half the work of 1891, and certainly two-fifths of it, were entirely new.

The cost of compilation.

The accounts of the district offices and of the central compilation office at Calcutta have not yet been finally made up, but it is estimated that the total cost will not exceed Rs. 6,15,000, against Rs. 6,54,000 in 1881. As far as can be at present

ascertained, the cost of compilation, exclusive of superintendence and press charges, was approximately—

			Rs.	
In the Dacca	Division	... ...	5,750	per million.
„ Bhagulpore	„	... ...	6,350	„
„ Patna	„	... ...	6,750	„
„ Chittagong	„	... ...	6,850	„
„ Presidency	„	... ...	6,950	„
„ Burdwan	„	... ...	7,150	„
„ Rajshahye	„	... ...	7,250	„
„ Orissa	„	... ...	7,450	„
„ Chota Nagpore	„	... ...	8,750	„

The average for Bengal was about Rs. 6,750 per million.

The results of the census.

The tabular statement appended to this chapter gives the results of the census of 1891, as compared with that of 1881, district by district. This distribution is, however, largely artificial, being based on administrative, not geographical, considerations. The following figures show the increase or decrease of the population in the several natural divisions, states, and special tracts, of which the Lower Provinces are made up:—

	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.	Variation per cent.	
	1891.	1881.			Increase.	Decrease.
1. Northern Bengal, consisting of Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bogra, Pubna, Maldah, and Rajshahye	7,929,440	7,701,447	227,993	...	2·96	...
Darjeeling	223,314	155,645	67,669	...	43·47	...
Julpigoree	681,352	581,096	100,256	...	17·25	...
Cooch Behar	578,868	602,624	...	23,756	...	3·94
Sikkim	30,458	...	...	...	...	...
2. Eastern Bengal, consisting of Jessore, Khoolna, Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Noakhally, and Tipperah	16,993,401	15,192,713	1,800,688	...	11·85	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	107,286	101,597	5,689	...	5·59	...
Hill Tipperah	137,442	95,637	41,805	...	43·71	...
3. Western Bengal, consisting of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly and Howrah	12,190,132	11,796,331	393,801	...	3·33	...
Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities	811,531	684,658	126,873	...	18·56	...
Howrah and Bally Municipalities	133,306	105,628	27,678	...	26·20	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,754,196	1,567,966	186,230	...	11·87	...
4. North Behar, consisting of Chumparun, Sarun, Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Begooserai subdivision of Monghyr, Soopool and Madehpore subdivisions of Bhagulpore and Purneah ...	13,460,264	12,653,868	806,396	...	6·37	...
5. South Behar, consisting of Gya, Shahabad, Patna, southern subdivisions of Monghyr and Bhagulpore	8,343,848	8,193,783	150,065	...	1·83	...
6. Chota Nagpore districts	4,638,238	4,225,989	412,249	...	9·75	...
Chota Nagpore Tributary States	883,359	678,002	205,357	...	30·28	...
7. Orissa districts	3,877,755	3,628,832	248,923	...	6·85	...
Orissa Tributary States	1,866,768	1,571,045	295,723	...	18·8	...

Northern Bengal.

Northern Bengal as a whole shows a small increase, but the growth of population has been by no means uniform over the whole area. The high midland country known as the Barind, stretching across from Maldah to Bogra and including Northern Rajshahye, registers a general increase of over 10 per cent., whilst northward in the hollow between it and the Himalayas, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Cooch Behar show a slight decrease, attributed by the local officers chiefly to persistent fever and frequent outbreaks of cholera, and partly to emigration to Julpigoree and other more healthy tracts. Eastern Pubna shares in the growth of Eastern Bengal, but its western half and Southern Rajshahye show a decrease of from 8 to 21 per cent. in different police circles. The decrease is attributed to the prevalence of malaria and the great injury caused to the crops by the spill-water of the Ganges when in high flood. On the south of the river the same cause greatly reduced the population of the northern thanas of the districts of Jessore and Nuddea, and the Bhushna thana of Furreedpore. In one police circle of Pubna the erosion of this river entirely destroyed villages with a population of 8,000 souls. Maldah had an increase of 14·5 per cent., which was largely due to the immigration of Sonthals from their own district on the west of the

Ganges. The great increase in Darjeeling is chiefly due to the growth of the tea industry, but in the Kalimpong subdivision, where the population was more than doubled, a very favourable land settlement attracted immigrants from Bhutan and Sikkim. The town of Darjeeling increased 87 per cent. The increase in Julpigoree was confined to the country east of the Teesta known as the Western Dooars, where the extension of tea cultivation has been very great. The easy rates of rent demanded in this tract, which is a Government estate, have also attracted many settlers, principally from Cooch Behar. The Diwan of that State attributes the diminution of population there partly to this cause, and partly to virulent cholera in 1883 and 1887. The figures for Sikkim are those of its first census. Its population was estimated by the native authorities in 1881 at 8,000 persons and by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Eastern Bengal.

Eastern Bengal, with the single exception of the district of Jessore, is remarkable for a general increase of nearly 12 per cent., varying from 9 per cent. in Khoolna to 23 per cent. in Noakhally. It seems almost certain that this increase is the result of the growth of population in a region of special fertility, aided by the influx of immigrants from Behar and Central Bengal. The increase is most marked, varying from 20 to 40 per cent., in the thanas along the seaboard of the Backergunge, Noakhally, and Chittagong districts, which were ravaged by the destructive cyclone and storm wave of 1876. An example of the great movement of population in neighbouring thanas is given in Furreedpore by Goalundo, which increased 14·35 per cent., and Pangsa, which fell off 16·07 per cent. The town of Naraingunge increased by 41 per cent., and Dacca City by 44·7 per cent. There was a small decrease in the Durgapur police circle of Mymensingh, due to the destruction of crops by wild pig at the foot of the Garo Hills. Jessore showed the largest decrease in the province, viz., 2·6 per cent., but in the eastern thanas touching on Furreedpore there was an increase of as much as 9 per cent., whilst in the Bongong and Jhenidah subdivisions the falling off was equally large. Cholera and fever, caused by bad drainage supervening on the silting up of the Nuddea rivers, are said to be the cause of depopulation in the former area, whilst repeated floods in Jhenidah destroyed the crops and forced the people farther eastward.

Western Bengal.

In Western Bengal there is a general increase of 3·33 per cent., but if the Metropolitan districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah with their suburbs be deducted, it is only 1·99 per cent. This country, though slowly recovering from the epidemic known as the Burdwan fever, is still very unhealthy. In fact in several thanas of all these districts there is a diminution attributed to this cause. The high laterite-soiled tracts seem to have generally shaken off the disease, but its ravages must still be considerable in thanas like Sakulipur in Beerbhoom with a decrease of 8·8 per cent., Naraingarh in Midnapore with a decrease of 8·5 per cent., and Kaksa, Ausgram, and Budbud in Burdwan with decreases of 9·8, 11·7, and 15·2 per cent. respectively. It has been remarked that all the thanas of Midnapore along the main trunk road leading to Pooree, which is the route taken by pilgrims to the shrines of Jagannath, have lost population, and this may be due to the prevalence of cholera along the line of road. The growth of the Hooghly district is mainly due to the great increase of about 48 per cent. in the population of its towns. Similarly, in the Burdwan district, where the population has been absolutely stationary, there would have been a marked decrease but for the influx of labourers from Chota Nagpore to the coal mines of Asansole, the population of which thana increased from 98,842 to 127,341, or by 28 per cent. In Nuddea there is a decrease of 1·12 per cent., but it would be 4 per cent. but for a large increase in the Kushtia subdivision. The Burdwan fever first appeared in the south of Nuddea, and the low country stretching from the Moorshedabad frontier to the boundary of Jessore has been swept by three great floods in the past ten years. The police circles in this area show decreases varying from 6 to 20 per cent.

The Metropolitan area.

For the purpose of estimating the result of the census, Calcutta, Howrah, and their suburban municipalities must be regarded as forming one great city, which counted 790,286

inhabitants in 1881. This population has grown in ten years to 944,837 persons, giving an increase of 19·5 per cent.; nor is this large increase to be wondered at, seeing that the suburban thana of Dumjor in Howrah has increased by 15 per cent., and the suburban thanas of Barrackpore and Teliganj in the 24-Pergunnahs by 16·8 and 22 per cent.

Behar.

A comparison of the figures for North and South Behar seems to indicate that although in the latter area emigration is busy carrying off the surplus population to other fields of labour, this movement has not extended in a marked degree to the north of the Ganges, where the number of the people presses so heavily on the resources of the soil. The reports for the districts south of the Ganges mention no cause, except greater emigration, for the increase being only 1·8 per cent., which does not equally apply to North Behar, where it is 6·37 per cent. It is noticeable that the northern subdivisions of Bhagulpore and Monghyr show increases of 6·74 and 5·95 per cent., whilst those situated on its south return increases of only 1·01 and 2·25 per cent. respectively. The above opinion is confirmed by the fact that though all the districts of South Behar show more or less of an increase from 3·9 in Shahabad to ·64 per cent. in Gya, an appreciable decrease in the male population is apparent in almost every thana near the line of rail. The declining population is most marked in the railside thanas nearest Calcutta in the districts of Monghyr and Patna. In North Behar the increase in Chumparun and Sarun of 8 per cent. may be regarded as the normal growth of this sub-province. The lower percentages in Durbhunga and Mozufferpore are due to emigration from the southern subdivisions of Tajpore and Hazipore, which are connected by rail with the East Indian Railway at Patna. In the northern thanas of Adapur and Hardi in Chumparun there are increases of 19 and 15 per cent., in thanas Madhubani, Bahera, and Benipati of Durbhunga increases of 12·5, 10·7, and 12 per cent., and in thanas Seetamurhee and Pupri of Mozufferpore increases of 8·1 and 12·4 per cent.

Chota Nagpore.

The increased population in Chota Nagpore of 9·75 per cent. is largely due to better enumeration in Singbhoom, which increased 20·21 per cent. The increase in Hazaribagh (5·39 per cent.) and in Lohardugga (7·54 per cent.) would no doubt have been greater but for the emigration from these districts to the tea tracts of Assam, Northern Bengal, and Chittagong. The increase in Manbhoom (12·76 per cent.) is partly caused by immigration from Bengal; but it must also be largely attributed to better enumeration, as there is no doubt that emigration made considerable demands on the population in order to supply labourers to the coal mines of the Raneegunge subdivision in Burdwan and the manufacturing centres round Calcutta. The great advance of 30·38 per cent. in the Tributary States must be chiefly attributed to more accurate enumeration, but immigration from Behar and the Central Provinces has had something to do with this result.

Orissa.

In Orissa there has been a general increase of 6·85 per cent. in the population of the Regulation districts, and of 18·8 in the Tributary States. The latter high figure is chiefly due to more accurate enumeration. In Balasore the increase is only 5·22 per cent., but the figure would be appreciably higher but for emigration to Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

The main results of the census.

The main results of the census of 1891 may be summarized as follows:—

(*i*) In Eastern Bengal the population has increased in ten years by nearly 12 per cent., owing for the most part to the general prosperity of the country, comparative freedom from severe outbreaks of epidemic, and to immigration from Behar and Central Bengal.

(*ii*) In Northern Bengal the high-lying zone, known as the Barind, shows an increase of more than 10 per cent., but in large tracts at the foot of the Himalayas and on both banks of the Ganges the population has declined owing to disease, floods and emigration. In the tea-growing districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, population has increased by 50 per cent.

(*iii*) Western Bengal shows a great growth of population in manufacturing and mining centres, but has lost population along pilgrim routes and in tracts affected by malarious fever, though on the whole it is more healthy than was the case ten years ago.

(*iv*) North Behar is overcrowded and the population is increasing at a high rate, but in the southern thanas emigration seems to have given some relief.

(*v*) South Behar shows a slower rate of increase, while emigration appears to have produced more effect.

(*vi*) In Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the aboriginal races have increased to an extent which does not admit of being accurately determined, and have also emigrated in large numbers to Bengal and Assam.

(*vii*) Orissa shows an increase of seven per cent. in ten years, probably due to the growth of general prosperity.

The following statement shows the results of the census of 1891, district by district:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Populations.		Variation per cent.		Persons per square mile.		Increase or decrease per square mile.	
		1891.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1891.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Burdwan	2,689	1,391,880	1,391,823	...	...	518	516	2	...
Bankoora	2,621	1,069,668	1,041,752	2·67	...	408	397	11	...
Beerbhoom	1,752	797,833	794,428	·42	...	455	453	2	...
Midnapore	5,186	2,631,516	2,515,565	4·60	...	507	495	12	...
Hooghly	1,225	1,076,710	1,015,005	6·07	...	879	828	51	...
Howrah	476	721,211	635,381	13·5	...	1,515	1,334	181	...
Total	13,949	7,688,818	7,393,954	3·98	...	551	534	17	...
Calcutta	20	681,560	572,288	19·09	...	34,078	28,614	5,464	...
24-Pergunnahs	2,112	1,892,033	1,730,790	9·31	...	895	819	76	...
Nuddea	2,793	1,644,108	1,662,795	...	1·12	581	593	...	12
Jessore	2,925	1,888,827	1,939,375	...	2·6	646	663	...	17
Moorshedabad	2,141	1,228,450	1,226,790	...	...	574	572	2	...
Khoolna	2,077	1,177,652	1,079,948	9·05	...	567	520	47	...
Total	12,068	8,512,630	8,211,986	3·66	...	705	681	24	...
Dinagepore	4,117	1,555,835	1,514,346	2·73	...	378	368	10	...
Rajshahye	2,329	1,313,336	1,331,171	...	1·33	564	571	...	7
Rungpore	3,488	2,065,464	2,097,964	...	1·54	592	602	...	10
Bogra	1,452	817,494	734,751	11·26	...	563	506	57	...
Pubna	1,839	1,362,392	1,311,728	3·86	...	741	713	28	...
Darjeeling	1,164	223,314	155,645	43·47	...	192	134	58	...
Julpigoree	2,962	681,352	581,096	17·25	...	230	196	34	...
Total	17,351	8,019,187	7,726,701	3·78	...	462	445	17	...
Dacca	2,796	2,420,656	2,116,350	14·37	...	866	756	110	...
Furreedpore	2,267	1,797,320	1,631,734	10·14	...	792	720	72	...
Backergunge	3,648	2,153,965	1,900,889	13·31	...	590	520	70	...
Mymensingh	6,332	3,472,186	3,056,943	13·58	...	450	485	65	...
Total	15,043	9,844,127	8,705,916	13·07	...	658	580	78	...
Tipperah	2,491	1,782,935	1,514,361	17·73	...	716	608	108	...
Noakhally	1,641	1,009,693	820,772	23·01	...	615	500	115	...
Chittagong	2,567	1,290,167	1,132,341	13·93	...	503	442	61	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	5,419	107,286	101,597	5·59	...	20	19	1	...
Total	12,118	4,190,081	3,569,071	17·70	...	346	295	51	...
Patna	2,075	1,769,004	1,751,834	0·98	...	853	844	9	...
Gya	4,712	2,138,331	2,124,682	0·64	...	454	451	3	...
Shahabad	4,366	2,043,060	1,964,909	3·97	...	468	450	18	...
Durbhunga	3,335	2,801,955	2,630,496	6·51	...	840	789	51	...
Mozufferpore	3,004	2,711,445	2,582,060	5·01	...	903	860	43	...
Sarun	2,656	2,467,477	2,285,404	7·96	...	929	863	66	...
Chumparun	3,531	1,859,465	1,721,608	8·00	...	527	488	39	...
Total	23,679	15,790,737	15,060,993	4·84	...	667	637	30	...

District.	Area in square miles.	Populations.		Variation per cent.		Persons per square mile.		Increase or decrease per square mile.	
		1891.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1891.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Monghyr ...	3,922	2,036,021	1,969,950	3·35	...	519	502	17	...
Bhagulpore ...	4,226	2,032,696	1,968,021	3·28	...	481	462	19	...
Purneah ...	4,994	1,944,658	1,848,687	5·19	...	389	373	16	...
Maldah ...	1,901	814,919	711,487	14·53	...	429	375	54	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	5,470	1,754,196	1,567,966	11·87	...	321	287	34	...
Total ...	20,513	8,582,490	8,066,111	6·40	...	418	393	25	...
Cuttack ...	3,632	1,938,132	1,795,065	7·97	...	534	494	40	...
Pooree ...	2,472	944,998	883,487	6·36	...	382	359	23	...
Balasore ...	2,056	994,625	945,280	5·22	...	484	458	26	...
Total ...	8,160	3,877,755	3,628,832	6·85	...	475	444	31	...
Hazaribagh ...	7,021	1,164,321	1,104,742	5·39	...	166	157	9	...
Lohardugga ...	12,044	1,735,101	1,609,244	7·82	...	144	134	10	...
Manbhoom ...	4,147	1,193,328	1,058,228	12·76	...	288	255	33	...
Singbhoom ...	3,753	545,488	453,775	20·21	...	145	121	24	...
Total ...	26,965	4,638,238	4,225,989	9·75	...	172	157	15	...
Cooch Behar ...	1,307	578,868	602,624	...	3·94	443	461	...	18
Orissa Tributary States.	16,068	1,866,768	1,571,045	18·82	...	116	98	18	...
Chota Nagpore Tributary States.	16,054	883,359	678,002	30·28	...	55	42	13	...
Hill Tipperah ...	4,086	137,442	95,637	43·71	...	34	23	11	...
Total Bengal ...	187,361	74,610,500	69,536,861	7·29	...	398	361	37	...
Sikkim ...	2,600	30,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British subjects in French Chandernagore.	...	4,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CENSUS OF CALCUTTA.

Preliminary arrangements.

At the same time as the general census of Bengal a census of Calcutta was also taken. Since the census of 1881 the official meaning of the word "Calcutta" had been considerably extended by the addition of the greater part of the area of the Suburban Municipality under Act II (B.C.) of 1888. The area formerly included in the Municipality is known as the "old town," while that taken from the Suburbs is called the "added area." The area of the old town, including the Fort and maidan, was stated in 1881 to be 5,037 acres, while that of the present Calcutta Municipality has been found to be 13,133 acres. The old town of Calcutta was divided into eighteen wards. The present town contains twenty-five, and portions have been added to four of the wards which were already in existence.

The scheme which was followed in taking the census was much the same as that adopted in 1881. The town was first divided into circles which were either wards, or subdivisions of wards, in those cases in which wards were too large to be supervised by one person. Municipal Health Inspectors, Road Overseers, and other Municipal servants were, when available, appointed as supervisors. In two or three instances special appointments had to be made. Circles were again subdivided into blocks, which formed the units of enumeration. In the old town, the blocks into which wards had been divided in 1881 were followed. In the added area there was no such record available, and accordingly the blocks had to be specially

marked out. The next step was to prepare a plan for each block. The old town had been recently surveyed on a scale of 99 feet to an inch, and the maps of this survey were used for census purposes, but the added area required a separate survey, as there were no maps of this sort. Maps on a smaller scale were obtained from the Panchannagram survey and from a survey made for the purpose of the Kidderpore Dock Works, and these were enlarged and details of huts which were not marked were filled in. As the maps were completed, enumerators were gradually appointed. In the eighteen wards of the old town, men called "house enumerators" were first appointed, who had to fill in a register of occupiers and other registers concerning conservancy and drainage statistics. They had also to affix numbers to all houses. Each of these house enumerators had to prepare statistics for three, four, or five blocks. In the remaining wards the blocks were generally smaller, and the plans were ready such a short time before the census that an enumerator was appointed at once for each block to do this preliminary work as well as the actual enumeration. Meanwhile enumerators were being selected for the blocks in the old town, and all were being trained for the preliminary enumeration which commenced on February 16th. In some of the larger blocks assistant enumerators were appointed, and help was given by Municipal servants on the night of the census. There were in all 890 enumerators and 105 assistant enumerators, while 91 Municipal servants aided in checking the final enumeration.

The census of the Fort was taken by the Military authorities, as on previous occasions. This census required special arrangements. Much difficulty resulted in the Port from the want of control over sailing vessels, some of which departed without filling up their census papers. The census of native boats was on the whole satisfactory. The area of the Port has been much increased by its extension to Budge-Budge, where petroleum ships are now compelled to unload, but its population was not materially increased thereby.

Results of the census.

The following table compares the figures obtained at the census held in 1881 and that now under notice:—

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Old town ...	257,778	287,032	143,893	149,361	401,671	436,393
Added area ...	.....	128,007	.....	85,001	.....	213,008
Fort	3,002	3,119	346	349	3,348	3,468
Port	28,037	26,516	163	73	28,200	26,589
Canals	.....	2,072	.....	30	.....	2,102
Total ...	288,817	446,746	144,402	234,814	433,219	681,560

The old town thus shows an increase of about eight per cent. This increase may partly be attributed to the fact that a large number of people visited Calcutta a short time previous to the census for a festival called the *Adhodaya Joga*, and that some had probably remained up to February 26th. The increase is found, however, chiefly in Ward VI in the immediate neighbourhood of the new central road, which has led to the removal of many households. There is also a large increase in the northern wards, where the population was previously less dense than in the rest of the town. The population of the added area as a whole cannot be compared with that at the last census, because so many of the wards have been divided, part being distributed among other municipalities and part being added to Calcutta, and there is no record from which the population of either part can be accurately ascertained. In those wards which have been wholly added to Calcutta, or in which a comparison can be made, the population has been found to have increased considerably except in the area where the opening of the Kidderpore Docks has caused a disturbance of the population. The general result is to show that the population has increased in the outlying and suburban wards, where there was room for expansion, while in the more crowded parts it has remained stationary. It should be added that, owing to the dearness of living in Calcutta and the increased cheapness and facility of railway and tramway travelling, the number

of people who live out of the town and come there for their daily work tends to increase.

Religions.

Of the total population of the town, 428,762 are Hindus, 189,226 Mahomedans, 26,406 Christians, 2,145 Buddhists, 493 Jains, 1,387 Jews, 166 Parsis, 708 Brahmos, and 108 Sikhs. In the Fort there are 1,441 Hindus, 597 Mahomedans, and 1,251 Christians. In the Port and Canals 13,934 Hindus are found, and there are 13,350 Mahomedans and 1,340 Christians. The proportion of Hindus to the total population of the town has increased since last census, while that of Mahomedans has decreased. Jews and Buddhists seem to be increasing. The figures for Brahmos and Sikhs are not altogether to be relied upon, as some professors of these religions returned themselves as Hindus, giving their special creed as a sect. The chief castes of Hindus are Brahmans (61,708) and Kayasths (58,787). Then follow Chamars (24,488) and Kaibartas (23,364). No other caste has more than 20,000, but Goalas number 19,931 and Subarnabarniks 19,626. The proportion of Kaibartas has decreased and that of Goalas has increased. Out of the total number of Mussalmans in the town, 173,332 returned themselves as Shaikhs. Of the Christians, 9,323 are returned as Europeans, 9,803 as Eurasians, and 6,620 as Natives. The proportion of Eurasians and of Natives to the whole Christian population has increased.

Age.

The following statement gives the distribution by age periods of the population of Calcutta:—

0— 9	96,953
10—19	101,472
20—29	150,010
30—39	134,576
40—49	88,357
50—59	45,486
60 and over	32,547

The proportion which the number under each age period bears to the general total is very much the same as in 1881.

Sex and conjugal condition.

Of the population of the town 126,525 males and 57,338 females were single, 271,861 males and 105,726 females were married, and 16,653 males and 71,298 females were widowed. The proportion of each to the total population was thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	19·5	8·8	28·3
Married	42·0	16·3	58·3
Widowed	2·5	10·9	13·4
	64·	36·	100·

In the 1881 census these percentages were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	20·5	7·9	28·4
Married	40·3	15·5	55·8
Widowed	2·9	12·9	15 8
	63·7	36·3	100·

Education.

The proportion of males under instruction, a term which includes all whose education has not actually been completed, is 5 per cent., and that of females 1·3 per cent., while 28·5 of the male population and 7 per cent. of the female population are returned as able to read and write. Thus 33·5 of the males and 8·3 of the females are either under instruction or are able to read and write. The percentage in 1881 was 31·1 of the males and 6·6 of the females. Mahomedans are the most backward in the matter of education.

Language.

Bengali is the mother-tongue of most of the inhabitants of Calcutta (375,528), Hindi or Urdu follows next with 247,645, and Uriya is returned by 23,899 persons. English is given as the mother-tongue of 23,215 persons.

Birthplace.

Of the population of the Calcutta Municipality, 207,165 are returned as born in Calcutta and 55,475 in the 24-Pergunnahs district. The percentage of those born at or near the metropolis is thus nearly 40 per cent. of the total population, while at the last census this percentage was 38·7. There are 311,278 persons returned as being born elsewhere in Bengal and 69,134 in the rest of India. There are 2,160 from the rest of Asia and 3,894 from other continents. The districts outside the 24-Pergunnahs which contribute most largely to the population are Hooghly (52,696), Gya (32,412), Burdwan (26,271), Midnapore (24,985), Patna (20,867), and Cuttack (20,176). Nuddea, Shahabad, Sarun, and Dacca also contribute more than 10,000. These same districts contributed the largest proportion of the population in 1881. It is interesting to note that the percentage of females to population decreases according to the distance of the birth district from the metropolis. Thus, while females nearly equal males among those born in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, they are only 36 per cent. among those born in Hooghly, 23 per cent. among those born in Gya, and 10 per cent. among those born in Cuttack.

Infirmities.

The returns show 433 lunatics, 312 blind, 206 deaf mutes, and 173 lepers. All these figures show a considerable decrease from those of 1881. At the time of the census of 1881 it appears that many of these unfortunate persons were attracted to Calcutta by a special charity, and that others were supported by the late King of Oudh.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

All figures dealing with Population given in these returns are based on the results of the Census of 1891.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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1.—*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in* 1890-91.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,529*
Behar	44,192†
Orissa	9,041
Chota Nagpore	26,965
Total directly administered ...	150,727
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	4,086
Total ...	36,634
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,961

* Excluding the Sunderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

† Includes 28·34 square miles of deara land transferred from the district of Balia, in the North-Western Provinces, to that of Sarun.

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
Burdwan	5·13	58·70	4·06	67·89	100·0	78·8	109·2	71·4
Bankoora	6·86	48·39	4·76	60·01	100·4	77·7	110·1	67·6
Soory	2·95	54·49	6·92	64·36				
Midnapore	7·38	37·06	5·10	49·54	101·0	77·8	110·4	69·2
Hooghly	5·87	41·89	6·31	54·07				
Howrah	4·89	41·27	7·22	53·38				
Saugor Island ...	6·61	40·27	23·27	70·15	93·0	80·1	96·2	71·0
Alipore	7·10	48·04	9·73	64·87	95·5	77·2	105·4	67·2
Kishnaghur	6·87	48·62	7·94	63·43	98·0	76·9	106·8	70·3
Jessore	10·62	47·70	9·79	68·11	95·3	77·8	103·8	70·9
Berhampore ...	2·49	51·10	7·66	61·25	96·8	76·8	108·2	69·2
Dinagepore	12·49	66·74	14·78	94·01	89·3	74·0	98·1	66·2
Maldah	5·45	54·50	6·90	66·85	95·0	75·3	110·0	66·7
Beauleah	7·18	57·43	11·38	75·99	93·0	76·1	103·8	69·2
Rungpore	11·84	73·65	19·95	105·44	89·1	72·8	94·8	67·7
Bogra	9·58	63·14	12·74	85·46	90·5	74·9	104·3	68·1
Pubna	8·25	38·43	4·14	50·82	90·3	74·9	98·6	68·4
Darjeeling	11·65	136·25	10·54	158·44	61·8	52·0	69·1	46·2
Julpigoree	13·89	134·62	18·29	166·80	88·6	?	94·4	65·1
Cooch Behar ...	18·20	152·16	12·49	182·85				
Dacca	25·07	40·08	6·06	71·21	90·9	74·9	97·1	65·7
Furreedpore ...	11·23	40·40	7·38	59·01	90·8	76·1	100·5	69·9
Burrisal	12·61	52·56	7·07	72·24	91·8	77·9	97·3	73·9
Mymensingh ...	20·10	62·59	8·93	91·62	87·6	74·8	96·2	68·1
Chittagong	10·45	101·16	6·08	117·69	90·4	76·7	94·7	71·0
Noakhally	19·99	74·95	10·08	105·02	89·0	76·1	92·5	68·4
Commillah	14·03	52·66	8·21	74·90	90·7	74·7	98·8	68·3
Rangamati Hill ...	18·12	60·13	3·67	81·92				
Agartola	23·19	49·05	?	?				
Patna	3·50	47·53	1·02	52·05	99·8	76·7	112·1	68·2
Gya	1·25	59·69	0·42	61·36	105·3	80·8	111·6	68·2
Arrah	1·67	62·23	3·29	67·19	101·4	77·9	110·4	69·7
Mozufferpore ...	1·64	53·69	1·56	56·89	97·2	77·1	107·4	67·7
Durbhunga	2·76	54·72	2·37	59·85	97·5	?	105·9	?
Chupra	3·07	44·33	1·95	49·35	98·5	76·5	106·3	67·8
Motihari	7·82	59·11	6·46	73·39	96·7	74·6	106·2	66·8
Monghyr	4·29	49·88	2·36	56·53				
Bhagulpore	4·53	53·03	5·41	62·97	96·0	76·0	109·3	67·5
Purneah	3·89	74·68	6·68	85·17	94·6	74·7	108·8	66·0
Nya Doomka ...	3·69	59·81	12·60	76·10	98·1	77·4	109·5	70·8
Cuttack	6·23	68·44	10·48	85·15	103·5	80·7	111·4	72·8
False Point ...	3·07	49·39	14·40	66·86	90·9	78·3	92·5	70·1
Pooree	3·24	53·95	14·65	71·84	90·6	81·5	92·2	73·1
Balasore	10·47	51·27	11·89	73·63	96·3	77·8	104·5	68·9
Hazaribagh	1·47	47·76	1·40	50·63	99·3	75·4	106·0	63·3
Ranchee	5·89	41·66	2·54	50·09	98·3	73·7	106·0	62·9
Chyebassa	5·37	29·12	2·32	36·81	103·3	78·4	111·3	66·8
Purulia	4·87	38·77	3·03	46·67				

1890.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.			
89·6	79·1	94·1	76·9	78·8	56·8	85·1	50·3	2·3	7·6	2·6
88·8	77·7	95·1	75·6	79·5	56·6	86·6	47·8	1·6	6·9	2·5
89·2	78·0	96·3	75·1	81·9	57·6	88·3	49·2	1·3	3·9	1·6
86·8	80·3	91·2	76·0	77·1	61·7	81·7	53·3	3·7	8·7	4·3
87·2	77·8	90·0	75·2	77·5	56·8	83·5	47·3	2·2	7·7	2·2
89·0	77·6	91·8	74·3	78·5	52·5	85·0	43·9	2·7	7·7	2·9
88·5	78·6	92·3	76·4	77·6	55·7	84·2	46·9	3·6	8·6	2·8
88·5	77·4	92·7	74·3	76·2	55·9	82·1	49·6	3·0	8·7	2·4
88·0	79·7	94·6	78·1	75·7	52·5	79·1	47·3	2·9	8·1	1·1
89·2	78·6	94·7	75·9	75·7	52·4	80·0	44·8	1·4	4·8	0·7
87·4	77·9	91·8	74·6	73·9	54·7	79·4	47·7	1·4	3·4	1·3
88·2	77·9	95·8	74·7	75·4	52·6	78·6	48·0	1·1	4·2	0·7
88·2	78·0	93·8	76·1	75·3	?	79·3	?	3·0	6·7	1·4
86·9	77·9	92·7	75·7	76·1	53·0	81·0	45·9	3·2	8·0	2·1
65·2	57·2	70·6	55·6	46·2	35·6	53·4	33·3	5·1	9·1	4·4
86·9	75·9	90·9	74·1	74·1	53·8	77·4	50·1	1·6	3·5	0·7
86·6	77·1	91·1	74·0	77·5	56·8	81·1	50·2	3·8	8·6	3·2
86·4	78·4	90·0	76·4	74·0	55·5	82·0	48·5	2·8	6·0	1·7
85·7	77·5	89·8	71·9	77·2	56·7	81·8	49·1	2·8	7·4	1·8
85·4	77·5	91·7	75·6	75·2	54·2	79·5	48·6	4·2	7·8	2·7
86·4	74·4	91·2	70·0	77·2	58·4	81·2	51·0	3·2	6·8	3·0
84·5	76·4	88·0	73·8	77·5	54·1	82·0	47·0	0·7	3·3	0·6
86·3	76·0	91·3	73·8	77·8	53·4	81·4	48·1	3·1	5·7	2·2
87·8	78·8	96·0	75·2	74·4	53·2	79·7	46·9	1·5	7·6	1·5
88·1	78·6	99·0	75·5	76·9	54·5	82·4	45·3	2·0	6·6	2·0
87·5	77·8	94·4	71·7	75·6	51·8	81·1	43·4	1·7	6·1	1·6
87·5	78·9	94·3	75·2	73·8	51·9	78·4	41·5	?	5·5	1·0
87·9	77·9	94·9	75·5	74·6	53·4	78·9	46·9	1·3	6·4	0·8
87·8	78·3	95·3	74·6	75·1	52·6	80·2	46·1	0·9	4·4	0·6
88·7	78·0	95·2	74·9	74·6	49·1	78·2	43·9	1·8	7·2	1·1
88·3	78·5	94·2	76·0	75·3	52·1	81·1	46·0	1·9	7·5	1·5
88·2	77·9	94·7	75·4	74·0	50·5	78·7	43·5	1·8	7·3	1·1
87·4	76·9	92·6	73·7	76·5	52·2	81·6	44·8	0·8	4·1	0·8
88·3	77·9	94·9	73·3	86·0	63·3	89·4	54·9	3·1	7·6	3·2
86·4	77·4	94·5	73·1	80·7	60·7	84·9	52·0	3·8	7·8	3·4
87·0	79·5	93·7	75·6	82·1	66·2	84·7	58·1	2·6	7·2	2·9
87·5	78·8	94·3	72·8	81·1	59·1	87·4	50·5	0·3	4·5	1·1
82·4	72·8	87·5	70·2	73·3	52·7	79·3	43·6	1·6	8·9	2·5
82·2	71·7	87·5	69·4	75·5	51·7	80·0	43·9	1·3	8·2	2·9
88·2	77·0	92·9	75·7	81·6	56·5	88·2	48·0	1·4	7·2	2·4

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,880	Burdwan	34,477	3,318	2	9	20
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankoora	18,743	5,437	1	5	29
		Beerbhoom	2	1,752	797,833	Soory	7,481	3,193	1	5	28
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,516	Midnapore	32,264	14,934	3	13	45
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,076,710	Hooghly and Chinsurah	39,843	2,837	5	10	30
		Howrah	2	476	721,211	Howrah	116,606	1,335	...	5	19
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,688,818		249,414	31,054	12	47	...
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	...	20	681,560	Calcutta and the Suburbs	751,202	1	5	3	...
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,112	1,892,033			5,767	5	16	29
		Nuddea	5	2,793	1,644,108	Kishnaghur... ...	25,500	2,982	4	9	24
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jessore	8,302	4,851	4	9	32
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khoolna	8,667	3,209	1	6	40
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,228,450	Berhampore ...	23,515	3,232	2	9	24·5
		Total ...	23	12,068	8,512,630		817,186	20,042	21	52	...
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	2	4,117	1,555,835	Dinagepore... ...	12,204	7,676	2	7	Criminal 60 Civil 30
		Rajshahye	3	2,329	1,313,336	Rampore Beauleah	21,407	5,219	2	7	34
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,065,464	Rungpore	14,216	3,537	2	7	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	817,494	Bogra	6,584	4,223	...	5	42
		Pubna	2	1,839	1,362,392	Pubna	16,486	3,894	2	7	32
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	13,037	1,319	...	7	70
		Julpigoree	2	2,962	681,352	Julpigoree	9,682	3,331	...	5	...
		Total ...	15	17,351	8,019,187		93,616	29,199	8	45	...
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,796	2,420,656	Dacca	118,408	6,813	5	11	48
		Furreedpore	3	2,267	1,797,320	Furreedpore ...	10,774	4,403	3	8	35
		Backergunge	4	3,648	2,153,965	Burrisaul	15,482	4,708	4	9	90
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,472,186	Nusirabad ...	11,555	7,959	3	12	71
		Total ...	16	15,043	9,844,127		156,219	23,883	15	40	...

* Exclusive of the cost of

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	579	2,99,161	30,12,797	2,76 057	3,56,434	35,751	1,80,073	1,80,072	86,152	45,564	41,72,900
15	349	1,84,229	4,58,305	57,755	1,87,823	19,446	46,541	46,451	14,683	13,663	8,44,757
...	268	1,07,960	10,21,541	1,42,859	1,53,574	15,411	56,636	56,636	5,810	16,376	14,68,843
15	1,001	1,59,582	24,33,970	2,11,840	5,01,175	51,040	1,45,504	1,45,504	47,460	56,707	35,93,200
12	778	3,84,050	14,29,307	2,77,483	5,19,436	26,475	1,10,661	1,10,662	1,18,387	38,148	30,34,667
9	627	1,59,456		92,799		19,935			2,70,982	20,392	
...	3,602	12,94,438	83,55,920	10,58,793	17,18,442	1,68,058	5,39,415	5,39,415	5,43,474	1,90,850	1,31,14,367
...	2,762	26,42,314	19,392	21,71,229	22,36,488	93,521	...	...	36,90,689	17,11,574	99,22,893
10	1,259	4,45,272*	16,01,679	4,30,065	6,44,925	75,230	1,20,698	1,20,697	2,70,694	70,621	33,34,609
24	689	2,45,543	9,30,190	1,20,113	2,81,474	23,882	60,407	60,407	59,622	40,729	15,76,824
16	513	2,13,608	8,68,583	83,561	3,77,520	70,074	87,904	87,904	16,749	36,592	16,28,887
12	420	1,57,321	6,43,960	72,838	2,66,925	35,522	68,016	68,017	14,083	28,557	11,97,918
13·25	737	2,26,262	10,67,990	1,58,168	2,12,333	12,413	64,918	64,919	58,454	54,507	16,93,702
...	6,380	39,30,320	51 31,794	30,35,974	40,19,665	3,10,642	4,01,943	4,01,944	41,10,291	19,42,580	1,93,54,833
Criminal 30 / Civil 15	423	1,68,832	16,58,842	1,13,473	1,89,596	12,605	85,933	85,933	17,837	56,622	22,20,841
22	414	1,87,327	9,04,509	1,06,523	1,67,376	9,600	75,370	75,370	30,688	43,281	14,12,697
10	461	2,17,214	10,15,130	1,77,418	3,18,499	26,512	1,30,320	1,30,320	14,373	44,386	18,56,958
22	244	98,415	5,03,085	63,093	1,02,276	11,393	46,170	46,171	13,086	27,233	8,12,507
8	351	1,64,441	3 91,186	1,01,825	2,25,705	18,468	50,669	50,669	27,856	35,237	9,01,615
20	294	2,14,027	1,22,013	1,51,028	25.601	1,433	16,835	16,836	61,805	46,535	4,42,086
...	308	1,16,725	4,22,861	1,18,514	96,945	6,510	46,764	46,764	10,447	22,410	7,71,215
...	2,495	11,66,981	50,17,626	8,31,874	11,25,998	86,521	4,52,061	4,52,063	1,76,072	2,75,704	84,17,919
12·5	648	4,68,640	4,89,461	2,68,179	6,36,050	41,695	79,008	79,305	1,30,911	97,424	18,22,033
31·6	3.5	1,70,823	5,93,373	75,647	3,69,413	36,668	56,038	56,293	13,449	30,870	12,31,751
29	542	2,67,094	15,64,097	1,16,435	5,96,030	69,590	99,384	1,95,711	26,301	57,463	27,25,011
16	644	2,42,506	8,25,550	3,53,617	7,46,480	46,825	1,60,118	1,60,118	40,099	89,132	24,21,939
...	2,229	11,49,063	34,72,481	8,13,878	23,47,973	1,94,778	3,94,548	4,91,427	2,10,760	2,74,889	82,00,734

the Calcutt Suburban Police.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters' town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
BENGAL—*concld.*	Chittagong	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,290,167	Chittagong ...	24,069	1,236	3	8	11·2
		Noakhally	2	1,641	1,009,693	Sudharam ...	5,479	2,624	1	8	30
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,782,935	Comilla ...	14,680	6,318	3	9	10
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	107,286	Rangamati ...	2,336	1,029	...	2	80
		Total ...	9	12,118	4,190,081		46,564	11,207	7	27	...
		Total of Bengal ...	80	70,529	38,254,843		1,362,999	115,385	63	201	...
BEHAR ...	Patna	Patna	4	2,075	1,769,004	Bankipore	167,512	4,663	4	7	26
		Gya	4	4,712	2,138,331	Gya	80,383	10,095	3	10	48
		Shahabad	4	4,366	2,043,060	Arrah	46,905	4,976	3	11	59
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,801,955	Durbhunga ...	73,561	3,890	...	7	50
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,711,445	Mozufferpore ...	49,192	4,049	4	8	32
		Sarun	3	2,656	2,467,477	Chupra	57,352	4,296	3	8	53
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,859,465	Motihari	13,108	5,117	...	4	60
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3	3,922	2,036,021	Monghyr	57,077	3,867	1	7	40
		Bhagulpore	4	4,226	2,032,696	Bhagulpore ...	69,106	5,067	4	9	45
		Purneah	4	4,994	1,944,658	Purneah	14,556	5,994	1	8	45
		Maldah	1	1,901	814,919	English Bazar ...	4,178	3,248	...	4	50
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	5,470	1,754,196	Doomka	3,624	11,266	...	13	35
		Total of Behar ...	41	44,192	24,373,227		636,554	66,528	23	96	...
ORISSA ...	Orissa	Cuttack	3	3,632	1,938,132	Cuttack	47,186	5,429	2	8	30
		Ungool	...	881	103,743	...	.....	505	...	1	...
		Pooree	2	2,472	944,998	Pooree	28,794	5,000	...	4	70
		Balasore	2	2,056	994,625	Balasore	20,775	6,311	...	5	40
		Total of Orissa ...	7	9,041	3,981,498		96,755	17,245	2	18	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh	16,672	4,087	...	6	70
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,735,101	Ranchi	20,306	7,479	1	9	60 to 85
		Singbhoom	1	3,753	545,488	Chyebassa	6,850	2,877	...	2	71
		Manbhoom	2	4,147	1,193,328	Purulia	12,128	8,274	...	6	62
		Total of Chota Nagpore	7	26,965	4,638,238		55,956	22,717	1	23	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	135	150,727	71,247,806		2,152,264	2,21,875	89	338	...

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44	467	3,28,139	9,44,662	1,33,278	4,15,718	61,476	88,530	88,531	26,187	29,489	17,87,871
12	289	1,62,072	6,34,080	16,651	2,99,121	47,374	65,725	66,373	3,963	20,109	11,53,396
30	322	2,63,645	10,40,735	70,327	4,91,225	38,201	98,972	98,971	19,587	38,304	18,96,322
80	648	2,67,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,726	10,21,337	26 19,477	2,20,256	12,06,064	1,47,051	2,53,227	2,53,875	49,737	87,902	48,37,589
...	16,432	85,62,139	2,45,97,298	59,60,775	1,04 18,142	9,67,050	20,44,194	21,38,724	50,90,334	27,71,925	5,39,25,442
11·5	1,224	3,36,041	14,76,450	5,78,841	3,35,815	34,081	1,73,509	1,73,509	1,27,795	64,960	29,69,960
24	718	1,61,567	14,66,783	3,94,434	2,24,220	24,975	1,78,025	1,78,026	53,050	40,280	25,59,793
35	606	3,43,202	16,73,763	2,64,422	3,09,740	21,060	1,73,834	1,73,834	38,760	34,326	26,89,739
24	430	1,71,800	7,96,936	1,94,615	3,67,881	24,168	2,02,191	2,02,191	30,853	54,194	18,73,029
15	467	2,10,206	9,86,870	1,78,390	1,83,445	35,955	1,48,571	1,48,571	47,760	48,369	17,77,931
41	533	2,18,164	12,48,686	3,05,187	2,92,011	34,310	1,51,285	1,51,285	41,426	72,464	22,96,654
...	328	1,07,951	5 13,945	1,97,476	1,15,683	21,304	84,613	84,614	16,795	34,549	10,68,979
25	495	1,51,866	8,97,026	2,87,887	2,77,217	19,305	1,23,818	1,23,818	53,270	61,490	18,43,831
25	457	2,38,197	6,01,811	2,72,865	2,71,845	21,393	1,47,468	1,47,468	43,515	65,091	15,71,456
20	557	1,12,591	12,60,150	3,17,206	2,54,247	18,228	71,651	71,651	15,149	55,042	20,63,324
26	262	1,06,066	4,28,554	1,67,780	89,297	7,912	29,203	29,202	7,874	24,887	7,84,709
...	368	1,85,447	2,90,032	1,64,349	87,483	7,647	...	...	10,175	21,195	5,30,881
...	6,445	23,43,098	1,16,41,006	33,23,452	28,08,884	2,75,338	14,84,168	14,84,169	4,86,422	5,76,847	2,20,80,286
25	553	1,70,881	8,87,446	2,34,290	1,97,524	12,088	60,458	60,457	36,512	21,015	15,09,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	66
20	386	1,64,628	6,55,547	92,377	92,756	9,073	30,903	30,905	21,518	13,570	9,46,649
12 to 15	422	1,67,672	4,21,010	1,78,410	66,513	6,382	36,574	36,574	9,674	14,138	7,69,275
...	1,361	5,03,181	19,64,003	5,05,077	3,56,793	27,611	1,27,935	1,27,936	67,704	48,723	32,25,782
30	513	2,43,228	1,24,872	1,77,751	86,743	7,370	38,235	38,234	9,663	25,810	5,08,678
31 to 43	486	2,94,785	1,06,298	3,28,121	1,23,717	10,287	61,337	61,337	16,235	33,597	7,40,929
44	165	69,319	69,998	4,830	13,404	813	3,746	3,745	10,088	7,764	1,69,388
33	320	1,38,173	82,418	1,10,871	1,36,978	11,994	36,626	36,626	2,203	21,969	4,39,685
...	1,484	7,45,505	3,83,586	6,71,573	3,60,842	30,464	1,39,944	1,39,942	38,189	89,140	18,53,680
...	25,722	1,21,53,923	3,85,85,893	1,04,60,877	1,39,44,661	12,40,463	37,93,741	38,90,771	56,82,649	34,86,635	8,10,85,190

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9	10—14	0—9	10—14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,219	435,763	473,234	172,713	74,396	169,806	65,968	1,391,880	517·63
Bankoora	215,007	306,802	339,681	152,282	66,857	154,690	49,356	1,069,668	408·11
Beerbhoom	179,956	243,758	269,009	104,594	41,287	105,930	33,255	797,833	455·40
Midnapore	535,482	787,885	838,140	356,485	163,730	363,467	121,809	2,631,516	507·42
Hooghly	284,590	337,403	367,534	132,768	58,968	132,806	47,951	1,076,710	878·94
Howrah	146,135	221,598	223,968	100,394	42,898	100,016	32,337	721,211	1,515·15
Total	1,688,389	2,333,209	2,511,566	1,019,236	448,136	1,025,995	350,676	7,688,818	551·21
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
Calcutta	67,528	363,881	170,495	51,505	31,360	45,805	18,514	681,560	34,078·00
24-Pergunnahs	321,431	606,311	553,714	275,461	107,506	270,656	78,385	1,892,033	895·00
Nuddea	322,107	459,354	532,106	245,546	97,247	237,037	72,788	1,644,108	581·45
Jessore	351,944	550,821	598,087	270,529	119,984	262,978	86,428	1,888,827	645·75
Khoolna	206,738	368,504	330,786	176,811	72,666	175,441	53,444	1,177,652	567·00
Moorshedabad	275,739	324,274	324,421	213,456	57,396	251,883	57,020	1,228,450	573·76
Total ...	1,545,487	2,673,145	2,509,609	1,233,308	486,159	1,243,830	366,579	8,512,630	705·39
Rajshahye Division.									
Dinagepore	435,274	482,402	440,434	246,077	83,568	241,822	61,532	1,555,835	377·90
Rajshahye	202,667	375,987	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	52,936	1,313,336	563·90
Rungpore	365,078	654,955	613,506	298,643	108,214	305,858	84,288	2,035,464	591·88
Bogra	143,233	240,307	228,841	133,194	45,415	135,954	33,783	817,494	563·01
Pubna	245,726	383,618	407,043	216,344	77,949	218,240	59,198	1,362,392	740·83
Darjeeling	30,151	80,313	61,343	30,105	12,628	27,137	11,788	223,314	191·85
Julpigoree	125,573	224,273	186,506	101,863	38,523	101,236	28,951	681,352	230·03
Total ...	1,547,702	2,441,855	2,342,615	1,231,413	439,461	1,231,367	332,476	8,019,187	462·17
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	439,736	663,180	701,606	384,257	153,146	394,141	124,326	2,420,656	865·76
Furreedpore	339,417	502,531	536,236	275,629	114,931	277,601	90,392	1,797,320	792·02
Backergunge	436,443	647,603	613,044	325,997	130,843	333,718	102,760	2,153,965	590·45
Mymensingh	618,795	1,011,349	938,192	557,719	219,548	584,531	160,847	3,472,186	540·35
Total ...	1,834,391	2,824,663	2,789,078	1,543,602	618,468	1,589,991	478,325	9,844,127	657·72
Chittagong Division.									
Chittagong	259,960	315,030	394,016	217,284	83,554	213,542	66,741	1,290,167	502·60
Noakhally	188,028	272,023	274,064	173,117	63,587	174,561	52,341	1,009,693	615·29
Tipperah	312,482	516,632	486,075	279,890	115,277	293,126	91,935	1,782,935	715·75
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	20,714	59,566	47,720	Not separately censused.				107,286	19·80
Total ...	781,184	1,163,251	1,201,875	670,291	262,418	681,229	211,017	4,190,081	345·77
Total for Bengal ...	7,397,153	11,436,123	11,354,743	5,697,850	2,254,642	5,772,412	1,739,073	38,254,843	542·40

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
656	383	369	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	...	...	Bengali.		
21	4	107	920,372	45,312	...	...	103,747	105	...	...	Bengali and Sonthali.		
68	32	422	593,179	169,752	...	71	34,289	20	...	...	Bengali.		
73	12	1,417	2,350,608	171,412	...	31	107,788	175	...	...	Ditto.		
162	69	402	881,275	192,685	...	19	2,053	45	...	...	Ditto.		
826	810	435	565,973	152,806	...	47	194	120	...	...	Ditto.		
1,806	1,310	3,152	6,429,150	999,191	...	191	253,530	488	...	...			
12,516	9,818	6,663	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,394	...	...	Bengali.		
2,010	246	10,681	1,187,645	690,860	3	92	188	308	...	...	Ditto.		
105	75	7,117	689,224	947,390	...	143	...	54	...	...	Ditto.		
64	11	765	737,601	1,150,135	...	16	1	234	...	...	Ditto.		
17	17	929	572,665	603,995	...	5	...	24	...	...	Ditto.		
68	18	156	705,481	516,483	...	87	6,146	11	...	...	Ditto.		
14,780	10,185	26,311	4,336,753	4,112,036	169	3,036	6,335	3,025	...	...			
30	5	476	740,442	802,546	...	103	12,192	41	...	...	Bengali.		
41	1	63	278,938	1,033,927	...	46	290	30	...	...	Ditto.		
86	157	100	768,233	1,295,411	...	779	435	263	...	...	Ditto.		
7	5	3	154,296	661,100	...	66	2,000	17	...	...	Ditto.		
96	46	20	362,093	999,809	...	298	...	30	...	...	Ditto.		
1,218	163	1,115	170,156	10,010	...	40,597	...	55	...	...	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
215	18	124	449,575	222,475	...	2,668	6,214	63	...	...	Bengali.		
1,693	395	1,901	2,923,733	5,025,278	...	44,557	21,131	499	...	...			
223	189	10,064	935,481	1,473,799	...	89	401	410	...	...	Bengali.		
99	55	3,385	697,669	1,096,030	...	12	...	70	...	...	Ditto.		
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,462,712	...	6,080	...	133	...	...	Ditto.		
18	22	204	1,055,908	2,386,299	...	166	29,402	167	...	...	Ditto.		
400	289	18,229	3,369,439	6,418,840	...	6,347	29,803	780	...	...			
256	575	360	300,947	924,849	...	61,615	1,547	18	...	...	Bengali.		
10	56	575	248,097	760,597	...	309	26	23	...	...	Ditto.		
57	16	109	555,061	1,224,336	...	1,227	2,018	111	...	...	Ditto.		
15	1	2	12,787	4,868	...	74,128	13,504	1,981	...	...	Burmese dialects.		
338	648	1,046	1,116,892	2,914,650	...	137,279	17,095	2,133	...	...			
19,017	12,827	50,639	18,175,967	19,469,995	169	191,410	327,894	6,925	...	...			

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BEHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	290,246	558,132	599,871	213,184	94,416	218,407	84,994	1,769,004	852·53
Gya	382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,307	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	453·80
Shahabad	360,178	561,390	664,533	287,264	131,275	289,414	109,184	2,043,060	467·94
Durbhunga	458,212	811,292	892,291	396,846	162,847	404,972	133,707	2,801,955	840·16
Mozufferpore	460,701	802,142	883,448	342,806	160,426	133,057	389,566	2,711,445	902·61
Sarun	416,268	633,368	836,934	349,946	150,612	369,101	127,516	2,467,477	929·02
Chumparun	297,559	567,865	566,200	254,729	113,541	265,959	91,171	1,859,465	526·61
Total ...	2,665,819	4,554,091	5,120,260	2,138,577	944,424	1,986,139	1,047,246	15,790,737	666·87
Bhagulpore Division.									
Monghyr	359,169	571,431	640,790	292,156	123,485	303,866	104,293	2,036,021	519·12
Bhagulpore	350,707	585,779	620,422	299,861	119,225	307,793	99,616	2,032,696	481·00
Purneah	361,031	491,335	574,157	294,011	111,150	291,118	85,887	1,944,658	389·40
Maldah	149,297	224,138	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,760	36,611	814,919	428·67
Sonthal Pergunnahs	689,298	496,434	484,050	290,471	83,662	310,554	89,025	1,754,196	320·69
Total ...	1,909,502	2,469,117	2,566,050	1,304,237	482,563	1,345,091	415,432	8,582,490	418·39
Total for Behar	4,575,321	7,023,208	7,686,310	3,442,814	1,426,987	3,331,230	1,462,678	24,373,227	551·53
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,989	551,563	618,210	259,445	130,010	263,017	115,887	1,938,132	533·63
Ungool	4,538	29,846	28,947	15,497	6,861	16,371	6,221	103,743	117·76
Pooree	177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	63,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382·27
Balasore	176,530	288,218	325,584	127,243	66,177	129,281	58,122	994,625	483·77
Total for Orissa ...	736,760	1,158,030	1,260,738	524,684	266,676	534,563	236,807	3,981,498	440·38
Chota Nagpore Division.									
Hazaribagh	181,230	305,577	344,747	187,728	73,659	182,277	70,333	1,154,321	165·83
Lohardugga	316,852	436,138	486,677	295,266	118,359	300,141	98,520	1,735,101	143·69
Singbhoom	122,239	146,505	154,902	94,100	30,812	86,243	32,926	545,488	145·34
Manbhoom	218,912	321,849	342,464	190,472	80,878	194,418	63,247	1,193,328	287·76
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	839,233	1,210,069	1,328,790	767,566	303,708	763,079	265,026	4,638,238	171·84
Grand Total ...	13,548,467	20,827,430	21,630,581	10,432,914	4,252,013	10,401,284	3,703,584	71,247,806	472·69

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,662	570	346	1,565,153	200,989	1	266	...	18	...	...	Hindustani and Hindi.		
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.		
217	60	33	1,893,807	148,488	...	428	...	27	...	...	Ditto ditto.		
193	130	50	2,462,308	338,667	...	...	...	607	...	...	Ditto ditto.		
123	49	199	2,377,986	332,788	...	...	...	299	...	...	Ditto ditto.		
178	36	64	2,176,113	291,013	...	72	...	1	...	...	Hindi.		
140	12	1,948	1,590,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	...	...	Hindustani and Hindi.		
2,587	879	2,718	13,976,665	1,805,969	1	966	...	952	...	...			
602	343	379	1,839,160	191,769	...	56	3,706	6	...	...	Hindi.		
140	72	324	1,811,359	195,591	...	403	24,740	67	...	...	Hindustani and Hindi.		
114	134	133	1,138,740	805,271	...	249	2	15	...	...	Hindustani and Bengali.		
23	8	41	409,136	384,651	...	4	21,034	22	...	...	Bengali.		
196	229	5,286	828,408	146,092	...	31	773,954	...	...	...	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
1,075	786	6,163	6,026,803	1,723,374	...	743	823,436	110	...	...			
3,662	1,665	8,881	20,003,468	3,529,343	1	1,709	823,436	1,062	...	...			
128	218	2,373	1,882,466	52,807	...	85	...	55	...	...	Uriya.		
...	...	8	103,376	180	...	2	177	...	...	...	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	949	...	...	Uriya.		
96	38	941	969,211	24,250	...	3	...	86	...	...	Do.		
265	290	4,087	3,882,567	92,834	...	188	177	1,090	...	...			
223	95	518	929,432	145,234	...	669	88,142	8	...	...	Hindi.		
97	38	82,331	950,493	85,910	...	...	616,232	...	...	...	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
129	62	4,564	231,283	3,333	...	...	...	306,117	...	...	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
81	35	1,416	972,508	53,255	...	2	166,029	2	...	...	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
530	230	88,829	3,083,716	287,732	...	671	870,403	306,127	...	...			
23,474	15,012	152,436	45,145,718	23,379,904	170	193,978	2,021,910	315,204	...	...			

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah.		Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
No. 2 Party—(Eastern Bengal).	F. Grant, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.	District Chittagong, Sudder subdivision.	...	...	505
		District Tipperah, pergunnah Serail.	...	...	Portion of 16 villages.
		District Backergunge, Dakhin Shahbazpore.	...	...	Office work ...
No. 4 Party—(Western Dooars).	Mr. H. T. Hanby, Surveyor in temporary charge; Colonel W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent in charge.	District Julpigoree—			
		Traverse survey ...	...	...	.....
		Cadastral survey ...	...	...	.....
		Forest survey ...	...	...	.....
		Waste land survey	...	...	.....
		Bhutan boundary survey, triangulated.	...	...	.....
		Traverse	...	...	.....

FISCAL.

Provinces for Season 1890-91, *or from 1st October* 1890 *to end of Field Season.*

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1890-91, or from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	REMARKS BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	No. 2 PARTY.
				On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.
440	349	1,27,637 0 4	...	Siddon's 4″ and congregated 1″ maps proved fairly reliable, but were not used for boundaries, as these had altered very much.
				On demarcations in the field.
924 acres.	23	28,208 11 0	...	The demarcation was done by the Settlement Department, and consisted of a few clods of earth with a small bamboo stuck in them. These scarcely lasted the year of traverse survey. Demarcation maps of the most sketchy description were supplied by the Settlement Department, and were of little or no value.
				General.
...	...	3,225 8 2	...	In Serail the fields were large, averaging 0·6 acres, and the work was quickly got over—about the 31st March. In Chittagong the fields were very small, averaging 0·19 acres. The village sites met with were very large and intricate. The progress was necessarily very slow, and the outturn was still more diminished by the early setting in of the rains. Much fever prevailed during the latter end of the season amongst the field hands, but no deaths. In office constant illness of the hands told severely on the progress of the work.
				No. 4 PARTY.
				On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.
...	46,128			The survey maps have been compared with the old settlement maps with very much the same results as were reported last year. The boundaries of mâl jotes were found to agree very fairly well, but, as before, the boundaries of "time-expired" and "arable waste land" jotes have given much trouble in identifying them owing to encroachments, changes among the cultivators, and other causes.
...	240			
				On demarcations in the field.
...	174			In almost all instances met with in the present year, where jotes were bounded by waste lands or ran into waste land, there was no demarcation at all, particularly in Bhaltea pergunnah, where, however, many jotes so situated were demarcated after survey, and amins had to be sent back to enter the details. We were required to survey a large number of jotes which had been newly allotted in waste lands, but not cleared for cultivation. Many of these were demarcated after the ground had been surveyed, and in such cases the limits were shown as pointed out by the jotedars, when they chose to point them out, or were omitted altogether. In those that were demarcated before survey, the demarcation often consisted merely of wisps of growing grass tied together, or plantain stalks made to stand by splitting them up so as to form a sort of tripod. The proprietors themselves of some of these newly-allotted jotes were unable to point out their boundaries to the surveyors, and again in some cases the same plot of land had been allotted to more than one man. All these circumstances combined to cause confusion and delay to
...	58·9	1,56,902 0 0	...	
...	25			
...	76 linear miles.			

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah.		Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
No. 8 Party—Orissa.	H. R. Littlewood, Esq., Assistant Superintendent in charge.	Traverse survey—			
		District Pooree ...	...	1,108	.....
		„ Cuttack ...	...	1,221	.....
		Cadastral survey—	...	...	.....
		On scale of 16 inches = 1 mile.			
		Government Estate.			
		District Pooree ...	...	815	.....
		„ Cuttack ...	...	856	.....

FISCAL—*continued.*

Provinces for Season 1890-91, *or from* 1*st October* 1890 *to end of Field Season*—continued.

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1890-91, or from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	REMARKS BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				the survey, which was increased in one locality in particular where the pillars of some old demarcation were still standing, though there had been a fresh division of the land, and they were no longer required. The demarcation maps supplied by the Settlement Officer tended more to mislead the surveyors than to guide them, as in the majority the portions of the jotes *enter, &c.*, and the shape of the boundaries bore no resemblance to the localities they were supposed to represent, and the names of jotedars entered on them were the only information that was practically of any use.
				General.
				The cadastral survey of all jote land has been completed, and has exceeded the estimated area for the season by about 52 square miles; also the whole of the district, including the reserved forests, is now traversed in advance for 4″ survey. The party remained in the field again till the end of May, but the district becomes so unhealthy at the beginning of April that the outturn for that month and May hardly justified our remaining out. An epidemic of cholera broke out early in April and spread over the whole district, occasioning many deaths in the ranks of the native establishment. A large number of both Europeans and natives were prostrated with fever for various periods, and many of the sub-surveyers, especially those working in the forests, had to be sent to their homes early in the season. A very large area remains for topographical survey if the party is to return to the Dooars next year, and it will be impossible to complete the survey in one season with the party at its present strength. The fact of the survey of the whole district, including forests, not having been completed this season, is due to the programme drawn up last year being much too large, considering the very difficult nature of the country and the number of sub-surveyors in the party, many of whom are unable to use a plane-table. The work done on the Bhutan boundary has already been reported on. A field book survey of the whole of the Julpigoree-Cooch Behar boundary has been completed.
				Pillars were fixed along 10 miles of boundary by the Bhutan boundary survey party.
				No. 8 PARTY.
466·77 494·41 ... 361·62 320·03	153,912	.....	...	*On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.* Maps of previous surveys were not used as guides to the boundaries. The plans surveyed on 16″ scale are being reduced by pentagraph for comparison with old 4″ maps of Pooree and Cuttack. No comparison can be made in the pergunnahs of Serail and Chowbiskud, as these were surveyed topographically in former years.
				On demarcations in the field.
				In Pooree district, when field operations were commenced in December 1890, no demarcation existed in pergunnahs Kodhur, Audhari, and Manikpatna The villagers were induced to put up marks, and these were bamboo stakes, which were often pulled up and necessitated calls for fresh marks.

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah.		Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
Burdwan Raj Detachment.	T. Shaw, Esq., Assistant Surveyor in charge.	Bankoora ...	...	...	535 chaks in 85 villages.
		Burdwan ...	...	...	
		Beerbhoom ...	...	...	
					Relaying boundaries of 21 mouzahs.
Calcutta Survey	Colonel W. H. Wilkins, s.c., Deputy Superintendent in charge.	Calcutta, Sootanuty taluk.	...	...	.....

FISCAL—*continued.*

Provinces for Season 1890-91, *or from* 1st *October* 1890 *to end of Field Season*—concluded.

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1890-91, or from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	REMARKS BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	In the remaining pergunnahs surveyed in detail during the season, bamboo stakes were used in the majority of villages, and mud pillars were erected only in some places. In the Cuttack district the demarcation in the High Level Canal tract was not good, as bamboo stakes had been used. In the Jagutsingpur tract the demarcation was good. Conical-shaped mud pillars 2½ feet high with a bamboo planted in the centre were erected on the village boundaries, and the trijunctions had three stakes instead of one as on the village boundaries. *General.* In the Kanika estate 55 villages remain for the settlement of disputed boundaries, in consequence of which the records have been held in abeyance. In Kujang one village remains. This dispute will, in all probability, be settled by the first week in August. If the supply of rough mujmiles (guides' maps) by the Settlement Department could be arranged for, not drawn to scale, but merely showing mouzahs and portions of mouzahs, it would be a great help to both the Settlement and Survey Departments. At present only lists of villages are supplied, and apparently no uniform system of spelling of names is adopted. At the commencement of the season work was much retarded on account of the standing crops, and the country being under water. On an average 40 patwaries, 132 newly trained and 313 previously trained amins were employed monthly during the season. Their average outturn was 6½ acres a day approximately, and this in some measure retarded the progress of the work. Some delay was also caused by small fields in the High Level Canal tract which averaged ·18 of an acre.
				BURDWAN RAJ DETACHMENT. *On demarcations in the field.*
...	...	18,827 0 0	..	There were no demarcations of any kind. *General.* The work undertaken by this detachment during season 1890-91 was of such a peculiar nature that tabulation on this form of simply cadastral survey completed would be misleading. The first part of the field season was taken up in relaying the boundaries of 24 mouzahs, district Bankoora, according to old revenue survey and thakbust maps; the latter portion in surveying numerous small patches of cultivation scattered throughout the Burdwan district and other similar plots in district Beerbhoom. The office work consisted principally of comparison of thakbust maps with cadastral surveys completed since 1888-89 up to date, as the boundaries pointed out by estate officials were found to disagree very much (especially in district Bankoora) with those shown on the old maps.
				CALCUTTA SURVEY.
...	...	20,174 11 0	...	Surveyed only boundaries of holdings in Sootanuty.

E.—

5.—*Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Divisions.	Demand.				
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
				Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,12,334	5,67,377	87,79,711	79,24,652	17,433
Presidency	50,89,804	2,10,616	53,00,420	49,33,015	31,148
Rajshahye	49,94,035	1,17,887	51,11,922	48,75,244	43,140
Dacca	34,35,400	2,98,518	37,33,918	31,97,068	48,469
Chittagong	26,06,169	1,66,048	27,72,217	24,31,289	55,890
Patna	81,94,021	5,24,747	87,18,768	76,63,156	23,692
Bhagulpore	33,62,000	2,10,877	35,72,877	32,52,289	25,400
Orissa	18,91,250	1,41,877	20,33,127	17,97,051	38,755
Chota Nagpore	3,82,684	8,479	3,91,163	3,56,394	19,393
Total ...	3,81,67,697	22,46,426	4,04,14,123	3,64,30,158	3,03,300

6.—*Land*

1	2	3	4	5
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1889-90.		Revenue for 1890-91.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,47,93,894	3,51,77,994	3,47,82,308	3,51,68,168
Do. added to revenue-roll during present year ...	12,656	30,350	85,632	89,819
Do. taken off revenue-roll during present year ...	22,085	...	27,894	...
Collections from Government estates	33,18,363	34,57,478	33,27,651	33,27,906
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	1,129	...	383
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	...	1,76,956	...	1,63,247
Total ...	3,81,02,828	3,88,43,907	3,81,67,697*	3,87,49,523

(*a*) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, owing to the arrear collections arrear balances and collections again are taken into account in column 8. There is also

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1890-91.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COLLECTIONS.				NET BALANCES.			
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Arrear.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,94,463	19,372	83,55,920	16,023	2,70,249	1,37,519	4,07,768	41,150
1,63,265	4,366	51,31,794	5,743	1,25,641	37,242	1,62,883	1,40,206
94,777	4,465	50,17,626	1,438	75,651	17,207	92,858	63,162
2,13,241	13,703	34,72,481	678	1,89,863	70,896	2,60,759	2,02,096
1,22,700	10,598	26,19,477	2,830	1,18,990	30,920	1,49,910	49,295
4,71,590	4,995	81,63,433	2,785	5,07,099	45,451	5,52,550	3,36,664
1,96,693	3,191	34,77,573	3,836	84,311	7,157	91,468	82,807
1,15,668	12,529	19,64,003	9,459	52,131	7,534	59,665	1,60,988
7,303	516	3,83,586	274	6,917	386	7,303	4,107
17,78,700	73,735	3,85,85,893	43,066	14,30,852	3,54,312	17,85,164	10,80,385

Revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	* The decrease is due to revision of settlements.
...	3,51,6*,168	(a) 11,36,113	...	...	
...	89,819	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
1,62,647	31,65,259	(a) 6,49,051	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	473	...	...	
1,62,647	3,84,23,246	17,85,637	1,071	1,61,673	

(Rs. 18,52,435) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, both a further difference of Rs. 43,066 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A—Legislative.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1890-91.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1. Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879.	The Hon'ble Mr. Nolan.	Provides a procedure under which the Court of Wards may assume the management of the estates of adult male proprietors when Government has decided that the proprietors are disqualified and the public interest requires that their property should be placed under State management.	Introduced and read in Council on the 7th March, 1891, and referred to a Select Committee on the 14th idem. The Report of the Select Committee has not yet been prepared.
2. Bill to repeal certain enactments and to modify certain other enactments.	The Hon'ble Mr. Allen.	To repeal certain obsolete enactments and to make formal amendments in certain other enactments.	Leave to introduce the Bill was obtained on the 13th December, 1890. The Bill will be further proceeded with at the next session of the Council.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1890-91 *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. I of 1891.			
1. An Act to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880.	The Hon'ble Mr. Allen.	To allow Collectors as distinguished from Collectors of Districts to make certificates under Section 7 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 16th March, 1891. Governor General's assent on the 23rd March, 1891.
Act No. II of 1891.			
2. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Hackney-carriages and Palanquins in Calcutta.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.	To improve the condition of the hackney-carriages and to protect weak, lame and sickly horses and ponies.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 9th August, 1891. Governor General's assent on the 11th September, 1891.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1890, *with the cost of Tribunals*

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers year* 1890, *with the*

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PROVINCE OF BENGAL. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	Sq. miles.			30	(*b*) 157	13	...	30	(*h*) 71	268
	Criminal...	138,957	69,282,581	(*a*) 30	44	(*c*) 133				(*d*) 45	(*e*) 2,388
	Revenue...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	138,957	69,282,581	30	74	290	13	...	30	116	2,656
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...										
	Criminal...	11,770	1,965,225	1	3	8	1	...	2	1	17
	Revenue...										
GRAND TOTAL ...		150,727	71,247,806	31	77	298	14	...	32	117	2,673

(*a*) District Judgeships and sessions divisions.
(*b*) Munsifs.
(*c*) Executive Divisions.
(*d*) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		
Original.		Appeals.						
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				Rs.	Rs.			
489,266	48,122	21,792	2,868					
180,584	(*f*)9,465	12,149	(*g*) 4,319	1,07,93,685	84,81,212			
11,854	1,130	666	16					
681,704	58,717	34,607	7,203	1,07,93,685	84,81,212			
15,778	1,836	955	160	80,490	1,54,984			
697,482	60,553	35,562	7,363	1,08,74,175	86,36,196			

	Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges ...	10	3
	District Judges ...	29	2
	Additional Judges ...	1	...
	Subordinate Judges ...	14	52
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	6	8
	Munsiffs	5	278

(*e*) Three hundred and ninety-eight Stipendiary and 1,990 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, seven are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, chapter VII	1	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII	4,196	3,394	3,145
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX	160	136	127
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X	4,657	4,551	4,387
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI	3,223	3,119	2,975
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII	185	173	159
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII	228	223	212
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV	7,599	7,477	7,406
Do. relating to religion, do. XV	52	39	33
Offences affecting the human body, chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,186	1,084	934
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	108	87	63
Hurt	16,841	13,687	7,896
Attempt at simple hurt	1	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	3,878	2,511	1,807
Criminal force and assault	47,008	35,486	16,450
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	599	325	268
Rape	166	113	92
Unnatural offence	85	63	57
Offences against property, chapter XVII. — Theft	34,270	26,612	15,687
Attempt at simple theft...	5	4	..
Extortion	1,012	519	369
Robbery and dacoity	386	270	171
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	768	474	365
Criminal breach of trust	2,894	1,901	1,443
Receiving of stolen property	1,858	1,750	1,698
Cheating	1,610	838	674
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	31	25	23
Mischief	9,969	6,987	4,206
Attempt at mischief	2	2	2
Criminal trespass	36,041	30,878	9,689
Attempt at criminal trespass	154	154	8
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, chapter XVIII	252	211	182
Criminal breach of contracts of service, chapter XIX	105	64	52
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX	4,420	2,192	1,317
Defamation, do. XXI	744	446	317
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII	3,010	2,302	1,225
Offences under special and local laws	114,482	111,209	95,396
Attempt at Salt Act	13	13	13
Total ...	302,199	259,319	178,848
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,730	4,970	4,329
GRAND TOTAL ...	308,929	264,289	183,177

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Bengal in the year 1890.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
14,950	4,794	8,806	52	1,298	
199	95	93	1	10	
6,602	2,009	4,490	4	99	
3,679	1,665	1,816	12	186	
194	66	119	1	8	
257	65	186	...	6	
10,436	604	9,775	...	57	
85	37	42	...	6	
1,854	848	628	21	357	
84	43	33	...	8	
12,376	6,839	5,033	12	492	
...	...	...	...	..	
3,191	2,173	891	3	124	
22,893	13,177	9,154	17	545	
530	336	162	...	32	
135	92	36	...	7	
66	36	23	...	7	
24,038	9,649	13,012	33	1,344	
...	...	...	...	...	
553	409	103	1	40	
673	418	196	6	53	
456	223	221	...	12	
1,719	999	623	4	93	
2,878	826	1,876	24	152	
897	597	256	4	40	
35	15	16	...	4	
6,212	3,472	2,476	4	260	
2	...	2	...	...	
15,238	8,305	6,291	26	616	
13	1	12	...	...	
355	323	68	4	60	
102	57	33	...	12	
1,751	1,388	261	7	95	
400	271	99	1	29	
1,631	1,076	515	1	39	
11,858	18,263	99,177	51	1,090	
13	...	13	...	...	
253,078	79,071	166,537	289	7,181	
6,970	3,306	3,297	21	346	
260,048	82,377	169,834	310	7,527	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under chapter VIC and section 485 ...	18	18
2. Proceedings under chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	3,096	11,499
3. Proceedings under chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	2,263	2,348
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, chapter X	1,101	2,554
5. Possession, chapter XII	(*a*)688	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under chapter XX, section 250	675	676
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	94	99
8. Maintenance, chapter XXXVI	804	804
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under chapter XLII	979	1,402
Total ...	9,718	19,400
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	161	194
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,879	19,594

N.B.—Besides the proceedings shown in this statement, there were four cases for the restoration of

4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under section 14	288	...	164	63	...
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	12,430	1	4,482	4,003	3,810
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	191,588	218	59,261	69,114	54,475
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	45,599	27	13,096	8,660	22,944
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	189	...	14	166	1
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,722	5	882	995	679
Courts of Sessions	3,250	20	1,134	1,521	...
Superior Courts	200	...	39	105	...
Total ...	256,206	271	79,072	84,627	81,909
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,064	21	3,305	2,285	970
GRAND TOTAL ...	263,270	292	82,377	86,912	82,879

STATEMENT—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1890.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
2	16	
4,358	6,714	
721	1,518	
385	2,150	
...	...	(*a*) Of these, 666 cases were decided during the year.
10	666	
75	22	
420	376	
196	1,203	
6,167	12,665	
68	112	
6,235	12,777	

abducted females under chapter XLVI, section 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1890.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	196	14·4	488	
4	130	11,055	2·1	7,886	
2,977	5,543	126,990	9·5	369,995	Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mofussil.
2	870	38,830	5·06	54,834	Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not traceable.
...	8	144	2·5	25	
89	72	1,739	9·06	6,331	
74	501	1,518	49·2	12,015	
...	56	112	31·5	408	
3,146	7,181	180,584	10·5	451,982	
137	346	4,222	...	13,233	
3,283	7,527	184,806	...	465,215	

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										
				IMPRISONMENT.							
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Rs.
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	2	...	...	62	...	...	...	50
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	305	9	...	6,836	3	9	...	5,819
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	23,252	907	...	94,689	1,122	8,087	1,175	80,739
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	703	34	...	30,906	9	44	...	29,263
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	111	...	...	4	49	32	...	2
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	432	15	...	903	39	399	168	723
Courts of Sessions	...	192	...	1,260	12	...	91	26	58	25	11
Superior Courts	25	19	...	55	..	...	6	2	...	...	3
Total ...	25	211	...	(a) 26,120	977	...	133,497	1,250	(b)8,629	1,368	1,16,610
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	836	46	132	2,123	81	73	16	1,972
GRAND TOTAL ...	25	211	...	26,956	1,023	132	135,620	1,331	8,702	1,384	1,18,582

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in the statement, 1,368 persons were warned and discharged; 263 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts under Act I of 20 persons were ordered to get their children vaccinated; 118 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare.

(*a*) One person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a term, part of which was undergone in solitary confinement who has been shown in this column.

(*b*) Of these, 1,407 persons were ordered, under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish recognizance to keep the peace in addition to the other punishment to

* Out of this one person was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court, but was on a reference to the Full Bench acquitted and discharged.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1890.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	...	...	...	529	479	58	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
927	86	3	1	...	47,227	41,348	818	90	201	20	...	...	2	1	...	3
2,881	839	219	13	...	6,73,585	5,97,196	33,580	4,649	15,809	4,746	47	...	535	443	144	82
1,633	7	1	...	...	80,422	77,616	3,096	383	338	11	...	...	8	1	...	5
1	1	...	...	...	65	5	...	...	40	70	...	...	23	23	3	1
158	13	9	...	...	11,677	9,500	524	85	311	205	9	...	19	18	2	5
40	28	10	1	1	24,007	4,577	90	7	177	403	675	33	1	15	10	2
1	...	1	...	1	3,555	3,500	...	...	...	12	35	8	...	...	2	...
15,651	976	243	15	2	8,41,067	7,34,221	38,166	5,214	16,878	5,467	766	41	588	501	161	98
231	36	7	...	...	17,672	13,985	584	155	552	168	23	...	33	43	14	1
15,882	1,012	250	15	2	8,58,739	7,48,206	38,750	5,369	17,430	5,635	789	41	621	544	175	99

1882; 162 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 22 vagrants were sent to the work-house; 4 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with by them; which they were sentenced, and 397 persons were required to find sureties, as also to give recognizances.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5*A*.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1890.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (*Sections* 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	75	...	231	3	139	3	84	5	9	3	28	1	581
" 380 "	27	...	98	2	52	2	40	3	16	1	6	1	248
" 381 "	4	...	22	...	11	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	46
" 382 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411 "	2	1	14	...	9	...	13	1	7	...	5	4	56
" 412 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in " 443 "	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
5. Ditto, by night, as defined in " 444 "	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
6. House-breaking, as defined in " 445 "	1	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	15
7. Ditto by night, as defined in " 446 "	1	...	8	1	8	1	11	1	1	1	2	3	38
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	110	1	389	6	225	7	159	10	39	5	41	9	1,001
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	27	1	21	1	15	1	13	...	4	...	83
GRAND TOTAL	110	1	416	7	246	8	174	11	52	5	45	9	1,084

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5*A*.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1890—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments. (*Sections* 3 *and* 4.)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	9	6	30	6	21	72
„ 380, „ ...	...	5	4	13	2	11	35
„ 381, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411, „ ...	...	...	...	6	2	8	16
„ 412, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Ditto ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... „ 445, „ ...	...	1	...	5	2	...	8
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	...	...	4	1	8	13
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 194, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 195, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 211, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ and 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... „ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... „ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... „ 390, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 393, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... „ 394, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 413, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 463, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 466, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 467, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 468, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 469, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Ditto ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
15. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Total ...	...	16	12	60	13	52	153
[1]Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	16	12	60	13	52	153

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1890—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, *Act VI,* 1864, *on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1877 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Gambling Act II of 1876 ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Section 34, of Police Act V of 1861	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 44, Railway Act IV of 1879	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 183, „	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 193, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 212, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 224, „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 241, „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 251, „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 254, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 269, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 279, „	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 291, „	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 323, „	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ 325, „	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 324, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 352, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 354, „	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 377, „	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
„ 379, „	...	...	20	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ 381, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 406, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 408, „	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 426, „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 454, „	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	25	...	41	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	96
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Grand Total ...	28	...	43	...	22	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	103

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,250	Total number of convicted persons who might have been, but were not whipped—22,382.
Ditto of other punishments	165,284	
Percentage of whipping ...	·75	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	
Total number of whippings awarded	90	
Ditto of other punishments	3,209	
Percentage of whipping ...	2·7	

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	*Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts* ...	6,130	1	875	3,046	...	597	1,264	11	99	1	236	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	12,307	17	3,345	4,712	...	1,560	2,116	5	96	8	448	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,479	1	757	368	9	104	155	...	14	...	71	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	481	...	75	251	...	58	61	1	23	...	12	...	
Total ...	20,399	19	5,052	8,377	9	2,319	3,597	17	233	9	767	...	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	1,443	...	1,270	519	...	30	89	21	785	122	106	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	2,824	...	2,411	739	...	3	50	3	524	466	208	...	
„ Superior Courts	2,146	1	772	550	16	174	453	1	123	...	56	...	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	44	...	12	14	...	...	...	...	14	3	1	...	
Total ...	6,457	1	4,465	1,822	16	207	592	25	1,446	591	371	...	
Grand Total ...	26,856	20	9,517	10,199	25	2,526	4,189	42	1,679	600	1,138	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.

† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.											SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	115,899	17,404	13,284	3,292	9,970	1,638	4,437	5,417	6,730	2,114	179,685	184,879	828	137	185	7	331	16	371	186,754
Small Cause Courts ...	21,713	4,919	2,417	1,047	8,467	1,802	510	522	1,781	616	43,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	5,085	477	484	82	267	63	37	128	102	81	6,806	655	5	1	1	...	5	5	2	674
Chief Courts of Districts ...	53	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	58	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total ...	142,250	22,800	16,187	4,422	18,704	3,503	4,984	6,067	8,615	2,811	230,343	185,555	835	138	186	7	336	21	373	187,451
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,727	436	1,047	102	655	88	77	228	362	339	5,061	2,009	...	...	9	...	1	2	9	2,030
Total of Civil Courts ...	143,977	23,236	17,234	4,524	19,359	3,591	5,061	6,295	8,977	3,150	235,404	187,564	835	138	195	7	337	23	382	189,481

II.—REVENUE COURTS.																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,705	14	131	54	2	179	17	12	6,114
												5,201	10	40	16	15	39	5	23	5,349
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,906	24	171	70	17	218	22	35	11,463
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	175
Total of Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,080	24	172	70	17	218	22	35	11,638
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts	4,886	2,373	2,032	811	8,339	2,790	4,223	214	431	18	26,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	128	...	39	7	37	15	5	11	33	11	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,014	2,373	2,071	818	8,376	2,805	4,228	225	464	29	26,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	148,991	25,609	19,305	5,342	27,735	6,396	9,289	6,520	9,441	3,179	261,807	198,644	859	310	265	24	555	45	417	201,119

7.—(*cont.*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890—concluded.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																				
	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	20,741	1,001	7,417	4,662	270	812	25	489	31	535	405	...	14	2	2	12	...	312	36,730	403,169	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,794	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	731	154	21	211	18	127	1	60	2	9	196	...	...	2	...	8	...	41	1,581	9,061	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	24	2	3	5	2	2	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	294	3	358	439	
Total ...	21,496	1,157	7,441	4,878	290	941	31	554	36	544	601	...	14	12	4	20	294	356	38,669	456,463	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,559	...	215	310	19	4	...	...	12	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2,173	9,264	
Total of Civil Courts ...	23,055	1,157	7,656	5,188	309	945	31	554	48	574	609	...	14	12	4	20	294	372	40,842	465,727	

II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,114
																				5,349
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,463
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Total of Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,638
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,117
Superior Courts ...	4	21	...	6	8	90	...	1	5	1	35	...	...	18	...	6	4	34	233	519
Total ...	4	21	...	6	8	90	...	1	5	1	35	...	...	18	...	6	4	34	233	26,636
Grand Total ...	23,059	1,178	7,656	5,194	317	1,035	31	555	53	575	644	...	14	30	4	26	298	406	41,075	504,001

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	82,525	2,00,220	65,122	49,905	4,904	...	...	...	493	2,36,77,797	
Small Cause Courts	6,295	19,958	9,991	7,423	127	...	...	...	...	28,72,583	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	239	1,920	1,784	884	...	3,476	418	316	24	2,52,94,573	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	3	19	73	69	178	20	39	38	33,72,850	
Total ...	89,059	2,22,101	76,916	58,285	5,100	3,654	438	355	555	5,52,17,803	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3,001	4,357	1,163	599	45	37	5	...	57	4,26,849	
Total of Civil Courts ...	92060	2,26,458	78,079	58,884	5,145	3,691	443	355	612	5,56,44,652	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	2,137	2,941	595	392	35	9	1	1	3	2,48,880	
Collector's Court	1,097	2,598	867	685	69	19	3	1	10	3,86,573	
Total ...	3,234	5,539	1,462	1,077	104	28	4	2	13	6,35,453	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	107	49	7	11	1	...	...	...	...	7,924	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	3,341	5,588	1,469	1,088	105	28	4	2	13	6,43,377	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	6,198	11,742	3,436	3,803	568	370	...	...	...	23,47,875	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	6	162	74	44	233	22,59,995	
Total ...	6,198	11,742	3,436	3,803	574	532	74	44	233	46,07,870	
Grand Total ...	1,01,599	2,43,788	82,984	63,775	5,824	4,251	521	401	858	6,08,95,899	

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Court.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	4,88,164	...	67,780	67,007	20,744	1,62,028	2,022	705	283	68,474	18,766	80,355	36,293	146	66	
Small Cause Courts	48,263	...	7,613	5,016	6,307	17,220	121	45	23	6,125	1,932	3,861	397	46	30	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	12,683	...	1,486	1,394	383	3,034	124	32	6	2,183	685	3,156	1,996	210	70	
Chief Courts of districts	696	...	53	62	26	55	1	5	1	167	117	209	124	177	131	
Total ...	5,49,806	...	76,932	73,479	27,460	1,82,537	2,268	787	313	76,949	21,500	87,581	38,810	140	62	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	10,970	...	2,234	821	1,571	1,328	164	283	132	2,026	962	1,449	282	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	5,60,776	...	79,166	74,300	29,031	1,83,865	2,432	1,070	445	78,975	22,462	89,030	39,092	...	...	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	13,623	...	2,373	953	894	4,007	66	89	1	2,767	699	1,774	375	89	35	
District Courts	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	64	22	
Total ...	13,628	...	2,374	953	896	4,007	66	89	1	2,767	701	1,774	375	89	35	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts... ...	678	...	32	1	2	224	238	...	...	14	10	157	54	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	14,306	...	2,406	954	898	4,231	304	89	1	2,781	711	1,931	429	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	28,713	...	2,312	8,749	3,387	6,848	23	132	49	4,011	999	2,203	646	90	17	
Superior Courts	1,094	...	129	31	73	130	21	7	...	103	37	563	525	425	303	
Total ...	29,807	...	2,441	8,780	3,460	6,978	44	139	49	4,114	1,036	2,766	1,171	99	22	
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,04,889	...	84,013	84,034	33,389	1,95,074	2,780	1,298	495	85,870	24,209	93,727	40,692	...	...	

9.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890—concluded.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases—(Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	39,280	...	5,808	1,471	1,354	4,553	806	10	14	10,857	7,366	7,041	1,498	56	
Small Cause Courts	2,752	...	269	112	28	257	38	...	...	961	876	221	31	32	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	4,303	...	470	94	97	540	71	7	2	1,615	726	681	265	73	
Chief Courts of districts	9,697	...	689	145	165	5,915	199	6	1	660	349	1,568	437	56	
Total ...	56,032	...	7,236	1,822	1,644	11,265	1,114	23	17	14,093	9,307	9,511	2,231	56	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	682	...	235	25	45	100	68	...	...	70	64	75	33	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	56,714	...	7,471	1,847	1,689	11,365	1,182	23	17	14,163	9,371	9,586	2,264	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	762	...	160	6	14	82	7	...	...	306	100	87	6	38	
District Courts	480	...	13	19	...	50	...	...	...	353	20	25	1	30	
Total ...	1,242	...	173	25	14	132	7	...	...	659	120	112	7	34	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,712	...	383	9	...	497	81	...	...	81	...	661	359	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	2,954	...	556	34	14	629	88	...	...	740	120	773	366	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,755	...	343	149	176	117	9	1	...	471	335	154	16	28	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,755	...	343	149	176	117	9	1	...	471	335	154	16	28	
Grand Total ...	61,423	...	8,370	2,030	1,879	12,111	1,279	24	17	15,374	9,826	10,513	2,646	...	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	17,608	...	6	954	152	38	117	23	6,856	1,186	2,196	436	5,644	4,617	247	553	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	14,639	...	128	710	144	13	35	6	3,620	722	922	221	8,118	4,695	198	572	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Total ...	32,247	...	134	1,664	296	51	152	29	10,476	1,908	3,118	657	13,762	*9,312	230	1,125	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	634	1	21	71	60	1	6	13	200	27	64	115	55	20	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	32,881	1	155	1,735	356	52	158	42	10,676	1,935	3,182	772	13,817	9,332	...	1,125	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	823	...	17	21	16	...	4	21	351	74	105	57	157	69	92	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	57	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	17	1	11	4	14	13	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	880	...	17	21	21	...	9	21	368	75	116	61	171	82	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	826	...	...	74	4	...	...	...	211	41	57	17	422	360	413	62	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	4,647	...	472	97	...	...	...	...	1,883	40	243	168	1,744	1,241	191	57	
Total ...	5,473	...	472	171	4	...	...	...	2,094	81	300	185	2,166	1,601	218	119	
Grand Total ...	39,234	1	644	1,927	381	52	167	63	13,138	2,091	3,598	1,018	16,154	11,015	...	1,244	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890—concluded.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate Court.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	777	...	...	54	14	2	46	1	263	5	219	25	148	32	78	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	2,308	...	43	321	112	3	182	3	751	36	385	42	430	120	72	12	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,085	...	43	375	126	5	228	4	1,014	41	604	67	578	152	74	12	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	118	...	16	5	30	...	9	9	13	2	10	4	20	14	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	3,203	...	59	380	156	5	237	13	1,027	43	614	71	598	166	...	12	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	19	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	1	1	4	2	3	...	49	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	59	...	1	...	17	...	9	1	10	...	13	...	8	1	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	78	...	1	3	18	...	13	1	11	1	17	2	11	1	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees	267	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	123	4	40	13	71	36	141	1	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate decrees	223	...	21	7	...	...	...	...	112	...	17	8	58	33	155	3	
Total ...	490	...	21	23	...	...	...	...	235	4	57	21	129	69	147	4	
Grand Total ...	3,771	...	81	406	174	5	250	14	1,273	48	688	94	738	236	...	...	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	353,089	5,130	93,975	59,550	125,915	68,519	23,446	77,03,721	11,97,965
Small Cause Courts	36,543	591	3,834	6,209	21,538	4,371	223	2,52,226	89,364
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district	14,849	1,189	2,617	2,521	4,941	3,581	1,969	54,75,881	7,91,738
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,478	125	390	187	348	428	196	5,74,090	79,997
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	405,959	7,035	100,816	68,467	152,742	76,899	25,834	1,40,05,918	21,59,064
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	7,356	1	1,394	989	3,486	1,486	385	94,939	3,729
Total of Civil Courts ...	413,315	7,036	102,210	69,456	156,228	78,385	26,219	1,41,00,857	21,62,793
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	8,377	68	2,680	1,000	3,101	1,528	284	1,89,611	4,520
District Courts	1,466	372	393	246	297	158	2	38,112	500
Total ...	9,843	440	3,073	1,246	3,398	1,686	286	2,27,723	5,020
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	168	...	116	1	6	45	33	3,515	5
Total of Revenue Courts ...	10,011	440	3,189	1,247	3,404	1,731	319	2,31,238	5,025
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	24,902	1,106	4,995	14,180	3,762	859	297	2,47,701	3,26,175
Superior Courts	773	67	45	...	79	582	570	8	...
Total ...	25,675	1,173	5,040	14,180	3,841	1,441	867	2,47,709	3,26,175
GRAND TOTAL ...	449,001	8,649	110,439	84,883	163,473	81,557	27,405	1,45,79,804	24,93,993

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1890.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
433	1,449	9,878	5,118	42,599	1,250	27,353	97	6,674	89	19	8,568
79	234	2,213	928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,127
22	47	259	140	1,357	29	1,013	5	248	8	5	640
4	3	19	9	150	27	104	1	34	...	1	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
538	1,733	12,369	6,195	44,106	1,306	28,470	103	6,956	97	25	11,406
1	5	591	1,542	40	36	92	2	483	...	...	261
539	1,738	12,960	7,737	44,146	1,342	28,562	105	7,439	97	25	11,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	25	673	962	209	6	597	7	110	1	...	32
1	5	73	228	255	22	...	6	50	...	...	12
17	30	746	1,190	464	28	597	13	160	1	...	44
...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
17	30	748	1,193	464	28	597	13	160	1	...	52
80	107	889	1,724	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
2	4	...	2	13	...	12	...	4	...	...	...
82	111	889	1,726	13	...	12	...	52	...	...	...
637	1,879	14,597	10,656	44,623	1,370	29,171	118	7,651	98	25	11,719

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	71	17	1	18	14	...	1	20	18	...	...	...	221	232
Chief Courts of districts ...	328	80	31	67	62	9	...	79	86	25	1,18,865	4,171	6,409	2,721
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	399	97	32	85	76	9	1	99	104	25	1,18,865	4,171	6,630	2,953

13.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1890.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Jury Trials.							Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from	
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief Courts of districts (or officer specially empowered), acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	28	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	85	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XXVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Patna, and the 24-Pergunnahs. Other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session ...	Jurors(*a*) ...	5	285	...	230	33	22	37	46	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...	2	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	796	127	177	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (*b*)	9	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	417	1,175	315	33	22	37	46	825	145	205	

(*a*) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*) Ditto ditto in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1890.

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.						Died, escaped, or transferred, to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSION.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, section 191 (*b*) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (*c*) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province (1).	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Offences affecting life	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Hurt	...	7	2	...	...	9	...	9	...	6	2	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Criminal force and assault	...	44	2	...	...	46	...	46	...	23	23	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Criminal breach of trust	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Mischief	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Criminal trespass...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	3	7	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against special and local laws ...	...	70	59	...	...	129	...	129	...	101	28	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	142	67	1	...	213	...	213	...	142	68	1	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	...

MENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the province of Bengal in the year 1890.

DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.										REMARKS.
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																				
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.											
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35									36			37
													Of the total number of persons shown in								Of cases shown in column 30.		
													Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.		
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	
													(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	2	2	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	6	2	8	1	8	7	1	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	23	23	46	...	43	43	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	3	7	10	...	6	6	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	101	28	129	...	79	29	...	...	...	...	1	212	...	...	...	...	2	151	1	...	...	
...	2	2	142	70	212	1	152	153	1	...	...	...												

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																		
			COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.									
			Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Bengal.										Rs. A.										Rs. A.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Burdwan	12	324	2,324	8,431	2,786	433	1,435	4,181	19,914	18,758 12	...	4,460	51	57	...	103	...	4,671	3,662 8	
2	Bankoora	9	118	942	4,282	2,253	70	3,202	1,233	12,100	10,659 8	...	4,049	65	78	...	86	...	4,278	3,270 0	
3	Beerbhoom	5	291	794	4,297	999	182	618	1,851	9,032	8,096 4	...	2,011	116	13	...	46	..	2,186	1,776 8	
4	Midnapore	16	388	2,988	13,923	3,248	412	1,159	6,622	28,740	25,360 0	...	13,117	207	147	...	53	...	13,524	10,208 8	
5	Hooghly	9	177	1,881	5,204	1,772	381	605	5,206	15,226	14,157 0	...	2,091	93	55	...	40	...	2,279	1,815 4	
	Howrah	5	83	1,415	2,564	1,331	162	1,287	4,048	10,890	10,432 0	...	1,525	42	124	...	95	...	1,786	1,442 0	
6	24-Pergunnahs	18	239	5,122	9,943	4,923	763	6,729	11,928	39,647	37,533 4	...	8,806	183	1,500	11	27	1	10,528	8,008 4	
	Calcutta	1	71	1,022	20	936	763	49	560	3,421	42,058 4	...	4	1	36	2	...	2	45	85 8	
7	Nuddea	9	88	885	1,871	1,566	165	1,761	4,092	10,428	9,587 0	...	2,083	57	47	...	31	1	2,219	1,740 0	
8	Jessore	18	60	805	3,439	1,683	199	4,800	23,618	34,604	26,336 8	...	5,015	189	149	...	86	...	5,439	4,248 12	
9	Khoolna	10	66	1,064	2,281	1,583	232	4,431	11,577	21,234	17,285 0	...	2,813	73	226	...	41	...	3,153	2,462 4	
10	Moorshedabad	6	113	638	2,518	854	155	198	1,458	5,934	5,928 8	...	885	28	67	6	...	1	987	837 0	
11	Dinagepore	5	101	836	3,611	734	79	64	1,063	6,488	5,916 4	...	1,423	33	45	...	40	4	1,545	1,214 8	
12	Rajshahye	5	97	213	429	298	169	294	1,561	3,061	3,523 12	...	339	23	272	...	14	2	650	525 12	
13	Rungpore	7	217	1,926	5,088	1,599	164	76	6,727	15,797	14,147 0	...	1,852	47	1,507	...	52	...	3,458	2,605 12	
14	Bogra	1	178	489	839	1,245	80	110	2,443	5,384	5,040 8	...	1,728	44	86	...	...	...	1,858	1,423 8	
15	Pubna	5	241	1,003	2,198	1,145	105	262	5,140	10,094	8,860 8	...	1,329	31	40	...	146	...	1,546	1,408 4	
16	Darjeeling	3	6	110	16	100	6	...	59	297	623 0	...	10	...	2	...	...	1	13	10 12	
17	Julpigoree	3	48	856	677	557	49	12	536	2,735	3,075 0	...	257	24	187	...	3	...	471	340 0	
18	Dacca	11	421	2,337	3,549	2,584	418	1,042	7,184	17,535	18,035 8	...	2,301	246	332	3	716	...	2,998	2,618 8	
19	Furreedpore	10	104	1,326	3,964	1,524	114	9,524	10,762	27,318	21,247 4	...	1,849	55	85	1	93	...	2,083	1,718 0	
20	Backergunge	14	223	2,921	6,145	4,337	203	7,736	16,480	38,045	31,845 8	...	7,647	262	718	...	142	...	8,709	6,736 8	
21	Mymensingh	12	502	2,831	4,862	3,033	426	500	14,021	26,175	23,936 8	...	4,000	92	416	1	33	...	4,542	3,545 4	
22	Tipperah	12	223	2,793	8,745	2,898	221	2,199	9,432	26,511	22,002 0	...	3,772	41	367	...	125	...	4,305	3,234 12	
23	Chittagong	14	144	3,142	9,894	2,989	417	25,087	2,875	44,548	35,302 0	...	9,463	616	1,422	5	666	2	12,174	9,635 12	
24	Noakhally	12	134	2,002	7,053	2,901	320	5,944	11,667	30,021	24,191 12	...	5,645	157	920	..	335	1	7,058	5,546 4	
	Behar.																				
25	Patna	6	45	2,544	1,425	2,497	419	242	2,771	9,943	17,292 0	...	1,237	52	52	1	37	...	1,379	1,057 0	
26	Gya	5	62	1,617	595	1,217	362	218	1,788	5,859	11,094 8	...	385	10	68	...	23	14	500	476 0	
27	Shahabad	5	63	1,640	1,021	4,445	236	149	1,782	9,335	12,926 8	...	1,331	25	21	...	1	...	1,378	1,057 0	
28	Mozufferpore	7	77	2,382	4,978	3,018	339	150	4,440	15,384	18,329 4	...	5,245	404	27	...	...	1	5,677	4,267 8	
29	Durbhunga	7	40	1,453	2,130	1,930	325	57	3,046	8,981	11,881 8	...	2,621	36	9	...	304	...	2,970	2,488 8	
30	Saran	5	183	1,491	1,523	5,208	528	129	1,680	10,742	13,372 0	...	12,441	722	6	...	80	1	13,250	10,014 12	
31	Chumparun	4	94	1,212	3,935	2,531	89	17	1,000	8,878	9,382 4	...	6,636	47	7	...	1	...	6,691	5,036 12	
32	Monghyr	8	30	1,500	1,394	1,840	219	61	3,715	8,759	10,319 4	...	1,105	62	36	...	9	...	1,212	944 4	
33	Bhagulpore	6	35	893	2,198	1,491	630	35	4,854	10,136	12,071 4	...	1,769	45	14	...	5	...	1,833	1,381 4	
34	Purneah	4	33	973	2,208	717	90	177	7,155	11,353	10,816 8	...	940	13	123	...	59	...	1,135	958 12	
35	Maldah	4	33	452	1,731	985	50	27	1,313	4,591	4,285 4	...	864	33	36	...	31	1	965	791 0	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	61	209	...	432	58	212	2,651	3,623	3,269 8	844	1,140	67	41	...	3	...	2,095	1,597 4	
	Orissa.																				
37	Cuttack	4	158	1,186	3,819	650	92	28	306	6,239	6,270 0	...	619	25	90	...	38	...	772	671 4	
38	Angul	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0 12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Pooree	3	41	1,122	2,783	468	101	18	388	4,921	4,495 0	...	590	59	77	...	1	8	735	556 0	
40	Balasore	3	74	530	1,641	324	73	86	919	3,647	3,436 4	...	470	29	17	...	54	13	583	511 8	
	Chota Nagpore.																				
41	Hazaribagh	3	15	251	345	741	43	266	1,332	2,993	3,334 8	...	1,205	18	235	...	8	...	1,466	1,068 12	
42	Lohardugga	3	24	353	203	555	258	266	2,248	3,907	6,379 0	...	510	25	62	1	92	...	690	643 8	
43	Singbhoom	1	6	44	107	57	5	21	89	329	465 12	...	37	20	...	...	...	...	57	42 12	
44	Manbhoom	5	50	412	1,437	753	68	968	1,925	5,613	5,956 8	...	2,812	...	50	...	...	...	2,862	2,145 8	
	Office of the Registrar of Companies under Act VI of 1882 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	322	5,781	62,929	1,49,317	79,737	10,672	82,251	2,09,726	6,00,413	6,09,266 0	844	1,30,431	4,408	9,869	31	3,119	53	1,48,755	1,15,829 4	

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1890-91.

Total value of immoveable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	COMPULSORY.																
	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause *d*, section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15 0	54,062 15 7
34,80,196	4	113	1,522	540	2,179	2,161 4	...	160	...	3	13	63	180	804	25,222 8	10,528 15 3	19,656 6 7
16,05,857	2	124	430	264	820	868 12	...	44	...	5	6	36	48	381	14,974 4	4,471 4 9	12,154 3 6
14,09,059	3	78	363	121	565	566 4	...	76	...	4	23	87	62	422	10,743 0	4,667 15 0	7,583 8 6
41,12,230	22	202	3,658	534	4,416	3,938 12	1	68	2	...	7	164	113	1,137	39,787 4	11,253 1 0	28,403 9 10
23,21,215	5	101	2,565	487	3,158	2,917 4	...	64	...	6	7	57	164	716	19,175 8	7,299 3 0	13,739 13 0
18,13,415	8	127	1,217	294	1,646	1,612 8	1	70	...	11	14	58	79	519	13,766 8	6,168 1 0	10,446 12 5
75,92,113	12	281	9,358	1,722	11,373	10,531 12	2	161	2	14	19	186	367	2,178	56,725 4	18,504 5 0	36,074 3 6
3,44,47,876	3	23	89	343	458	1,868 12	8	65	...	9	26	41	767	1,566	44,272 8	25,574 5 0	16,912 5 7
14,51,648	13	136	4,406	1,337	5,892	5,760 4	...	123	...	4	18	79	113	487	17,529 4	6,352 12 9	14,486 0 10
15,96,497	7	193	30,566	1,460	32,226	25,718 12	...	66	...	4	3	193	126	1,038	56,568 0	13,505 11 0	37,993 2 0
13,61,155	4	105	7,883	691	8,683	7,153 12	1	45	...	4	1	113	66	876	27,081 0	8,440 10 0	18,851 0 5
11,69,757	6	57	397	287	747	963 12	1	105	...	12	17	26	158	243	8,149 4	4,263 11 0	6,938 11 4
9,24,224	2	26	1,047	293	1,368	1,409 4	...	44	...	16	6	41	80	288	8,716 0	3,888 14 0	7,670 2 4
9,17,307	10	19	539	335	903	1,106 8	...	105	3	2	34	23	103	236	5,588 0	4,012 5 0	5,330 11 2
20,77,683	18	53	678	699	1,448	1,644 0	...	72	2	22	34	192	123	435	18,692 12	7,818 13 0	12,818 13 11
9,20,575	10	23	2,407	256	2,686	2,349 12	...	22	1	7	11	58	30	222	8,905 12	2,487 4 0	4,018 1 5
10,69,484	5	33	2,168	476	2,682	2,571 4	1	77	2	3	10	65	66	461	13,156 0	5,312 8 0	9,069 5 1
3,52,557	3	8	35	93	139	226 8	...	...	...	1	...	3	71	50	860 4	573 4 0	716 12 4
8,29,998	5	15	149	152	321	520 0	...	9	...	25	34	36	106	93	3,971 0	2,539 6 0	2,815 0 3
37,17,921	54	162	299	4,068	4,583	6,105 4	2	147	2	18	76	179	344	1,624	27,355 4	14,339 11 0	19,631 15 11
14,75,236	2	109	2,236	1,407	3,754	3,628 8	...	60	1	2	6	69	141	1,248	26,837 12	9,830 3 0	19,201 6 10
34,36,245	11	250	8,760	3,157	12,178	10,611 8	1	54	...	1	4	148	210	1,859	49,409 8	20,180 9 0	31,945 5 0
33,04,504	89	89	416	3,429	4,023	4,513 4	1	108	8	22	118	412	253	1,220	32,459 0	14,366 0 0	22,663 15 6
31,08,338	21	298	972	2,970	4,261	4,472 12	...	71	...	15	42	280	207	1,060	29,993 8	8,207 1 0	22,802 4 3
29,41,560	6	138	2,528	5,451	8,123	8,243 8	1	39	...	12	74	304	259	1,169	53,337 4	8,138 5 9	30,519 8 9
21,65,952	11	189	3,214	6,031	9,445	9,412 8	...	34	...	10	26	144	126	1,001	39,286 8	8,087 9 0	25,458 2 4
70,55,272	1	37	431	378	847	1,680 0	1	22	...	4	3	44	201	1,118	20,117 0	18,964 2 0	9,889 8 11
39,24,370	3	58	316	210	587	1,064 0	...	19	...	5	3	7	108	650	12,710 8	12,264 8 0	7,246 11 7
43,99,719	1	94	190	377	662	900 4	...	20	...	3	2	48	101	522	14,963 12	6,096 11 0	8,557 5 8
52,35,772	...	138	970	899	2,007	2,679 0	1	15	...	5	16	135	187	1,145	25,335 12	10,619 4 0	13,331 6 1
43,39,953	4	164	878	493	1,539	1,937 4	...	2	...	1	11	72	119	854	16,315 4	7,852 9 9	10,735 15 0
43,37,920	...	106	686	363	1,155	1,591 12	...	26	...	...	2	50	135	598	25,082 8	9,227 15 0	12,780 0 3
22,49,468	...	36	692	1,190	1,918	3,068 12	...	3	...	2	4	70	58	256	17,499 12	3,803 14 0	9,223 0 7
31,40,370	...	203	353	327	883	1,104 4	...	3	...	1	...	39	84	658	12,379 12	6,924 12 3	9,553 3 2
38,03,399	...	394	740	826	1,960	2,239 8	1	4	...	3	3	41	86	727	15,708 0	5,684 15 0	10,092 0 11
20,58,916	6	40	440	148	634	841 12	...	2	...	4	20	121	76	425	12,625 0	5,603 4 0	6,795 8 9
7,44,083	7	26	317	187	537	569 8	...	31	3	6	4	21	27	212	5,781 12	2,129 13 0	4,751 10 3
5,42,096	...	30	752	401	1,183	1,237 4	...	18	...	1	5	12	87	124	6,176 0	1,470 12 0	5,012 3 7
14,41,118	2	38	408	166	614	696 4	3	38	2	1	...	26	122	254	7,797 8	4,290 10 0	5,907 14 3
...	2	8	...	...	10	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	51 0 0	...
6,86,274	2	12	227	975	1,216	2,176 0	...	68	13	2	...	18	91	177	7,551 0	1,521 14 0	4,642 3 9
7,01,437	2	32	378	134	546	591 0	...	15	...	2	...	18	61	148	4,598 12	1,782 14	3,525 13 10
9,36,978	...	46	275	159	480	545 8	...	2	...	...	2	80	24	147	4,956 12	2,412 14 0	4,213 7 3
23,95,277	...	24	269	108	401	605 0	1	...	...	1	1	30	75	358	7,627 8	,659 7 0	3,415 6 10
1,49,207	...	1	21	15	37	57 4	...	3	...	...	1	4	26	16	577 12	234	562 12 6
14,66,719	3	25	344	244	616	789 4	...	8	...	8	...	15	68	318	8,923 4	3,070	6,525 8 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,673 12 0	632 8 8
13,92,10,950	369	4,464	96,589	44,497	1,45,919	1,45,296 8	27	2,188	41	281	706	3,908	6,078	30,040	8,79,307 12	3,61,173 3 6	6,29,358 12 7

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1890.			Received during the year 1890.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,761	41	1,802	3,518	186	3,704	5,279	227	5,506
		Under-trial ...	25	1	26	679	34	713	704	35	739
Diamond Harbour ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	5	...	5	137	2	139	142	2	144
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	141	5	146	145	5	150
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	142	1	143	142	1	143
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	79	1	80	84	1	85
Baraset ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	2	5	193	6	199	196	8	204
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	136	3	139	141	3	144
Dum-Dum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	35	8	43	35	8	43
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	30	5	35	30	5	35
Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	116	4	120	116	4	120
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	103	2	105	103	2	105
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,134	...	1,134	1,980	55	2,035	3,114	55	3,169
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	433	7	440	448	7	455
		Civil ...	10	...	10	124	...	124	134	...	134
	European ...	Convicts ...	46	...	46	309	5	314	355	5	360
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	45	1	46	51	1	52
		Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	864	16	880	867	59	926	1,731	75	1,806
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	298	28	326	306	28	334
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	109	7	116	115	7	122
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	104	4	108	107	4	111
Ghattal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	79	5	84	79	5	84
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	39	6	45	41	6	47
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	280	70	350	286	71	357
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	156	18	174	157	18	175
Bhagulpore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	977	33	1,010	1,418	45	1,463	2,395	78	2,473
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	344	12	356	359	12	371
		Civil ...	5	...	5	22	...	22	27	...	27
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	167	9	176	173	9	182
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	167	8	175	171	8	179
Muddhepoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	140	2	142	141	2	143
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	145	5	150	153	5	158
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	167	3	170	168	3	171
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	132	6	138	140	7	147
Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,058	...	1,058	892	...	892	1,950	...	1,950
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	509	19	528	996	47	1,043	1,505	66	1,571
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	225	22	247	232	22	254
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
Nattore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	172	14	186	179	14	193
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	162	21	183	169	21	190
Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	91	2	93	93	2	95
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	95	1	96	96	2	98
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	786	8	794	1,460	32	1,492	2,246	40	2,286
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	112	18	130	118	19	137
		Civil ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	...	29
Manickgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	108	2	110	112	2	114
		Under-trial ...	3	2	5	101	4	105	104	6	110

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1890.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1890.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3,564	194	3,758	1,715	33	1,748	1,675·17	41·43	1,716·60	1,704·27	42·30	1,746·57
688	35	723	16	...	16	29·10	0·87	29·97			
133	2	135	9	...	9	2·87	0·02	2·89	8·90	0·11	9·01
143	5	148	2	...	2	6·03	0·09	6·12			
142	1	143	...	...	...	1·42	...	1·42	3·34	0·01	3·35
82	1	83	2	...	2	1·92	0·01	1·93			
191	7	198	5	1	6	5·01	0·12	5·13	8·03	0·21	8·24
140	3	143	1	...	1	3·02	0·09	3·11			
35	8	43	...	...	...	1·71	0·29	2·00	4·03	0·70	4·73
30	5	35	...	...	...	2·32	0·41	2·73			
114	4	118	2	...	2	2·05	0·01	2·06	6·08	0·10	6·18
99	2	101	4	...	4	4·01	0·09	4·10			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
1,932	55	1,987	1,182	...	1,182	1,149·16	0·14	1,149·30	1,174·18	0·28	1,174·46
422	7	429	26	...	26	19·11	0·14	19·25			
130	...	130	4	...	4	5·91	...	5·91			
308	5	313	47	...	47	43·10	...	43·10	45·22	0·01	45·23
50	1	51	1	...	1	1·98	0·01	1·99			
9	...	9	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·14			
949	54	1,003	782	21	803	797·99	17·31	815·30	811·67	18·13	829·80
298	28	326	8	...	8	12.30	0·82	13·12			
14	...	14	1	...	1	1·38	...	1·38			
115	7	122	...	...	...	3·29	0·26	3·55	6·59	0·33	6·92
100	4	104	7	...	7	3·30	0·07	3·37			
78	5	83	1	...	1	2·22	0·16	2·38	4·15	0·35	4·50
40	6	46	1	...	1	1·93	0·19	2·12			
279	71	350	7	...	7	9·83	1·62	11·45	15·65	1·93	17·58
156	18	174	1	...	1	5·82	0·31	6·13			
1,347	43	1,390	1,048	35	1,083	1,036·31	36·61	1,072·92	1,055·10	37·03	1,092·13
345	12	357	14	...	14	16·56	0·42	16·98			
27	...	27	...	...	...	2·23	...	2·23			
170	9	179	3	...	3	2·70	0·04	2·74	8·68	0·29	8·97
161	8	169	10	...	10	5·98	0·25	6·23			
141	2	143	...	...	...	2·47	0·04	2·51	10·95	0·30	11·25
150	5	155	3	...	3	8·48	0·26	8·74			
167	3	170	1	...	1	3·65	0·04	3·69	7·10	0·36	7·46
136	7	143	4	...	4	3·45	0·32	3·77			
919	...	919	1,031	...	1,031	1,039·58	...	1,039·58	1,039·58	...	1,039·58
819	45	864	686	21	707	597·22	15·87	613·09	608·59	17·04	625·63
222	21	243	10	1	11	9·34	1·17	10·51			
23	...	23	1	...	1	2·03	...	2·03			
177	14	191	2	...	2	3·45	0·16	3·61	8·39	0·85	9·24
160	20	180	9	1	10	4·94	0·69	5·63			
89	2	91	4	...	4	1·45	0·02	1·47	3·32	0·03	3·35
95	2	97	1	...	1	1·87	0·01	1·88			
1,302	27	1,329	944	13	957	854·78	8·01	862·79	868·84	9·13	877·96
112	18	130	6	1	7	12·70	1·11	13·81			
28	...	28	1	...	1	1·36	...	1·36			
108	2	110	4	...	4	1·79	0·01	1·80	5·91	0·11	6·02
99	6	105	5	...	5	4·12	0·10	4·22			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1890.			Received during the year 1890.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moonsheegunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	216	2	218	219	2	221
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	114	2	116	119	2	121
Hazaribagh ..	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	170	5	175	475	33	508	645	38	683
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	305	33	338	314	33	347
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	....	9	10	...	10
Giridhi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	349	34	383	354	34	388
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	277	20	297	278	20	298
Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	198	20	218	837	47	884	1,035	67	1,102
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	241	24	265	253	25	278
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	137	17	154	147	17	164
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	58	12	70	64	12	76
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	240	14	254	246	14	260
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	192	14	206	197	14	211
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	82	8	90	82	8	90
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	47	11	58	48	11	59
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	298	10	308	1,025	59	1,084	1,323	69	1,392
		Under-trial ...	20	1	21	273	23	296	293	24	317
		Civil ...	3	...	3	37	...	37	40	...	40
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	108	7	115	109	7	116
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	103	9	112	105	9	114
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	360	25	385	365	25	390
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	304	21	325	113	21	334
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	395	17	412	401	17	418
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	382	20	402	402	20	422
Oolooberiah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	84	6	90	86	6	92
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	58	6	64	59	7	66
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	241	12	253	568	29	597	809	41	850
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	139	8	147	139	8	147
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	108	6	114	108	6	114
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	65	1	66	68	1	69
Jungypore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	100	5	105	100	6	106
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	67	8	75	72	8	80
Dinagepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	237	4	241	521	32	553	758	36	794
		Under-trial ...	23	...	23	579	58	637	602	58	660
		Civil ...	3	...	3	28	...	28	31	...	31
Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	104	3	107	111	3	114
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	97	6	103	98	7	105
Gya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	229	9	238	795	45	840	1,024	54	1,078
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	560	36	596	581	36	617
		Civil ...	4	...	4	13	...	13	17	...	17
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	156	7	163	162	7	169
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	104	10	114	106	10	116
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	119	3	122	122	3	125
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	132	5	137	132	5	137

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1890—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1890.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
217	1	218	2	1	3	6·65	0·02	6·67	11·10	0·06	11·16
114	2	116	5	...	5	4·45	0·04	4·49			
484	26	510	161	12	173	173·85	8·30	182·15	190·27	10·29	200·56
306	32	338	8	1	9	15·54	1·99	17·53			
9	...	9	1	...	1	0·88	...	0·88			
350	34	384	4	...	4	6·40	0·67	7·07	12·76	0·96	13·72
274	20	294	4	...	4	6·36	0·29	6·65			
860	62	922	175	5	180	192·91	13·52	206·43	206·02	14·65	220·67
237	24	261	16	1	17	12·77	1·13	13·90			
4	...	4	2	...	2	0·34	...	0·34			
132	16	148	15	1	16	2·67	0·27	2·94	6·07	0·63	6·70
64	12	76	...	...	...	3·40	0·36	3·76			
242	12	254	4	2	6	5·56	0·13	5·69	10·78	0·31	11·09
190	11	201	7	3	10	5·22	0·18	5·40			
80	8	88	2	...	2	1·33	0·16	1·49	2·42	0·33	2·75
46	11	57	2	...	2	1·08	0·17	1·25			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
1,091	60	1,151	232	9	241	306·71	11·73	318·44	326·49	12·80	339·29
290	24	314	3	...	3	17·98	1·07	19·05			
38	...	38	2	...	2	1·80	...	1·80			
109	7	116	...	...	...	2·19	0·12	2·31	6·11	0·24	6·35
103	9	112	2	...	2	3·92	0·12	4·04			
362	25	387	3	...	3	5·06	0·37	5·43	16·72	1·14	17·86
309	21	330	4	...	4	11·66	0·77	12·43			
392	17	409	9	...	9	4·89	0·09	4·98	15·58	0·42	16·00
392	19	411	10	1	11	10·69	0·33	11·02			
84	6	90	2	...	2	1·41	0·09	1·50	3·83	0·39	4·22
58	7	65	1	...	1	2·34	0·30	2·64			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
615	34	649	194	7	201	197·43	11·34	208·77	207·33	11·80	219·13
136	7	143	3	1	4	8·91	0·46	9·37			
14	...	14	1	...	1	0·99	...	0·99			
103	6	109	5	...	5	1·73	0·07	1·80	3·34	0·10	3·44
67	1	68	1	...	1	1·61	0·03	1·64			
98	5	103	2	1	3	1·10	0·07	1·17	3·36	0·33	3·69
67	8	75	5	...	5	2·26	0·26	2·52			
595	26	621	163	10	173	160·78	6·38	167·16	202·45	13·38	215·83
563	44	607	39	14	53	39·40	7·00	46·40			
29	...	29	2	...	2	2·27	...	2·27			
99	1	100	12	2	14	3·91	0·02	3·93	6·84	0·34	7·18
95	7	102	3	...	3	2·93	0·32	3·25			
820	43	863	204	11	215	190·56	8·78	199·34	211·33	10·30	221·63
563	35	598	18	1	19	19·93	1·52	21·45			
13	...	13	4	...	4	0·84	...	0·84			
162	7	169	...	...	...	3·16	0·19	3·35	6·47	0·90	7·37
106	10	116	...	...	...	3·31	0·71	4·02			
120	3	123	2	...	2	1·69	0·04	1·73	5·56	0·34	5 90
128	5	133	4	...	4	3 87	0·30	4·17			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1890.			Received during the year 1890.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Aurungabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts	3	...	3	130	4	134	133	4	137
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	156	7	163	161	7	168
Bankoora ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	53	2	55	186	18	204	239	20	259
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	101	3	104	109	3	112
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	47	7	54	47	7	54
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	104	8	112	110	8	118
Beerbhoom ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	39	2	41	368	25	393	407	27	434
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	150	14	164	162	14	176
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Rampore Hât ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	151	10	161	151	10	161
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	102	13	115	107	13	120
Nuddea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	142	14	156	731	49	780	873	63	936
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	203	14	217	203	14	217
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	136	13	149	136	13	149
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	101	13	114	101	13	114
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	1	12	251	12	263	162	13	275
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	175	18	193	182	18	200
Chooadanga ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	134	5	139	135	5	140
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	76	7	83	79	7	86
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	103	2	105	106	2	108
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	99	5	104	100	5	105
Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	264	4	268	1,246	17	1,263	1,510	21	1,531
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	277	5	282	294	6	300
		Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	169	...	169	174	...	174
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	100	...	100	103	...	103
Jhenidah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	236	3	239	242	3	245
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	194	2	196	194	2	196
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	379	7	386	384	8	392
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	175	4	179	175	4	179
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	97	2	99	100	2	102
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	71	4	75	75	4	79
Rungpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	257	9	266	562	16	578	819	25	844
		Under-trial ...	24	...	24	293	19	312	317	19	336
		Civil ...	5	...	5	39	1	40	44	1	45
Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	132	3	135	140	4	144
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	120	3	123	122	3	125
Nilphamaree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	143	...	148	146	...	146
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	147	1	148	152	1	153
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	110	1	111	110	1	111
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	124	1	125	126	1	127
Bogra ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	72	1	73	322	16	338	394	17	411
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	242	9	251	245	10	255
		Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1890—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1890.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
130	4	134	3	...	3	2·93	0·07	3·00	9·00	0·27	9·27
157	5	162	4	2	6	6·07	0·20	6·27			
191	12	203	48	8	56	39·22	4·10	43·32	44·54	4·11	48·65
107	3	110	2	...	2	5·28	0·01	5·29			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04			
47	7	54	...	...	...	1·04	0·23	1·27	4·12	0·36	4·48
103	8	111	7	...	7	3·08	0·13	3·21			
330	20	350	77	7	84	58·73	6·54	65·27	64·57	7·12	71·69
159	14	173	3	...	3	5·41	0·58	5·99			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·43			
148	10	158	3	...	3	2·50	0·24	2·74	5·18	0·69	5·87
105	13	118	2	...	2	2·68	0·45	3·13			
710	52	762	163	11	174	133·60	7·71	141·31	143·56	8·17	151·73
197	13	210	6	1	7	9·87	0·46	10·33			
3	...	3	1	...	1	0·09	...	0·09			
130	13	143	6	...	6	2·45	0·10	2·55	4·33	0·28	4·61
100	13	113	1	...	1	1·88	0·18	2·06			
256	13	269	6	...	6	3·68	0·17	3·85	7·32	0·33	7·65
181	18	199	1	...	1	3·64	0·16	3·80			
135	5	140	...	...	...	1·70	0·12	1·82	4·64	0·35	4·99
79	7	86	...	...	...	2·94	0·23	3·17			
105	2	107	1	...	1	1·24	0·02	1·26	5·13	0·08	5·21
98	5	103	2	...	2	3·89	0·06	3·95			
1,287	17	1,304	223	4	227	249·56	4·44	254·00	266·79	4·76	271·55
262	5	267	32	1	33	15·96	0·32	16·28			
14	...	14	...	...	...	1·27	...	1·27			
161	...	161	13	...	13	2·55	...	2·55	6·24	...	6·24
98	...	98	5	...	5	3·69	...	3·69			
239	3	242	3	...	3	3·75	0·03	3·78	10·59	0·05	10·64
192	2	194	2	...	2	6·84	0·02	6·86			
379	8	387	5	...	5	9·00	0·23	9·23	14·96	0·38	15·34
168	4	172	7	...	7	5·96	0·15	6·11			
100	2	102	...	...	...	1·11	0·01	1·12	2·97	0·14	3·11
74	4	78	1	...	1	1·86	0·13	1·99			
607	18	625	212	7	219	214·10	4·71	218·81	232·96	5·87	238·83
290	19	309	27	...	27	16·12	1·09	17·21			
41	1	42	3	...	3	2·74	0·07	2·81			
138	4	142	2	...	2	4·56	0·17	4·73	10·55	0·46	11·01
115	3	118	7	...	7	5·99	0·29	6·28			
135	...	135	11	...	11	4·06	...	4·06	9·32	0·02	9·34
151	1	152	1	...	1	5·26	0·02	5·28			
108	1	109	2	...	2	2·76	0·01	2·77	6·54	0·05	6·59
116	1	117	10	...	10	3·78	0·04	3·82			
337	14	351	57	3	60	54·95	1·33	56·28	68·47	1·61	70·08
239	10	249	6	...	6	11·35	0·28	11·63			
16	...	16	1	...	1	2·17	...	2·17			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1890.			Received during the year 1890.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Furreedpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	226	6	232	976	9	985	1,202	15	1,217
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	338	14	352	352	14	366
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	103	4	107	104	4	108
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	140	9	149	143	10	153
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	20	...	20	368	2	370	388	2	390
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	242	6	248	246	6	252
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	343	3	346	1,106	12	1,118	1,449	15	1,464
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	366	7	373	374	7	381
		Civil ...	...	...	...	50	...	50	50	...	50
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	336	3	339	340	3	343
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	232	2	234	240	2	242
Patooakhally ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	177	1	178	189	1	190
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	108	3	111	110	3	113
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	109	1	110	111	1	112
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	62	2	64	66	2	68
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	323	7	330	1,197	23	1,220	1,520	30	1,550
		Under-trial ...	33	1	34	404	21	425	437	22	459
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
Attia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	211	5	216	214	5	219
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	165	10	175	168	11	179
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	227	2	229	231	2	233
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	261	10	271	266	10	276
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	191	1	192	202	1	203
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	99	2	101	99	2	101
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	274	...	274	291	...	291
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	152	2	154	154	2	156
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	159	1	160	605	17	622	764	18	782
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	451	20	471	468	20	488
		Civil ...	2	...	2	24	...	24	26	...	26
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	49	2	51	51	2	53
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	48	...	48	48	...	48
Noakhally ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	63	...	63	330	2	332	393	2	395
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	112	3	115	122	3	125
		Civil ...	9	...	9	66	...	66	75	...	75
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	61	...	61	61	...	61
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	58	...	58	62	...	62
Patna	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	232	17	249	899	42	941	1,131	59	1,190
		Under-trial ...	29	...	29	456	14	470	485	14	499
		Civil ...	3	...	3	20	...	20	23	...	23
Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	135	4	139	135	4	139
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	165	5	170	165	5	170
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	150	6	156	155	7	162
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	223	5	228	231	6	237
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	127	7	134	447	40	487	574	47	621
		Under-trial ...	13	2	15	262	20	282	275	22	297
		Civil ...	5	...	5	32	...	32	37	...	37

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1890—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1890.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,043	13	1,056	159	2	161	235·26	3·13	238·39	271·63	5·40	277·03
335	12	347	17	2	19	35·49	2·27	37·76			
7	...	7	2	...	2	0·88	...	0·88			
104	4	108	...	...	...	1·84	0·07	1·91	8·42	0·56	8·98
139	10	149	4	...	4	6·58	0·49	7·07			
362	2	364	26	...	26	9·10	0·03	9·13	23·81	0·50	24·31
234	6	240	12	...	12	14·71	0·47	15·18			
1,140	10	1,150	309	5	314	329·13	4·73	333·86	360·63	5·50	366·13
354	6	360	20	1	21	27·54	0·77	38·31			
48	...	48	2	...	2	3·96	...	3·96			
310	3	313	30	...	30	5·66	0·01	5·67	13·89	0·03	13·92
236	2	238	4	...	4	8·23	0·02	8·25			
181	1	182	8	...	8	4·34	...	4·34	8·73	0·03	8·76
106	3	109	4	...	4	4·39	0·03	4·42			
100	1	101	11	...	11	2·91	0 03	2·94	5·27	0·23	5·50
65	2	67	1	...	1	2·36	0·20	2·56			
1,212	27	1,239	308	3	311	292·55	6·12	298·67	327·91	9·20	337·11
392	15	407	45	7	52	33·76	3·08	36·84			
24	...	24	...	...	...	1·60	...	1·60			
208	4	212	6	1	7	6·84	0·10	6·94	12·12	0·46	12·58
167	11	178	1	...	1	5·28	0·36	5·64			
227	2	229	4	...	4	6·70	0·04	6·74	21·80	0·43	22·23
251	9	260	15	1	16	15·10	0·39	15·49			
191	1	192	11	...	11	7·26	0·01	7·27	12·07	0·04	12·11
98	2	100	1	...	1	4·81	0·03	4·84			
280	...	280	11	...	11	8·94	...	8·94	16·54	0·06	16·60
140	1	141	14	1	15	7·60	0·06	7·66			
591	13	604	173	5	178	176·66	4·06	180·72	202·58	4·92	207·50
443	18	461	25	2	27	21·03	0·86	21·89			
19	...	19	7	...	7	4·89	...	4·89			
50	2	52	1	...	1	0·62	0·06	0·68	2·07	0·06	2·13
48	...	48	...	...	...	1·45	...	1·45			
345	2	347	48	...	48	58·48	0·12	58·60	68·76	0·38	69·14
115	2	117	7	1	8	4·73	0·26	4·99			
74	...	74	1	...	1	5·55	...	5·55			
60	...	60	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·92	3·47	...	3·47
60	...	60	2	...	2	2·55	...	2·55			
939	48	987	192	11	203	175·28	13·63	188·91	203·89	14·24	218·13
478	14	487	12	...	12	27·78	0·61	28·39			
22	...	22	1	...	1	0·83	...	0·83			
127	4	131	8	...	8	1·57	0·03	1·60	6·75	0·16	6·91
161	4	165	4	1	5	5·18	0·13	5·31			
144	7	151	11	...	11	1·78	0·05	1·83	14·17	0·34	14·51
224	5	229	7	1	8	12·39	0·29	12·68			
460	38	498	114	9	123	117·22	10·78	128·00	131·28	11·93	143·21
262	21	283	13	1	14	11·39	1·15	12·54			
35	...	35	2	...	2	2·67	...	2·67			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1890.			Received during the year 1890.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	87	13	100	93	14	107
		Under-trial ...	10	2	12	123	13	136	133	15	148
Buxar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	65	8	73	67	8	75
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	142	11	153	148	11	159
Bhubooah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	106	7	113	107	7	114
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	102	6	108	105	6	111
Mozufferpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	209	14	223	654	60	714	863	74	937
		Under-trial ...	34	1	35	319	26	345	353	27	380
		Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23
Hajipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	184	12	196	186	12	198
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	143	14	157	144	14	158
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	167	11	178	175	12	187
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	155	2	157	164	2	166
Sarun	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	191	11	202	1,063	37	1,100	1,254	48	1,302
		Under-trial ...	20	3	23	583	21	604	603	24	627
		Civil ...	5	...	5	30	...	30	35	...	35
Sewan	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	210	12	222	217	12	229
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	215	14	229	221	14	235
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	205	10	215	205	11	216
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	160	7	167	161	7	168
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	230	16	246	1,076	67	1,143	1,306	83	1,389
		Under-trial ...	28	15	43	624	51	675	652	66	718
		Civil ...	1	...	1	30	...	30	31	...	31
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	1	12	510	22	532	521	23	544
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	531	24	555	545	24	569
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	248	13	261	1,191	43	1,234	1,439	56	1,495
		Under-trial ...	16	2	18	457	24	481	473	26	499
		Civil ...	3	...	3	70	...	70	73	...	73
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	15	2	17	269	18	287	284	20	304
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	222	12	234	228	12	240
Begoosarai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	242	7	249	247	7	254
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	142	4	146	146	4	150
Purneah ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	115	3	118	423	19	442	538	22	560
		Under-trial ...	15	2	17	234	13	247	249	15	264
		Civil ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17
Kissengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	202	3	205	204	3	207
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	224	6	230	233	6	239
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	119	6	125	120	6	126
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	119	8	127	119	8	127
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	221	10	231	743	39	782	964	49	1,013
		Under-trial ...	32	1	33	450	19	469	482	20	502
		Civil ...	4	...	4	14	...	14	18	...	18
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	119	17	136	123	17	140
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	114	16	130	127	16	143
Kendrapara ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	3	...	3	80	2	82	83	2	85
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	52	1	53	52	1	53

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1890—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1890.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
91	14	105	2	...	2	2·73	0·32	3·05	10·19	1·59	11·78
131	15	146	2	...	2	7·46	1·27	8·73			
67	7	74	...	1	1	0·05	0·14	0·19	7·41	0·68	8·09
143	11	154	5	...	5	7·36	0·54	7·90			
107	7	114	...	...	...	2·77	0·13	2·90	5·89	0·21	6·10
103	6	109	2	...	2	3·12	0·08	3·20			
690	66	756	173	8	181	187·52	13·96	201·48	205·07	14·65	219·72
333	27	360	20	...	20	15·07	0·69	15·76			
18	...	18	5	...	5	2·48	...	2·48			
185	12	197	1	...	1	2·27	0·16	2·43	6·71	0·52	7·23
135	14	149	9	...	9	4·44	0·36	4·80			
174	12	186	1	...	1	2·07	0·13	2·20	7·70	0·16	6·86
156	2	158	8	...	8	4·63	0·03	4·66			
966	39	1,005	288	9	297	204·81	7·81	212·62	232·87	9·69	242·56
588	22	610	15	2	17	26·03	1·88	27·91			
32	...	32	3	...	3	2·03	...	2·03			
211	11	222	6	1	7	3·09	0·16	3·25	12·85	0·56	13·41
215	14	229	6	...	6	9·76	0·40	10·16			
202	11	213	3	...	3	2·48	0·07	2·55	7·95	0·23	8·18
146	7	153	15	..	15	5·47	0·16	5·63			
1,018	72	1,090	288	11	299	252·10	14·15	266·25	281·78	18·34	300·12
632	66	698	20	...	20	27·36	4·19	31·55			
27	...	27	4	...	4	2·32	...	2·32			
510	20	530	11	3	14	8·29	0·21	8·50	24·69	0·88	25·57
532	22	554	13	2	15	16·40	0·67	17·07			
1,193	43	1,236	246	13	259	220·11	7·42	227·53	244·88	8·65	253·53
458	25	483	15	1	16	21·58	1·23	22·81			
70	...	70	3	...	3	3·19	...	3·19			
282	19	301	2	1	3	4·56	0·29	4·85	13·35	0·67	14·02
218	11	229	10	1	11	8·79	0·38	9·17			
242	7	249	5	...	5	4·33	0·09	4·42	8·37	0·35	8·72
140	4	144	6	...	6	4·04	0·26	4·30			
454	11	471	84	5	89	84·57	4·73	89·30	98·66	5·22	103·88
237	15	252	12	...	12	13·20	0·49	13·69			
15	...	15	2	...	2	0·89	...	0·89			
199	3	202	5	..	5	6·39	0·02	6·41	16·23	0·08	16·31
227	6	233	6	...	6	9·84	0·06	9·90			
107	4	111	13	2	15	1·78	0·06	1·84	7·69	1·18	8·87
109	8	117	10	...	10	5·91	1·12	7·03			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
746	46	792	218	3	221	199·86	6·81	206·67	226·15	7·63	233·78
435	16	451	47	4	51	24·77	0·82	25·59			
15	...	15	3	...	3	1·52	...	1·52			
122	16	138	1	1	2	2·22	0·10	2·32	9·03	0·74	9·77
123	16	139	4	...	4	6·81	0·64	7·45			
83	1	84	...	1	1	1·17	0·06	1·23	2·21	0·08	2·29
50	1	51	2	...	2	1·04	0·02	1·06			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1890.			Received during the year 1890.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ungool ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	85	4	89	92	4	96
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	100	1	101	102	1	103
Khond Mehal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	52	4	56	53	4	57
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	63	2	65	63	2	65
Maldah ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	39	...	39	385	7	392	424	7	431
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	376	8	384	389	8	397
		Civil ...	4	...	4	13	...	13	17	...	17
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	48	3	51	353	10	263	401	13	414
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	165	13	178	177	14	191
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	219	4	223	232	4	236
		Under-trial ...	3	3	6	176	5	181	179	8	187
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	73	3	76	242	32	274	315	35	350
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	107	11	118	113	11	124
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Silligoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	83	2	85	83	2	85
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	123	1	124	124	1	125
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	39	3	42	39	3	42
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	32	7	39	33	7	40
Julpigoree ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	69	4	73	406	12	418	475	16	491
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	324	11	335	340	11	351
		Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	69	3	72	69	3	72
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	111	7	118	111	7	118
Tipperah ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	61	5	66	785	17	802	846	22	868
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	159	7	166	170	8	178
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Brahmunbariah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	446	6	452	455	6	461
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	111	3	114	114	3	117
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	232	1	233	239	1	240
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	85	...	85	89	...	89
Durbhunga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	223	15	238	792	41	833	1,015	56	1,071
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	270	23	293	273	23	296
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Madhoobani ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	226	13	239	229	13	242
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	188	19	207	190	19	209
Samastipore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	309	14	323	311	14	325
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	235	17	252	241	17	258
Pooree ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	54	3	57	414	35	449	468	38	506
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	206	9	215	210	9	219
		Civil ...	3	...	3	20	...	20	23	...	23
Khoordah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	245	12	257	249	12	261
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	129	6	135	134	6	140
		Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20
Balasore ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	74	3	77	426	29	455	500	32	532
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	270	13	283	279	14	293
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1890—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1890.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
86	3	89	6	1	7	5·97	0·15	6·12	10·89	0·18	11·07
101	1	102	1	...	1	4·92	0·03	4·95			
52	4	56	1	...	1	4·95	0·12	5·07	5·86	0·13	5·99
63	2	65	...	...	...	0·91	0·01	0·92			
388	7	395	36	...	36	41·13	0·93	42·06	63·52	1·13	64·65
382	8	390	73	...	7	21·25	0·20	21·45			
14	...	14	3	...	3	1·14	...	1·14			
325	10	335	76	3	79	61·42	2·72	64·14	70·74	3·52	74·26
168	14	182	9	...	9	8·50	0·80	9·30			
10	...	10	1	...	1	0·82	...	0·82			
226	4	230	6	...	6	9·72	0·03	9·75	17·35	0·42	17·77
166	7	173	13	1	14	7·63	0·39	8·02			
233	29	262	82	6	88	88·36	4·45	92·81	93·50	4·54	98·04
112	11	123	1	...	1	4·55	0·09	4·64			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·59	...	0·59			
80	2	82	3	...	3	2·01	0·01	2·02	6·56	0·02	6·58
124	1	125	...	...	...	4·55	0·01	4·56			
38	3	41	1	...	1	1·75	0·04	1·79	2·70	0·10	2·80
33	7	40	...	...	...	0·95	0·06	1·01			
372	14	386	103	2	105	66·09	4·08	70·17	85·20	4·18	89·38
332	11	343	8	...	8	17·55	0·10	17·65			
14	...	14	1	...	1	1·56	...	1·56			
69	3	72	...	...	...	1·98	0·04	2·02	14·03	0·16	14·19
109	7	116	2	...	2	12·05	0·12	12·17			
728	18	746	118	4	122	96·02	3·98	100·00	105·81	4·29	110·10
163	7	170	7	1	8	8·89	0·31	9·20			
9	...	9	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·90			
423	6	429	32	...	32	14·26	0·17	14·43	20·88	0·27	21·15
108	3	111	6	...	6	6·62	0·10	6·72			
227	...	227	12	1	13	6·65	...	6·65	12·21	...	12·21
84	...	84	5	...	5	5·56	...	5·56			
760	43	803	255	13	268	182·70	10·97	193·67	192·07	11·93	204·00
269	23	292	4	...	4	8·93	0·96	9·89			
6	...	6	2	...	2	0·44	...	0·44			
225	13	238	4	...	4	2·77	0·18	2·95	7·70	0·41	8·11
181	19	200	9	...	9	4·93	0·23	5·16			
306	14	320	5	...	5	3 69	0·20	3 89	9·63	0·50	10·13
239	17	256	2	...	2	5·94	0·30	6·24			
407	32	439	61	6	67	66·50	5·53	72·03	74·63	5·71	80·34
205	9	214	5	...	5	6·71	0·18	6·89			
20	...	20	3	...	3	1·42	...	1·42			
247	11	258	2	1	3	4·30	0·15	4·45	7·64	0·28	7·92
133	6	139	1	...	1	3·14	0·13	3·27			
20	...	20	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·20			
414	23	437	86	9	95	72·48	5·39	77 87	86·56	5·99	92·55
267	14	281	12	...	12	13·66	0·60	14·26			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·42			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1890.			Received during the year 1890.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	114	12	126	114	12	126
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	127	10	137	127	10	137
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	226	8	234	813	33	846	1,039	41	1,080
		Under-trial ...	57	5	62	581	22	603	638	27	665
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
Palamow ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	37	...	37	206	6	212	243	6	249
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	216	9	225	218	9	227
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Singbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	49	7	56	350	37	387	399	44	443
		Under-trial ...	32	5	57	313	26	339	345	31	376
		Civil ..	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	112	2	114	462	17	479	574	19	593
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	362	12	374	376	12	388
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27
Govindpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	94	4	98	95	4	99
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	101	6	107	103	7	110
Khoolna ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	26	3	29	373	7	380	399	10	409
		Under-trial ...	9	2	11	183	4	187	192	6	198
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13
Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	207	6	213	210	6	216
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	142	4	146	144	4	148
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	145	1	146	150	1	151
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	168	2	170	175	2	177
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nya Doomka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	180	6	186	186	6	192
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	175	11	186	183	11	194
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	23	1	24	226	5	231	249	6	255
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	123	...	123	126	1	127
	Total of Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	12,202	335	12,537	30,004	1,251	31,255	42,206	1,586	43,792
		Under-trial ...	518	35	553	10,674	635	11,309	11,192	670	11,862
		Civil ...	67	...	67	725	1	726	792	1	793
		Total ...	12,787	370	13,157	41,403	1,887	43,290	44,190	2,257	56,447
	Total of Intermediate Jails.	Convicts ...	911	38	949	5,789	257	6,046	6,700	295	6,995
		Under-trial ...	170	13	183	3,413	154	3,567	3,583	167	3,750
		Civil ...	24	...	24	217	...	217	241	...	241
		Total ...	1,105	51	1,156	9,419	411	9,830	10,524	462	10,986
	Total of all Jails ...	Convicts ...	13,113	373	13,486	35,793	1,508	37,301	48,906	1,881	50,787
		Under-trial ...	688	48	736	14,087	789	14,876	14,775	837	15,612
		Civil ...	91	...	91	942	1	943	1,033	1	1,034
		Total ...	13,892	421	14,313	50,822	2,298	53,120	64,714	2,719	67,433
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	375	15	390	14,639	637	15,276	15,014	652	15,666
		Under-trial ...	329	16	345	11,922	615	12,537	12,251	631	12,882
		Civil ...	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26
		Total ...	704	31	735	26,587	1,252	27,839	27,291	1,283	28,574
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	13,488	388	13,876	50,432	2,145	52,577	63,920	2,533	66,453
		Under-trial ...	1,017	64	1,081	26,009	1,404	27,413	27,026	1,468	28,494
		Civil ...	91	...	91	968	1	969	1,059	1	1,060
		Total ...	14,596	452	15,048	77,409	3,550	80,959	92,005	4,002	96,007

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1890—concluded.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1890.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
109	12	121	5	...	5	2·42	0·14	2·56	6·09	0·27	6·36
109	10	119	18	...	18	3·67	0·13	3·80			
841	31	872	198	10	208	175·20	7·38	182·58	202·55	9·12	211·67
610	27	637	28	...	28	26·59	1·74	28·33			
10	...	10	2	...	2	0·76	...	0·76			
198	6	204	45	...	45	36·03	0·23	36·26	47·11	0·85	47·96
215	9	224	3	...	3	11·02	0·62	11·64			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06			
318	39	357	81	5	86	62·58	5·30	67·88	74·58	6·29	80·87
337	31	368	8	...	8	11·92	0·99	12·91			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
483	17	500	91	2	93	74·80	3·07	77·87	91·56	3·45	95·01
365	12	377	11	...	11	15·29	0·38	15·67			
26	...	26	1	...	1	1·47	...	1·47			
95	4	99	...	...	...	1·86	0·09	1·95	4·45	0·28	4·73
103	7	110	...	...	...	2·59	0·19	2·78			
371	8	379	28	2	30	28·73	2·85	31·58	44·77	3·35	48·12
183	6	189	9	...	9	14·65	0·50	15·15			
12	...	12	1	...	1	1·39	...	1·39			
201	6	207	9	...	9	4·52	0·49	5·01	10·08	0·70	10·78
137	4	141	7	...	7	5·56	0·21	5·77			
145	1	146	5	...	5	3·97	0·01	3·98	13·99	0·04	14·03
163	2	165	12	...	12	10·00	0·03	10·03			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
186	6	192	...	...	...	5·12	0·18	5·30	12·51	0·53	13·40
168	8	176	15	3	18	7·39	0·35	7·74			
226	6	232	23	...	23	8·10	0·33	8·43	12·62	0·34	12·96
120	1	121	6	...	6	4·52	0·01	4·53			
30,041	1,279	31,320	12,165	307	12,472	11,849·57	311·68	12,161·25	12,471·44	351·67	12,823·11
10,677	628	11,305	515	42	557	569·44	39·92	609·36			
733	1	734	59	...	59	52·43	0·07	52·50			
41,451	1,908	43,359	12,739	349	13,088	12,471·44	351·67	12,823·11	...	...	...
5,661	239	5,900	1,039	56	1,095	901·73	50·90	952·63	1,089·48	57·20	1,146·68
3,474	165	3,639	109	2	111	169·41	6·30	175·71			
227	...	227	14	...	14	18·34	...	18·34			
9,362	404	9,766	1,162	58	1,220	1,089·48	57·20	1,146·68	...	...	...
35,702	1,518	37,220	13,204	363	13,567	12,751·30	362·58	13,113·88	13,560·92	408·87	13,969·79
14,151	793	14,944	624	44	668	738·85	46·22	785·07			
960	1	961	73	...	73	70·77	0·07	70·84			
50,813	2,312	53,125	13,901	407	14,308	13,560·92	408·87	13·969·79	...	...	...
14,567	630	15,197	447	22	469	321·71	11·20	332·91	776·52	31·09	807·61
11,839	613	12,452	412	18	430	454·48	19·89	474·37			
26	...	26	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·33			
26,432	1,243	27,675	859	40	899	776·52	31·09	807·61	...	...	...
50,269	2,148	52,417	13,651	385	14,036	13,073·01	373·78	13,446·79	14,337·44	439·96	14,777·40
25,990	1,406	27,396	1,036	62	1,098	1,193·33	66·11	1,259·44			
986	1	987	73	...	73	71·10	0·07	71·17			
77,245	3,555	80,800	14,760	447	15,207	14,337·44	439·96	14,777·40	...	...	...

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.													TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
							A.						B.							A.		B.	
							TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.						IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION OR TO OTHER JAILS.										
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		GRAND TOTAL.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,488	288	31,455	1,431	44,943	1,819	6,962	270	10,712	398	24	1	228	9	1,051	36	63,920	2,533	66,453	17,549	661	853	10

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.																		
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
							a.		*b.*																
							On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,980	58	27,188	1,326	1,537	35	37	2	8	1	642	44	10	...	3	...	24	2	438	9	13,651	385	13,073·01	373·78	13,446·79

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	CHRISTIANS.																					
	a.		*b.*		*c.*		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	276	2	77	4	63	4	11,912	366	17,905	982	94	15	1,128	58	328	46	22,893	931	7,262	498	972	46

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.													
	MALES.							FEMALES.				TOTAL.		
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc., etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total ...	912	968	2,663	19,021	972	610	6,309	577	38	681	135	31,455	1,431	32,886

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																				TOTAL.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	11,267	721	7,878	327	5,233	200	3,826	94	1,884	49	914	19	224	1	3	...	131	13	59	1	36	6	31,455	1,431	32,886
Total remaining on the 31st December 1890 ...	588	36	1,234	56	2,037	76	2,581	71	2,661	68	2,495	44	1,354	19	105	...	329	14	263	1	4	...	13,651	385	14,036

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	31,455	1,431	32,886	2,384	69	523	10	340	5	3,247	84	3,331	10·32	5·87	10·12	328	46	374	26	2	28

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1890 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	79	11	2	13	1	10	11	78	3	81	12	1	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS, *and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2		3		4									5												6	7
					BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.									PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.			A.		B. By jail officers.								C.			
														By criminal courts.		*a.* Solitary confinement.		*b.* Reduced diet.		*c.* Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		*d.* Corporal punishment.	*e.* Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5*c* to column 2.	Ratio of column 5*d* to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Total ...	13,073·01	373·78	29	2	2,329	29	13,246	322	9,429	314	25,033	667	25,700	25	3	1,215	55	380	50	122	12	259	23,028	548	25,697	191·10	1·04

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year* 1890.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2 there were—						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—					
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	31,455	1,431	27,082	1,425	3,220	4	1,153	2	13,073·01	373·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	13,073·01	378·78	785·22	2·36	6·00	0·63	*1,860	*5	1,624	5

* Warders ... ... Male. 401 Female. 1
Overseers 1,459 4

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	13,446·79	1,259·44	71·17	14,777·40	3,54,257	24 1 5	4,40,777	29 13 3	47,766	3 3 8	82 4 8	54·257	3 11 0	1,47,721	9 15 11	10,44,778	70 11 2

Note.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost of police guards has been omitted.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890 (*excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*) *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	20 5	21 10	26 0	24 1	37 9	33 3	30 0	29 13	2 15	3 6	3 12	3 3	3 10	4 4	4 10	3 11	7 14	9 5	9 13	9 15	72 0	71 12	74 3	70 11

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the Employment of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
											G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
Total ...	173·85	13,241·19	574·42	1,336·31	490·87	787·58	1,318·75	1,110·09	891·30	173·58	969·01	174·93	16·45	...	5,347·01	...	50·89	5·94	9·95	40·38

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*)

Showing the Net Cash Earnings of CONVICTS *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1890.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1890.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1890.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	13,241·19	5,347·01	44 13	8,84,222 5	8,84,267 2	10,34,835 8	273 14	10,35,109 6	1,50,842 4	11 6	28 3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Financial*).

Showing the Net Cost of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	10,44,778 0	70 11	1,50,842 4	10 3	8,93,935 12	60 8

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	18,259	1,168	19,427	14,337·44	439·96	14,777·40	19,991	1,080	21,071	17,944	530	18,474	564·09	16·34	580·43

STATEMENT No. XV (*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11														
													RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	467	10	477	45	1	46	161	3	164	32	1	33	1,251·5	1,204·5	1,250·1	39·3	37·1	39·2	2·2	2·3	2·2	30·3	20·4	30·0	32·5	22·7	32·2

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2																						3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	4	...	5,358	9	407	20	15	12	55	31	77	27	346	32	827	82	4,226	148	27	...	316	...	398·4	0·6	30·2	1·4	4·0	2·3	314·2	11·0

A = Admissions. D = Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	52·47	4·95	...	...	...	...	9,344·43	267·81	243	4	26·0	14·9	3,001·91	91·79	166	3	55·2	32·6	768·03	12·52	30	1	39·0	79·8	13,166·84	377·07	439	8	33·3	21·2

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890 *according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	4,609·50	214	33·3	2,402·89	89	37·0	2,191·48	78	35·5	1,050·48	29	27·6	1,133·12	29	25·5	356·44	8	22·4

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1890.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,017	64	26,009	1,404	27,026	1,468	28,494	1,193·33	66·11	1,259·44	11,539	552	12,091	12,675	742	13,417	1,742	111	6	...	28	1	1,036	62	1

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1890 in the part of the Jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	14	...	60	...	23	...	135	17	12	...	11	69	839	1,180			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	689	13	...	...	129	...	558	25	34	6	133	422	6,344	8,353	92·75	29,093	1,56,810
Ditto without ...	1,079	31	6	...	207	3	756	28	30	...	170	598	8,878	11,786			
Total ...	1,782	44	66	...	359	3	1,449	70	76	6	314	1,089	16,061	21,319			
Total average population	897·29	6·83	34·54	...	67·78	0·07	1,281·83	31·32	1·87	0·48	120·60	396·57	11,938·22	14,777·40			

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb		Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.	
Total	36,752	8,606	4,928	9,403	4,100	1,841	20,277	2,628	3,571	1,141	326	7,666

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT C.

Showing Working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1890.

1	2	3										4										5									
		NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.									
		Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system but failed to gain remission.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of jails	6	820	356	98	163	47	87	15	1	24	11	100	130	199	245	298	352	371	230	384	441	56	75	120	159	192	231	234	230	268	334
Add for subsidiary jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6	820	356	98	163	47	87	15	1	24	11	100	130	199	245	298	352	371	230	384	441	56	75	120	159	192	231	234	230	268	334

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which the CONVICTS *were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1890.

	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING—																							
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.		
		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																		A. For life.		B. For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,830	39	2,271	37	1,223	21	628	7	289	5	141	2	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6,404	111	6,515
2	Serious offences against the person.	271	84	384	45	320	25	228	22	195	18	181	9	82	...	2	...	104	13	35	1	35	6	1,837	223	2,060
3	Serious offences against the person and property or against property alone.	299	42	494	50	426	39	354	10	219	6	163	3	61	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	1	...	2,035	150	2,185
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,609	28	727	6	312	4	106	...	47	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,810	38	2,848
5	Minor offences against property.	4,836	306	3,233	131	2,244	91	1,395	48	1,047	19	380	5	60	1	1	...	14	...	18	...	...	...	13,228	601	13,829
6	Other offences	2,410	218	765	55	693	19	1,115	7	86	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,114	300	5,414
	Total ...	11,255	717	7,874	324	5,223	199	3,826	94	1,883	49	914	19	224	1	3	...	131	13	59	1	36	6	31,428	1,423	32,851

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1890, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	1	4	92	...	482	...	97	482	...	...	86,998
		Bankoora	...	1	2	54	...	292	...	57	292	...	...	43,295
		Beerbhoom	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	48	220	...	...	47,546
		Midnapore	...	3	6	145	...	843	4	154	847	...	...	1,59,579
		Hooghly	...	2	2	102	...	672	...	106	672	...	...	1,17,274
		Howrah including Howrah Municipality.	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	71	556	...	...	97,770
		Total ...	...	9	21	503	...	3,065	4	533	3,069	...	...	5,52,462
		Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	3	5	170	...	1,019	62	178	1,081	...	...	2,02,288
		Nuddea	...	2	4	84	...	599	...	90	599	...	...	1,11,011
		Jessore	...	2	5	75	...	423	8	82	431	...	...	93,601
		Khoolna	...	1	3	63	...	312	41	67	353	...	...	75,172
		Moorshedabad ...	...	2	4	108	...	623	...	114	623	...	...	1,19,310
		Total ...	...	10	21	500	...	2,976	111	531	3,087	...	...	6,01,382
	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	...	2	3	62	...	356	...	67	356	...	...	68,842
		Rajshahye	...	1	3	61	...	349	...	65	349	...	...	71,627
		Rungpore	...	2	4	72	...	383	...	78	383	...	...	87,163
		Bogra	...	1	2	40	...	201	...	43	201	...	...	43,947
		Pubna	...	2	1	56	...	292	...	59	292	...	...	64,175
		Darjeeling	...	1	3	47	...	243	...	51	243	...	...	65,259
		Julpigoree	...	1	2	48	...	257	...	51	257	...	...	60,644
		Total ...	...	10	18	386	...	2,081	...	414	2,081	...	...	4,61,657
		Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	Dacca	...	2	5	80	...	547	14	87	561	...	...	1,08,016
		Furreedpore	...	1	4	68	...	322	...	73	322	...	...	73,555
		Backergunge	...	2	4	89	...	447	...	95	447	...	...	1,15,262
		Mymensingh	...	2	6	94	...	535	7	102	542	...	...	1,09,987
		Total ...	...	7	19	331	...	1,851	21	357	1,872	...	...	4,06,820
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	...	...	77,801
		Noakhally	...	1	3	40	...	245	...	44	245	...	...	54,547
		Tipperah	...	1	3	43	...	275	...	47	275	...	...	63,348
		Total ...	...	3	10	153	...	912	...	166	912	...	...	1,95,696
		Total for Bengal ...	...	39	89	1,873	...	10,885	136	2,001	11,021	...	...	22,18,017
Behar.	Patna.	Patna	...	3	7	127	...	1,087	...	137	1,087	...	...	1,70,513
		Gya	...	2	4	103	...	609	...	109	609	...	...	1,13,591
		Shahabad	...	2	3	85	8	508	...	98	508	...	...	97,386
		Mozufferpore ...	...	1	3	67	...	393	...	71	396	...	...	70,676
		Durbhunga	...	1	3	66	...	370	...	60	370	...	...	66,488
		Sarun	...	2	3	74	...	454	...	79	454	...	...	79,324
		Chumparun	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	59	269	...	...	57,826
		Total ...	...	12	25	568	8	3,693	...	613	3,693	...	...	6,55,814

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1890, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	...	1	3	60	...	431	...	64	431	...	...	81,099
		Bhagulpore	...	2	4	68	...	383	...	74	383	...	...	82,570
		Purneah	...	2	4	79	...	472	...	85	472	...	...	90,786
		Sonthal Pergunnahs...	...	1	4	53	...	310	...	58	310	...	...	66,947
		Maldah	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	...	...	52,167
		Total ...	...	7	17	297	...	1,818	...	321	1,818	...	...	3,73,569
		Total for Behar ...	...	19	42	865	8	5,511	...	934	5,511	...	...	10,29,383
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	...	1	4	85	...	463	...	90	463	...	...	87,847
		Pooree	...	1	2	64	...	319	...	67	319	...	...	58,073
		Balasore	...	1	3	69	...	343	6	73	349	...	...	64,562
		Gurjhats	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	28,801
		Total ...	...	4	11	240	...	1,264	6	255	1,270	...	...	2,39,283
		South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	...	1	3	83	2	424	...	89	424	...	...	86,680
		Lohardugga	...	3	2	58	...	257	...	63	257	...	...	65,955
		Palamow	...	1	1	32	...	132	...	34	132	...	...	30,616
		Singbhoom	...	1	1	26	...	137	...	28	137	...	...	31,814
		Manbhoom	...	2	2	56	10	250	...	70	250	...	...	62,936
		Total ...	...	8	9	255	12	1,200	...	284	1,200	...	...	2,78,001
		Total of Districts ...	...	70	151	3,233	20	18,860	142	3,474	19,002	...	...	37,64,684
		Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway	1	...	5	60	...	187	...	66	187	...	...	74,035
		Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	...	1	18	...	78	...	19	78	...	...	15,415
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police, Sealdah.	1	...	5	55	...	198	...	61	198	...	...	67,081
		Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	11,757
		Doomka Special Reserve	...	...	1	11	...	120	...	12	120	...	...	15,627
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve	...	...	...	5	...	50	...	5	50	...	...	6,691
		Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,300
		Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,400
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,13,000
		Total ...	6	...	16	160	...	763	...	182	763	...	...	3,12,306
		Grand Total ...	6	70	167	3,393	20	19,623	142	3,656	19,765	...	...	40,76,990

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1890.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	59	192	25	125	84	317	177	...	2,689	1,391,880	1 to 4·6	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 2,408	1 to 3,280	1 to 132
		Bankoora	34	122	17	81	51	203	94	...	2,621	1,069,668	1 to 7·5	1 to 10·2	7 to 1	1 to 3,074	1 to 4,012	1 to 144
		Beerbhoom	27	126	19	78	46	204	17	...	1,752	797,833	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,977	1 to 3,161	1 to 28
		Midnapore	117	529	24	153	141	682	175	...	5,186	2,631,516	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,636	1 to 3,088	1 to 90
		Hooghly	48	212	35	168	83	380	313	...	1,225	1,076,710	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·4	4 to 1	1 to 1,387	1 to 1,843	1 to 300
		Howrah, including Howrah Municipality	32	158	20	89	52	247	327	...	476	721,211	1 to ·7	1 to 1·5	29 to 1	1 to 1,152	1 to 1,966	1 to 213
		Total ...	317	1,339	140	694	457	2,033	1,103	...	13,949	7,688,818	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·5	7 to 1	1 to 2,139	1 to 2,854	1 to 164
		Central Districts.																
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	72	348	39	209	111	557	557	31	2,112	1,892,033	1 to 1·7	1 to 3·0	5 to 1	1 to 1,506	1 to 2,317	1 to 276
		Nuddea	50	242	25	132	75	374	238	...	2,793	1,644,108	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 2,393	1 to 3,410	1 to 164
		Jessore	50	220	27	158	77	378	56	...	2,925	1,888,827	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,696	1 to 4,102	1 to 43
		Khoolna	40	163	22	136	62	299	58	...	2,077	1,177,652	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·6	2 to 1	1 to 2,810	1 to 3,192	1 to 60
		Moorshedabad ...	80	291	20	123	100	414	221	...	2,141	1,228,450	1 to 2·9	1 to 4·0	4 to 1	1 to 1,671	1 to 2,234	1 to 362
		Total ...	292	1,264	133	758	425	2,022	1,130	31	12,048	7,831,070	1 to 3·3	1 to 4·8	5 to 1	1 to 2,170	1 to 2,961	1 to 503

Bengal	Rajshahye...	Dinagepore ...	45	194	19	141	64	335	22	...	4,117	1,555,835	1 to 9·8	1 to 10·3	4 to 1	1 to 3,695	1 to 3,808	1 to 30
		Rajshahye ...	43	174	18	116	61	290	62	...	2,329	1,313,336	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,180	1 to 3,654	1 to 74
		Rungpore ...	47	202	26	152	73	354	32	...	3,488	2,065,464	1 to 7·5	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 4,499	1 to 4,803	1 to 31
		Bogra ...	25	96	14	79	39	175	29	...	1,452	817,494	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·7	9 to 1	1 to 3,323	1 to 3,770	1 to 43
		Pubna ...	40	158	14	80	54	238	57	...	1,839	1,362,392	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·3	14 to 1	1 to 3,903	1 to 4,529	1 to 114
		Darjeeling ...	28	98	16	93	44	191	58	...	1,164	223,314	1 to 4·0	1 to 5·0	8 to 1	1 to 762	1 to 879	1 to 285
		Julpigoree ...	32	138	17	102	49	240	18	...	2,962	681,352	1 to 9·6	1 to 10·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,219	1 to 2,224	1 to 31
		Total ...	260	1,060	124	763	384	1,823	278	...	17,351	8,019,187	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·8	1 to 1	1 to 3,227	1 to 3,573	1 to 480
		Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	63	281	13	102	76	330	240	...	2,796	2,420,656	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·8	34 to 1	1 to 3,747	1 to 5,626	1 to 210
		Furreedpore ...	45	179	25	109	70	288	36	...	2,267	1,797,320	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·2	2 to 1	1 to 4,561	1 to 4,990	1 to 27
		Backergunge ...	65	244	26	143	91	387	62	...	3,648	2,153,965	1 to 6·7	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,989	1 to 4,439	1 to 58
		Mymensingh ...	64	240	27	189	91	429	122	...	6,332	3,472,186	1 to 9·8	1 to 12·1	2 to 1	1 to 5,408	1 to 6,496	1 to 146
		Total ...	237	891	91	543	328	1,434	460	...	15,043	9,844,127	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·4	4 to 1	1 to 4,430	1 to 5,432	1 to 122
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	44	201	23	119	67	320	79	...	2,567	1,290,167	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·6	13 to 1	1 to 2,768	1 to 3,260	1 to 61
		Noakhally ...	33	160	9	71	42	231	15	...	1,641	1,009,693	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 3,505	1 to 3,678	1 to 19
		Tipperah ...	37	160	7	86	44	246	31	...	2,491	1,782,935	1 to 7·7	1 to 8·5	2 to 1	1 to 5,554	1 to 6,035	1 to 101
		Total ...	114	521	39	276	153	797	125	...	6,699	4,082,795	1 to 6·2	1 to 7·0	5 to 1	1 to 3,797	1 to 4,227	1 to 61
		Total for Bengal ...	1,220	5,075	527	3,034	1,747	8,109	3,096	31	65,090	37,465,997	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,886	1 to 3,635	1 to 523
Behar	Patna ...	Patna ...	51	196	34	226	85	422	673	41	2,075	1,769,004	1 to 1·7	1 to 3·9	10 to 1	1 to 1,448	1 to 2,928	1 to 233
		Gya ...	57	259	36	163	93	422	201	...	4,712	2,138,331	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,986	1 to 3,923	1 to 164
		Shahabad ...	56	200	24	155	80	355	169	...	4,366	2,043,060	1 to 7·2	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,382	1 to 4,406	1 to 208
		Mozufferpore ...	40	162	17	107	57	269	140	...	3,004	2,711,445	1 to 6·4	1 to 9·0	2 to 1	1 to 5,818	1 to 8,018	1 to 209
		Durbhunga ...	36	153	15	83	51	236	142	...	3,335	2,801,955	1 to 7·7	1 to 11·5	5 to 1	1 to 6,531	1 to 9,265	1 to 333
		Sarun ...	45	170	23	122	68	292	171	...	2,656	2,467,477	1 to 5·0	1 to 7·2	4 to 1	1 to 4,646	1 to 6,608	1 to 166
		Chumparun ...	35	159	20	88	55	238	34	...	3,531	1,859,465	1 to 10·7	1 to 11·9	1 to 1	1 to 5,686	1 to 6,223	1 to 109
		Total ...	320	1,290	169	944	489	2,234	1,530	41	23,679	15,790,737	1 to 5·5	1 to 8·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,681	1 to 5,471	1 to 208
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	36	172	17	120	53	292	149	...	3,922	2,036,021	1 to 7·9	1 to 11·3	14 to 1	1 to 4,121	1 to 5,619	1 to 197
		Bhagulpore ...	39	164	27	126	66	290	99	...	4,226	2,032,696	1 to 9·3	1 to 11·9	9 to 1	1 to 4,467	1 to 5,501	1 to 163
		Purneah ...	57	252	20	121	77	373	105	...	4,994	1,944,658	1 to 9·0	1 to 10·8	1 to 1	1 to 3,504	1 to 4,221	1 to 80
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	37	132	18	151	55	283	29	...	5,470	1,754,196	1 to 14·9	1 to 16·1	5 to 1	1 to 4,779	1 to 5,130	1 to 688
		Maldah ...	26	108	11	82	37	190	34	...	1,901	814,919	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·3	8 to 1	1 to 3,122	1 to 3,511	1 to 69
		Total ...	195	828	93	600	288	1,428	416	...	20,513	8,582,490	1 to 9·6	1 to 11·8	3 to 1	1 to 4,025	1 to 4,853	1 to 611
		Total for Behar ...	515	2,118	262	1,544	777	3,662	1,946	41	44,192	24,373,227	1 to 6·8	1 to 9·8	4 to 1	1 to 3,793	1 to 5,232	1 to 577
Orissa	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	56	252	25	131	81	382	79	9	3,632	1,938,132	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·8	5 to 1	1 to 3,517	1 to 4,020	1 to 139
		Pooree ...	47	179	14	86	61	265	59	...	2,472	944,998	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	19 to 1	1 to 2,212	1 to 2,810	1 to 74
		Balasore ...	50	222	20	99	70	321	30	...	2,056	994,625	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·2	3 to 1	1 to 2,362	1 to 2,491	1 to 49
		Ungool and Khundmal in Gurjhats.	16	80	8	59	24	139	...	...	1,590	170,058	1 to 9·7	1 to 9·7	...	1 to 1,043	1 to 1,043	...
		Total ...	169	733	67	375	236	1,108	168	9	9,750	4,047,813	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,661	1 to 2,917	1 to 714

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1890—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	65	240	19	142	84	382	46	...	7,021	1,164,321	1 to 13·7	1 to 15·0	11 to 1	1 to 2,274	1 to 2,427	1 to 65
		Lohardugga ...	40	154	15	74	55	228	37	5	7,803	1,735,101	1 to 24·0	1 to 27·5	8 to 1	1 to 3,541	1 to 3,850	1 to 776
		Palamow ...	27	108	6	24	33	132	...	...	4,241		1 to 25·7	1 to 25·6	...			
		Singbhoom ...	13	42	14	88	27	130	7	...	3,753	545,488	1 to 22·8	1 to 23·8	7 to 1	1 to 3,326	1 to 3,431	1 to 41
		Manbhoom ...	40	151	15	68	55	219	44	...	4,147	1,193,328	1 to 13·0	1 to 15·0	3 to 1	1 to 3,752	1 to 4,270	1 to 73
		Total ...	185	695	69	396	254	1,091	134	5	26,965	4,638,238	1 to 18·1	1 to 20·0	4 to 1	1 to 3,125	1 to 3,377	1 to 689
		Total of districts ...	2,089	8,621	925	5,349	3,014	13,970	5,344	86	145,997	70,525,275	1 to 6·5	1 to 8·5	4 to 1	1 to 3,146	1 to 3,934	1 to 681
		Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway ...	60	152	5	35	64	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway...	17	63	2	15	19	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	49	153	11	45	60	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	10	100	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doomka Special Reserve	10	80	2	40	12	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore Special Reserve	5	50	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	30	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	141	35	265	176	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	2,230	960	5,614	3,190	14,733	5,344	86	145,997	70,525,275	1 to 6·6	1 to 8·5	4 to 1	1 to 3,146	1 to 3,934	1 to 681														
		498	265	176	763	Add Sunderbuns.			5,369																					
		9,119	5,614	3,190	14,733																									
		960	5,614	3,190																										
		35	265	176	763																									
		498	265	176	763			

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1890.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	11,212	29·2	18·4	By chakran land and punchayets.	2,05,914 5 0
		Bankoora ...	7,567	28·4	36·9	By punchayets, ryots, and jagir land.	2,99,836 0 0
		Beerbhoom ...	7,300	24·7	32·9	By Government, zemindars, chakran land, and ryots through punchayets.	2,40,508 3 4
		Midnapore ...	9,087	58·9	27·2	By Government, ryots and chakran land.	2,47,326 8 0
		Hooghly ...	4,572	62·2	31·4	By villagers, punchayets, and chakran land.	1,43,855 0 0
		Howrah ...	1,374	106·4	46·0	By punchayets from tenants and chakran land.	64,213 8 0
		Total ...	41,112	41·1	28·7		11,81,653 8 4
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	3,317	96·9	51·2	By punchayets ...	1,69,938 14 0
		Nuddea ...	3,442	93·6	47·4	Ditto ...	1,63,280 0 0
		Jessore ...	3,828	91·9	48·2	Ditto and villagers	1,64,577 0 0
		Khoolna ...	2,005	103·1	45·6	Ditto ditto ...	91,502 8 0
		Moorshedabad ...	3,900	70·7	50·1	By punchayet ...	1,95,732 0 0
		Total ...	16,492	93·7	47·6		7,85,030 6 0
Bengal ...	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	3,504	124·2	43·2	By punchayets and mundals.	1,94,345 0 0
		Rajshahye ...	3,151	64·3	49·4	By punchayets ...	1,55,974 0 0
		Rungpore ...	4,537	80·5	48·1	Ditto	2,18,660 0 0
		Bogra ...	1,790	80·0	54·0	By villagers ...	96,660 0 0
		Pubna ...	2,183	112·6	48·4	Ditto and punchayets	1,05,787 10 0
		Darjeeling ...	36	837·5	84·1	By managers of tea gardens.	3,024 0 0
		Julpigoree ...	1,274	98·1	58·1	By punchayets ...	74,061 0 0
		Total ...	16,475	93·9	51·5		8,48,511 10 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	3,625	121·3	47·8	By punchayets and villagers.	1,73,284 0 0
		Furreedpore ...	3,010	112·8	46·6	By villagers ...	1,40,481 0 0
		Backergunge ...	4,694	93·0	58·0	Ditto	2,38,589 0 0
		Mymensingh ...	6,113	101·2	48·0	Ditto	2,93,424 0 0
		Total ...	17,442	105·2	48·4		8,45,778 0 0
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	2,148	121·0	48·0	By villagers and tea-planters.	1,03,104 0 0
		Noakhally ...	1,988	94·6	40·4	By villagers through punchayets.	80,426 3 0
		Tipperah ...	2,744	113·9	43·3	By punchayets and zemindars.	1,18,819 0 0
		Total ...	6,880	116·5	43·9		3,02,349 3 0
		Total for Bengal ...	98,401	75·2	40·3		39,63,322 11 4

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1890—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	3,183	91·2	30·8	By zemindars and villagers.	98,257 3 5
		Gya ...	6,228	61·4	25·0	By ryots and zemindars	1,56,058 0 0
		Shahabad ...	5,358	67·2	23·4	Ditto ditto ...	1,25,460 0 0
		Mozufferpore ...	4,503	102·3	33·2	By punchayets and zemindars.	1,49,616 7 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,138	110·7	31·8	Ditto ditto ...	1,31,990 8 0
		Sarun ...	5,166	80·6	24·7	By villagers and zemindars.	1,28,029 7 0
		Chumparun ...	2,374	125·3	31·9	By ryots and zemindars...	75,816 0 0
		Total ...	30,950	86·1	27·9		8,65,227 9 5
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,662	98·1	30·2	By zemindars and ryots...	1,10,955 8 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,617	97·0	22·6	Ditto ditto ...	81,945 12 0
		Purneah ...	4,926	73·3	34·7	By villagers ...	1,70,987 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,997	72·4	15·7	By ghatwals, zemindars and ryots.	62,906 7 8
		Maldah ...	1,665	89·7	45·2	By ryots	75,270 0 0
		Total ...	17,867	106·9	28·1		5,02,064 3 8
		Total for Behar ...	48,817	93·7	28·0		13,67,291 13 1
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,781	65·4	23·8	By zemindars, villagers and jaigir land.	1,61,423 0 0
		Pooree ...	2,047	86·8	12·3	By villagers, jaigir land and cess.	25,320 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,850	61·9	34·9	By ryots and jaigir land	99,036 0 0
		Ungool and Khundmal in Gurjhats.	379	49·7	9·3	By Government as confirmed jaigir and villagers.	3,544 0 0
		Total ...	11,057	67·9	26·2		2,89,923 0 0
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore...	Hazaribagh ...	3,180	57·0	22·4	By zemindars, land, cash and villagers.	73,618 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	2,452	86·7	27·5	By zemindars, villagers and cash.	67,658 3 8
		Palamow ...	1,204	...	17·1	By zemindars and ryots	20,693 0 0
		Singbhoom ...	637	191·9	27·2	By villagers ...	17,358 2 0
		Manbhoom ...	5,087	43·0	14·8	By service land, villages, land and cash.	75,682 0 0
		Total ...	12,560	66·8	20·1		2,55,009 5 8
		Grand Total ...	170,835	79·3	34·3		58,75,546 14 1

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Management of the Force during the year* 1890, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	165
Sub-Inspectors	930
Head-constables	2,454
Men	(a)19,654
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with fire-arms	3,634
„ with swords only or swords and batons	1,721
„ with batons only	17,947
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	12
Head-constables	33
Men	578
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	4
Sub-Inspectors	483
Head-constables	1,101
Men	2,616
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	2
Head-constables	7
Men	151
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	9
Head-constables	10
Men	32
Under section 9 *of the Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	3
Men	10
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	6
Head-constables	13
Men	253
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded during the year—	
By promotion	39
By money	1,657
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	160
Sub-Inspectors	910
Head-constables	1,798
Men	4,358
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	3
Men	64
Number enlisted during the year	2,250
„ of one year's service and under 10 years	11,404
„ „ 10 years' service and upwards	9,320
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	450
„ gratuity	14
By resignation without pension or gratuity	972
„ dismissal	624
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	180
„ desertion	70
„ death	488
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	56·2
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·1

(a) Exclusive of 142 Water Police distributed thus: Midnapore 4, 24-Pergunnahs 62, Jessore 8, Khulna 41, Dacca 14, Mymensingh 7, and Balasore 6.

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year* 1890, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	1
Uncovenanted	67
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	18
Below Rs. 100	2
Constables	10
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	...
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	10
Below Rs. 100	10
Constables	1
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	3
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	128
Below Rs. 100	3,314
Constables	19,299
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	144
Mahomedans	820
Hindus—	
Brahmins	769
Rajputs	287
Goorkhas	39
Sikhs	19
High caste Sudras	1,077
Low ditto	123
Hindus of all other castes	188
Other religions	98
Men.	
Christians	62
Mahomedans	5,009
Hindus—	
Brahmins	3,432
Rajputs	4,437
Goorkhas	248
Sikhs	35
High caste Sudras	2,460
Low ditto	1,545
Hillmen	52
Hindus of all other castes	1,623
Other religions	396
Total of officers and men	22,863

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1890 *in the several districts in Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	3,201	2,098	1,753	3,851
		Bankoora ...	1,009,668	1,281	730	459	1,189
		Beerbhoom ...	797,833	1,618	896	752	1,648
		Midnapore ...	2,631,516	3,299	2,270	1,748	4,018
		Hooghly ...	1,076,710	2,628	1,755	1,589	3,344
		Howrah ...	721,211	3,711	3,583	2,780	6,363
		Total ...	7,688,818	15,738	11,332	9,081	20,413
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,892,033	4,209	2,874	2,733	5,607
		Nuddea ...	1,644,108	4,392	3,017	1,606	4,623
		Jessore ...	1,888,827	2,222	1,852	1,173	3,025
		Khoolna ...	1,177,652	1,699	1,108	837	1,945
		Moorshedabad ...	1,228,450	2,167	1,210	929	2,139
		Total ...	7,831,070	14,689	10,061	7,278	17,339
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	1,555,835	2,780	1,144	669	1,813
		Rajshahye ...	1,313,336	1,727	1,017	735	1,752
		Rungpore ...	2,065,464	2,453	1,150	731	1,881
		Bogra ...	817,494	1,069	684	607	1,291
		Pubna ...	1,362,392	1,624	748	690	1,438
		Darjeeling ...	223,314	1,050	759	286	1,045
		Julpigoree ...	681,352	1,356	767	254	1,021
		Total ...	8,019,187	12,059	6,269	3,972	10,241
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,420,656	4,101	3,059	1,574	4,633
		Furreedpore ...	1,797,320	2,822	1,581	1,532	3,113
		Backergunge ..	2,153,965	2,006	1,216	981	2,197
		Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	4,321	2,118	1,947	4,065
		Total ...	9,844,127	13,250	7,974	6,034	14,008
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	2,061	1,062	2,109	3,171
		Noakhally ...	1,009,693	1,001	504	605	1,109
		Tipperah ...	1,782,935	1,723	1,187	1,520	2,707
		Total ...	4,082,795	4,785	2,753	4,234	6,987
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	7,069	5,414	1,340	6,754
		Gya ...	2,138,331	4,064	1,624	1,197	2,821
		Shahabad ...	2,043,060	2,953	1,276	819	2,095
		Mozufferpore ...	2,711,445	3,682	2,532	979	3,511
		Durbhunga ...	2,801,955	3,768	2,032	1,515	3,547
		Sarun ...	2,467,477	3,758	2,155	1,545	3,700
		Chumparun ...	1,859,465	3,547	1,670	843	2,513
		Total ...	15,790,737	28,841	16,703	8,238	24,941
	Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	4,056	1,446	1,177	2,623
		Bhagulpore ...	2,032,696	3,313	1,399	984	2,383
		Purneah ...	1,944,658	2,495	765	567	1,332
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,754,196	3,164	1,487	1,405	2,892
		Maldah ...	814,919	1,313	793	395	1,188
		Total ...	8,582,490	14,341	5,890	4,528	10,418
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,938,132	2,352	1,538	880	2,418
		Pooree ...	944,998	2,874	1,697	466	2,163
		Balasore ...	994,625	1,411	841	623	1,464
		Ungool and Khundmal in Gurjhats.	170,058	379	500	102	602
		Total ...	4,047,813	7,010	4,576	2,071	6,647
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	1,905	1,213	377	1,590
		Lohardugga ...	1,735,101	1,860	1,207	617	1,824
		Singbhoom ...	545,488	1,048	717	192	909
		Manbhoom ...	1,193,328	1,911	1,208	771	1,879
		Total ...	4,638,238	6,724	4,345	1,957	6,302
		Grand Total ...	70,525,275	117,443	69,903	47,393	117,296

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	146	...	1	5	124	81	93·8	65·3
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	19	...	...	2	18	11	84·2	61·1
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	461	1	15	25	401	316	87·1	78·8
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,515	3	66	241	2,062	1,404	79·4	68·0
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	44	...	...	1	38	30	84·0	78·9
		Total ...	3,185	4	82	274	2,643	1,842	81·3	69·6
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	9	...	...	...	5	4	66·6	80
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	14	...	1	5	14	10	93·3	71·4
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	14	...	2	...	8	1	93·7	12·5
12		Other murders	369	...	14	76	202	77	95·6	38·1
13	307	Attempts at murder	59	...	2	10	36	21	91·8	58·3
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	242	...	13	39	198	119	95·6	60·1
15	376	Rape	169	1	6	12	88	19	90·8	21·5
16	377	Unnatural offences	79	...	2	4	53	21	95·	39·6
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	67	...	3	5	43	31	92·8	72·
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	348	1	7	9	273	200	98·5	73·2
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	...	...	1	1	100·	100·
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	887	5	15	66	725	506	83·9	69·7
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	31	...	1	2	16	2	87·5	12·5
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	23	...	1	1	14	8	75·	57·1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,207	52	19	60	880	348	72·3	39·5
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	296	3	3	17	190	78	61·2	41·
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	110	1	4	11	56	16	71·	28·5
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	13	...	...	...	11	5	84·6	45·4

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1890, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of the year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	2	...	79	39	7	57·2	66·9	9	...	...	8	...	176	8	192
15	1	...	9	6	1	56·2	60·	1	...	...	2	...	33	4	39
408	7	...	285	64	19	68·6	81·1	24	...	...	40	...	600	136	776
1,876	174	1	1,182	493	260	57·6	70·5	276	...	11	1,159	14	9,625	2,728	13,526
34	3	...	28	2	3	75·6	93·3	1	...	...	2	...	45	11	58
2,469	187	1	1,583	604	290	59·5	72·3	311	...	11	1,211	14	10,479	2,887	14,591
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	...	...	3	1	1	50	75	...	...	...	2	...	69	1	72
14	...	...	10	4	1	71·4	71·4	...	...	...	11	...	28	...	39
14	1	...	1	7	3	6·6	12·5	1	...	...	3	...	25	2	30
301	8	...	77	119	83	24·9	39·2	27	...	...	145	...	553	24	722
54	2	...	21	15	15	37·5	58·3	8	...	...	13	...	76	...	89
237	7	...	118	78	47	48·3	60·2	27	...	...	106	...	500	24	630
149	10	...	17	63	9	10·6	21·2	84	...	1	14	...	113	21	148
70	6	1	20	30	8	25·9	40	23	...	...	4	...	61	6	71
63	2	...	30	10	4	46·1	75	3	...	...	5	...	52	4	61
349	...	1	200	71	7	57·1	73·8	25	...	...	9	...	311	7	327
2	...	....	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
725	31	1	446	177	85	58·9	71·5	56	...	...	93	...	1,119	265	1,477
27	1	...	2	13	5	7·1	13·3	3	...	...	1	...	32	2	35
15	3	...	5	2	1	27·7	71·4	9	...	...	4	...	18	14	36
854	20	13	298	374	50	33·5	44·3	72	...	19	74	...	961	302	1,337
147	36	...	66	53	19	36	55·4	49	...	...	38	...	299	167	404
63	18	...	11	23	10	13·5	32·3	43	...	...	12	...	84	41	137
8	3	...	4	5	2	36·3	44·4	...	...	...	1	...	28	4	33

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	968	8	22	42	725	397	76·6	54·7
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	69	...	...	5	56	35	95·6	62·5
		Total ...	4,917	71	115	364	3,594	1,899	81·2	52·8
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	174	...	23	14	78	26	92·8	33·3
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	4	...	...	...	3	...	100·	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	4	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...
		Robbery with hurt. — by other means ...	19	...	1	1	11	7	100·	63·6
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... — in dwelling-house	30	...	3	1	10	1	96·9	10·
		Robbery ... — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	22	...	2	1	7	6	100·	85·7
		Robbery ... — other robberies ...	126	...	4	8	56	31	93·	55·3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	869	5	27	40	356	159	90·6	44·6
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	634	8	13	25	390	229	84·2	58·7
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	24,228	2,552	594	172	2,129	1,477	88·1	69·3
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	220	8	9	4	146	100	89·0	68·4
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	4	...	1	...	3	2	100·	66·6
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	11	...	...	1	6	2	100·	33·3
		Total ...	26,345	2,573	677	267	3,195	2,040	88·2	63·8
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2,510	25	55	106	1,617	453	55·2	28·0
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	35	...	...	4	30	23	88·5	76·6
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...
		Total ...	2,546	25	55	110	1,647	476	55·7	28·9

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1890, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.															PERSONS.
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
713	43	3	327	234	51	43	58·2	144	...	1	84	...	1,147	307	1,538
65	1	...	35	20	6	53	63·6	3	...	...	5	...	97	3	105
3,877	192	19	1,692	1,299	409	41·3	56·5	577	...	21	624	...	5,579	1,194	7,397
173	10	...	26	51	9	14·2	33·7	44	...	...	46	...	466	24	536
4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	23	...	28
4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
20	...	...	7	4	1	35	63·6	3	...	...	3	...	33	...	36
30	2	...	1	9	2	3·1	10·	6	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
24	...	...	6	1	2	25·	85·7	6	...	...	3	...	28	...	31
113	8	...	29	22	10	23·9	58·	61	...	...	10	...	99	19	128
729	81	2	142	166	51	17·4	46·1	155	...	...	74	...	708	155	937
517	28	...	207	117	11	37·9	63·8	50	...	3	37	...	475	81	593
21,737	30	114	1,469	639	158	6·7	69·6	914	...	...	154	...	3,564	125	3,843
199	3	2	92	43	9	45·0	68·1	19	...	...	8	3	286	21	318
9	...	...	2	1	2	40·	66·6	...	...	...	3	...	30	2	35
11	...	...	2	4	5	18·1	33·3	1	...	...	5	...	88	9	102
23,566	162	118	1,983	1,059	263	8·3	65·1	1,260	...	3	343	3	5,829	436	6,611
1,204	207	6	284	562	54	20·0	33·5	333	48	77	123	...	1,653	1,228	3,004
28	3	...	22	4	2	70·9	84·6	2	...	...	6	...	28	6	40
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,233	210	6	306	566	56	21·1	35	336	48	77	129	...	1,681	1,234	3,044

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	651	29	6	11	423	283	92·6	66·9
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	1,793	8	43	49	1,131	821	96·2	72·5
		Theft ... ordinary ...	27,501	2,419	609	811	12,294	8,251	75·9	67·1
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,344	7	25	68	848	328	45·7	38·6
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,593	4	16	70	1,492	1,196	97·5	80·1
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	8,937	78	89	194	6,235	2,228	30·8	35·4
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	63	11	1	2	10	6	81·2	60·
		Total ...	41,882	2,556	789	1,205	22,483	13,113	67·3	58·3
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	28	...	...	1	20	14	57·1	70·
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,343	...	23	149	2,287	1,506	95·5	65·8
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	169	...	...	6	167	154	96·4	92·2
52		——— Excise Laws... ...	3,184	3	10	47	3,160	2,781	67·7	89·7
53		——— Opium Act	499	...	2	10	481	391	55·8	81·2
54		——— Railway Laws ...	234	...	5	3	184	162	98·3	88·
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	930	...	...	5	932	881	80·3	94·5
56		——— Arms Act	1,477	...	3	14	1,450	1,373	81·	94·6
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	28,402	8	21	169	28,139	26,203	99·	93·1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1,302	21	5	16	1,222	1,011	86·8	82·7
		Total ...	38,568	32	69	420	37,982	34,476	94·	90·7
		Grand Total ...	117,443	5,261	1,787	2,640	71,544	53,846	81·4	75·2

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1890, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.												PERSONS.		
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
593	13	3	278	135	21	45·6	67·3	65	...	...	15	...	504	32	551
1,699	66	2	814	303	52	46·	72·8	239	...	...	66	1	1,721	145	1,933
20,518	681	143	7,312	2,221	669	34·2	76·7	2,916	15	43	1,174	3	15,403	5,179	21,759
524	100	2	242	123	26	38·6	66·3	160	...	1	73	...	554	595	1,222
1,552	16	1	1,189	285	65	75·7	80·6	90	...	...	128	...	2,626	117	2,871
2,444	326	19	981	1,084	59	35·1	47·5	326	285	719	316	...	3,766	6,399	10,481
52	...	...	6	4	...	11·5	60·	8	...	...	10	...	12	1	23
27,382	1,202	170	10,822	4,155	892	37·6	72·2	3,804	300	763	1,782	4	24,586	12,468	38,840
13	3	...	9	3	1	56·2	75·	2	...	...	4	...	39	34	77
2,020	240	...	1,435	725	126	63·4	66·4	...	...	...	122	...	1,040	1,260	2,422
162	...	1	151	12	4	92·6	92·6	2	...	...	38	...	587	31	655
2,139	23	1	1,928	171	15	89·1	91·8	53	...	...	54	...	2,536	1,180	3,770
267	11	2	226	39	5	80·7	85·2	25	...	...	11	...	311	246	568
233	1	1	162	22	5	68·9	88·	9	...	...	3	...	265	7	275
746	1	...	702	46	1	93·9	93·8	10	...	...	3	...	755	186	944
838	329	32	1,134	50	16	94·5	95·7	7	...	...	17	...	1,273	380	1,670
28,067	73	...	25,982	1,875	157	92·3	93·2	9	2	4	197	...	29,322	354	29,873
1,104	31	...	935	155	11	82·3	85·7	12	...	8	52	...	1,706	362	2,120
35,589	712	37	32,664	3,098	341	89·8	91·3	129	2	12	500	...	37,834	4,040	42,374
94,116	2,665	351	49,050	10,781	2,251	50·4	81·9	6,417	350	887	4,589	21	85,989	22,259	112,858

D—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	2	20	11·3	170	60	11	85	5
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	39	26	...	12	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	1	14	2·3	761	241	... c	c 489	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	14	211	2·1	13,189	4,443	98	7,149	137
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	2·2	57	17	...	35	...
		Total ...	17	246	2·3	14,216	4,787	109	7,770	142
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	1	c ...	...	c ...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	...	3	4·3	69	4	10	...	46
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	11	39·2	28	1	12	...	14
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	3	12·	27	13	8	...	1
12		Other murders	1	58	10·4	661	157	211	...	90
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	2	2·6	87	11	25	...	32
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	39	7·8	589	122	150	2	194
15	376	Rape	...	6	5·3	142	67	32	...	32
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	5	8·1	66	27	10	1	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	1	1·9	60	20	2	14	17
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	9	2·8	311	92	...	200	2
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	66	5·8	1,409	535	24	608	89
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	6	18·7	29	12	7	...	2
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	36	8	5	11	12
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1	25	2·6	1,308	784	3	446	8
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	35	11·7	468	258	35	93	41
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	2	2·3	135	83	...	34	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	...	...	33	18	1	8	...

POLICE—*continued.*

... the year 1890, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Number of persons shown in ... and 31 who were sent up b...	Percentage of persons ... cases to persons arre...	Percentage of persons co... police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Property.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	50·	54·6	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	30·3	29·4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
410	68·3	66·1	4	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,648	58·6	54·2	51	...	112	1,291	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	68·8	68·8	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,187	59·	54·9	57	...	112	1,331	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	100	8	8	100
45	65·2	66·1	4	...	...	2	3	6	2	33·3	7,664	4,860	63·4
14	50	50	...	...	...	1	...	13	9	69·2	1,273	507	39·8
1	4	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	16·	13·9	18	...	2	81	104	2	2	100	109	44	40·3
31	40·7	35·6	2	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
186	37·2	33·8	7	...	2	52	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	26·5	25·2	...	...	...	3	8	1	1	100	30	2	6·6
20	32·7	32·7	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	59·6	55·3	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	63·	64·4	9	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	60·	60·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
579	51·7	50·6	5	...	2	143	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6·2	7·4	...	...	1	5	3	5	3	60	1,225	2	1·7
14	77·7	77·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
361	37·5	36·4	5	1	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	38·1	38·2	...	1	...	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	28·5	25·8	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	25	25	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before Magistrate			
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	2	33	2·8	1,499	689	...	681	3
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	11	11·3	93	37	11	35	3
		Total ...	9	315	5·6	7,056	2,938	546	2,138	611
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	2	71	15·2	463	163	174	6	84
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	23	12	5	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	2	66·6	1	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	...	4	12·1	32	16	1	6	6
33	392, 393	Robbery ... — in dwelling-house ...	...	4	15·3	22	17	...	2	...
		Robbery ... — on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	12	42·8	19	4	...	13	...
		Robbery ... — other robberies ...	...	9	9·	119	46	10	41	7
34	276, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	48	6·7	886	399	65	319	18
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	31	6·5	560	250	1	295	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	348	9·7	3,479	1,261	32	1,840	107
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1	2	·6	315	114	2	183	2
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	35	4	6	...	8
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	102	28	1	...	13
		Total ...	7	531	8·1	6,056	2,314	297	2,705	245
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	53	3·2	2,947	2,009	...	833	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	...	...	40	14	...	23	..
42	374	Compulsory labour...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	53	3·2	2,987	2,023	...	856	...

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1890, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	48·9	47·5	3	...	4	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	38·1	41·1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,346	42·	40·3	54	2	15	554	215	28	18	64·2	10,309	5,442	52·7
87	18·6	19·8	9	...	...	20	7	133	68	51·1	71,681	4,196	5·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	25·	27	6	22·2
12	36·3	37·5	1	...	...	2	...	16	1	6·2	773	24	3·1
2	7·6	9·0	1	...	...	2	...	24	4	16·6	2,548	29	1·1
13	46·4	68·4	1	...	...	...	1	15	3	20·	664	52	7·8
45	45·4	45·9	...	...	...	13	2	54	20	37·0	1,757	325	18·4
298	42·0	41·0	2	...	1	61	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	57·4	57·2	1	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,915	53·7	57·1	15	3	11	198	26	13,428	2,938	21·8	4,07,377	57,959	11·6
175	61·1	59·5	...	...	...	14	...	16	11	68·7	140	131	93·5
8	26·6	24·2	...	...	...	2	15	2	2	100	58	58	93·5
13	14·7	13·9	1	...	...	8	51	...	...	...	...	...	109
2,841	48·7	50·6	31	3	14	334	130	13,692	3,048	22·2	5,75,025	62,780	10·9
537	32·4	31·6	6	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	78·5	64·7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
559	33·2	32·3	6	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Persons—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	15	2·9	536	216	...	296	2
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... of cattle ...	1	52	3·	1,880	716	7	1,075	19
		Theft ... ... ordinary ...	11	1,012	6·5	20,672	8,288	48	10,911	143
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	35	6·3	1,187	733	8	374	7
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	2	90	3·4	2,778	823	24	1,719	49
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	3	115	3·	10,355	6,402	...	3,623	5
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	1	8·3	22	14	...	8	...
		Total ...	17	1,320	5·3	37,430	17,192	87	18,006	225
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	77	23	...	41	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2	...	...	2,419	787	...	1,504	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	12	2·	643	89	...	540	...
52		——Excise Laws	2	17	·6	3,751	517	...	3,175	...
53		——Opium Act	1	9	2·8	558	116	...	432	...
54		——Railway Laws	...	3	1·1	272	41	1	222	...
55		——Salt and Custom Laws ...	1	...	...	942	55	...	885	...
56		——Arms Act	...	6	·4	1,662	198	...	1,441	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	64	13	...	29,753	2,171	...	27,402	...
	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1	21	1·2	2,098	526	...	1,556	4
		Total ...	91	81	·2	42,175	4,517	1	37,198	7
		Grand Total ...	145	2,546	2 9	1,09,921	33,771	1,041	68,673	1,230

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1890; *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

concluded.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
288	57·1	57·	...	...	...	22	...	15	10	66·6	113	41	36·2
1,044	60·6	60·2	5	...	...	55	3	1,535	1,093	71·2	44,506	24,956	56·
9,524	61·8	62·1	33	13	51	1,226	23	20,971	9,172	43·7	3,75,232	1,09,342	29·1
284	51·2	50·6	1	...	...	62	2	704	224	31·8	59,507	15,069	25·3
1,726	65·7	64·9	23	1	...	73	67	1,509	1,449	96·	65,767	37,171	56·5
1,692	44·9	43·6	2	1	7	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	66·6	38·	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	36·	1,038	42	4·
14,566	59·2	59·	64	15	58	1,761	95	24,759	11,957	48·2	5,46,163	1,86,621	34·1
27	69·2	65·8	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
723	69·5	65·	8	...	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
512	87·2	83·6	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,330	91·8	91·1	9	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	78·4	78·9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219	82·6	82·6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
705	93·3	93·2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,109	87·1	86·5	1	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,111	92·4	92·2	15	...	23	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,301	76·2	76·3	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,281	90·6	90·1	35	...	27	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,780	70·6	69·7	247	20	226	4,499	460	38,479	15,023	39·	11,31,497	2,54,843	22·5

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police for the year* 1890, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.									Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	2·8	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	4,978·4	3,567	1,422	4,989	274	4,759	6,889	6,871	108	1,930	4	4,702	2	125	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ...	317·6	206	27	233	31	208	275	295	25	103	1	151	...	15	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	2,326	1,492	857	2,349	118	2,214	2,441	2,451	291	970	41	934	49	160	6 died, &c.
7	165 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	186·2	175	10	185	10	151	255	272	63	53	62	8	47	39	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	256·8	196	20	216	36	203	240	231	15	41	...	170	...	5	
9	182 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	19·8	24	1	25	...	19	27	23	4	13	...	6	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	210 8	166	11	177	43	139	342	394	15	84	...	288	3	4	
		Total ...	8,298·6	5,827	2,348	8,175	512	7,694	10,470	10,538	521	3,194	108	6,260	101	348	6 died, &c.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	44·2	25	2	27	14	12	15	19	4	5	6	2	2	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·4	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	46·6	27	2	29	14	13	16	20	4	6	6	2	2	...	

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	976·4	856	1	857	36	487	640	544	137	272	...	102	...	33	
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	27	30	...	30	5	14	17	18	1	9	...	2	...	6	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	45,426	42,770	55	42,825	1,258	29,760	35,150	20,657	2,211	10,054	1	7,887	3	495	6 died, &c.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	65·4	104	1	105	23	49	60	6	10	20	...	37	2	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	11,280·2	13,344	29	13,373	1,039	9,969	12,327	8,837	1,286	3,871	5	3,359	44	268	4 died, &c.
		Total ...	56,798·6	56,248	85	56,333	2,325	39,792	47,554	29,581	3,508	13,954	6	11,285	49	769	10 died, &c.
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,480·6	1,304	6	1,310	41	662	791	747	165	291	2	241	1	42	5 absconded.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	727·8	637	9	646	152	352	413	438	73	128	3	217	7	10	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	208·6	198	6	204	16	157	164	167	10	71	4	55	15	12	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,490·6	7,946	9	7,955	373	5,215	6,868	5,058	460	2,471	...	1,949	1	177	
		Total ...	9,907·6	10,085	30	10,115	582	6,386	8,236	6,410	708	2,961	9	2,462	24	241	5 absconded.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion ...	13·4	12	...	12	...	9	19	19	1	11	...	7	...	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	82·4	108	1	100	1	67	111	99	11	46	...	30	...	12	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,719·8	3,540	3	3,543	90	1,825	2,104	1,628	402	849	32	231	26	85	3 absconded.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	715·2	748	...	748	2	468	590	482	133	206	1	119	...	22	1 died.
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	1,900·8	2,189	6	2,195	36	1,423	1,745	1, 31	229	604	...	459	...	39	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	642·8	575	90	665	163	556	721	766	3	119	...	623	...	21	
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	3·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,811·2	1,021	289	1,310	505	997	3,573	3,944	227	1,308	...	2,255	...	143	1 died.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	598·6	1,200	23	1,223	524	896	2,272	2,144	162	199	...	1,774	...	9	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	377·4	531	82	613	243	492	580	540	23	194	...	315	...	8	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	897·2	866	...	866	11	736	694	536	58	241	...	226	...	11	
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	24,675	25,734	4,027	29,761	1,096	26,506	32,138	28,851	614	6,722	4	21,033	8	465	5 died.
		Total ...	35,437·2	36,524	4,521	41,045	2,671	33,975	44,547	40,330	1,863	10,499	37	27,072	34	815	10 absconded, died, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	111,465·4	109,567	6,987	116,554	6,140	88,347	111,463	87,423	6,741	30,886	166	47,183	210	2,206	31 ditto.

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	21	22	...	...	22	...	...	18	...	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	16	14	...	...	13	...	...	11	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	23	31	...	...	6	5	...	3	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	63	69	...	...	43	5	...	34	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by... thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by... dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by... robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder by... poison ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	6	7	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	3	6	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	15	9	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	48	34	...	...	26	...	...	16	...	5	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	63	48	...	...	35	...	...	28	...	3	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	19	25	...	...	8	1	...	5	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1890.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	24	...	1	23	1	...	14	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	19	...	...	19	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	50	94	3	...	91	70	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	50	139	3	1	135	73	...	54	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	214	50
4	...	4	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	22	...	...	22	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	10	...	1	9	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	9	58	...	...	58	20	...	18	3	3	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	10	61	...	...	61	22	...	35	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14	12	26	...	...	26	14	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	75	69	...	...	56	2	...	58	...	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	7	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	269	213	...	...	162	3	...	129	2	10	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		{ by other means.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392	Robbery	8	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	3	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	19	8	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	262	224	...	...	222	2	...	123	2	7	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	27	31	...	...	27	3	...	23	...	3	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	318	267	...	...	259	5	...	152	2	13	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	51	60	...	...	29	6	...	13	...	...	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	27	31	...	...	24	...	...	21	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	78	91	...	...	53	6	...	34	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1890—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
											In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b* 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	8	87	...	...	87	11	...	75	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	8	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	39	287	...	2	285	74	5	142	21	5	...	...	6	32	4	3	222	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	9	...	...	9	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	110	94
7	...	7	...	...	7	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163	2	172	3	5	164	27	2	122	10	1	...	...	1	1	185	152	20,082	10,868
29	3	35	...	...	35	11	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	5	224	3	5	216	43	4	155	11	1	...	...	1	1	188	153	20,198	10,962
56	34	90	4	...	86	71	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	6	34	...	1	33	11	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	40	124	4	1	119	82	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	37	26	...	...	25	...	...	3	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... / ordinary ... }	2,281	2,039	...	...	1,988	2	...	1,087	34	10	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	362	364	...	...	157	29	...	109	4	4	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	74	79	...	...	79	...	...	56	...	7	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	219	221	...	...	41	12	...	48	1	1	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,975	2,730	...	...	2,291	43	...	1,304	39	22	...
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the—	Gambling Act	156	268	...	...	268	...	...	255	...	...	...
51		Excise Laws	175	84	...	...	80	...	...	76	...	...	...
52		Railway Laws	193	59	...	...	59	...	...	51	...	...	...
53		Salt and Custom Laws ...	16	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
54		Stage Carriage Act ...	2,234	3,117	...	...	2,661	...	...	2,698	1	...	...
55		Stamp Act	102	38	...	...	...	7	...	24	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	2,822	5,067	...	...	4,795	...	...	4,919	...	1	...
		Total ...	5,700	8,649	...	...	7,877	7	...	8,037	1	1	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
58	Section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	22	19	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Ditto or drugs into Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68*a*, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	9,037	9,806	...	...	9,750	...	...	9,166	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1890—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
5	2	7	...	1	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,485	51	1,546	1	131	1,414	210	2	1,155	31	4	...	...	12	...	1,923	1,227	1,33,537	77,999
161	120	285	10	4	271	130	2	134	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
145	1	153	...	4	149	45	...	102	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
81	275	357	...	3	354	270	...	78	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,878	449	2,349	11	143	2,195	658	4	1,473	32	4	...	...	24	...	1,923	1,277	1,33,537	77,999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
661	...	661	...	...	661	37	...	621	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
95	3	98	...	...	98	9	...	87	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	77	...	...	77	8	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,899	239	3,133	...	...	3,133	185	...	2,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	34	...	...	34	2	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,899	368	7,268	...	...	7,268	169	...	7,098	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10,641	645	11,287	...	...	11,287	411	...	10,870	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	55	55	...	...	55	4	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,610	74	12,684	...	387	12,297	108	...	12,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.											
66	Section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	212	199	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	33	33	...	...	23	...	...	27	...	...	...
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866 and Act II of 1886—												
68	Sections 5 to 9	Offences by police officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	2,151	2,671	...	...	2,671	...	...	2,540	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	270	470	...	...	388	...	...	186	...	1	...
75	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Port Acts—Ditto ...	2,466	2,342	...	...	2,342	...	...	2,338	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Acts—Ditto ...	15	5	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...
77	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to Animals ...	4,608	7,314	...	...	7,233	5	...	7,052	...	...	...
78	Act IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy ...	41	24	...	...	24	...	...	22	...	...	...
79	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
80	.....	Opium Act	67	71	...	...	52	...	...	65	...	...	...
		Total ...	18,979	23,012	...	...	22,715	5	...	21,455	...	1	...
		Grand Total ...	28,382	35,031	...	...	33,409	74	...	31,145	44	47	...

C

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1890—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
199	...	199	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	25	95	...	...	95	21	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,110	...	3,110	8	...	3,102	61	...	3,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
653	154	808	...	410	398	51	...	346	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4,675	...	4,675	...	...	4,675	9	...	4,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,727	98	8,825	22	...	8,803	173	...	8,620	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	24	...	...	24	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	18	77	...	...	77	9	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,160	428	30,589	30	997	29,562	443	...	29,108	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
43,296	1,656	44,999	51	1,149	43,799	1,784	13	41,839	71	10	...	...	49	33	2,115	1,433	1,53,957	89,019

D.—Police—*concluded.*

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during* 1890 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	37	46	...	46	12	42	51	55	...	10	...	44	1	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	8	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	37	19	...	19	4	19	16	12	...	8	...	4	...	...
7	455 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	16	19	...	19	5	16	26	31	...	11	3	...	6	11
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	10	4	...	4	3	3	3	4	...	2	...	2	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	8	9	...	9	...	9	12	12	...	10	...	2	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	223	264	...	264	264	...	...	634	...	52	...	582	...	...
		Total ...	339	362	...	362	288	90	109	749	...	93	3	635	7	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	14	10	...	10	6	5	7	12	...	4	...	3	2	3
		Total ...	14	10	...	10	6	5	7	12	...	4	...	3	2	3
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	323	Hurt	645	1,025	...	1,025	27	976	1,517	659	...	375	...	276	1	7
16	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,965	3,020	...	3,020	82	2,904	4,196	2,175	...	1,103	...	1,047	...	25
		Total ...	3,614	4,047	...	4,047	110	3,882	5,715	2,836	...	1,480	...	1,323	1	32

18	417 to 420	...	Cheating	139	177	...	177	26	165	205	183	...	148	1	33	...	1
19	403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	35	60	...	60	13	46	54	47	...	34	...	13	...	...
20	409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	236	245	...	245	76	175	308	201	...	86	...	115	...	...
			Total ...	414	484	...	484	117	386	567	433	...	269	1	162	...	1
			CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	154	213	...	213	2	193	234	155	...	126	1	14	4	10
23	298	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	3	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	...	Defamation	29	43	...	43	...	41	70	53	...	29	...	10	2	12
26	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	564	825	...	825	7	798	1,387	429	...	331	...	92	...	6
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.		Public and local nuisances	2,100	156	...	156	99	58	91	225	...	10	...	212	...	3
28	294A	...	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	.....		Offences under Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12, 35, and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	495	476	...	476	26	452	449	341	...	173	...	166	...	2
			Total ...	3,347	1,715	...	1,715	134	1,544	2,232	1,204	...	670	1	494	6	33
30	Act V of 1869 ...	...	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Act V of 1857 ...	...	Gas Company's Act	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859	...	Workman's Contract Act	230	168	...	168	...	168	154	139	...	45	...	94	...	...
33	Act I of 1876 ...	...	Telegraph Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
34	Act II (B.C.) of 1888	...	Conservancy Act	19,439	19,349	...	19,349	116	19,233	19,308	9,289	...	2,890	...	6,383	...	16
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	...	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act ...	2	2	...	2	...	2	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
36	Acts III (B.C.) of 1879	...	Steam-boilers Acts...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act XI of 1878	...	Arms Act	18	5	...	5	2	4	5	7	...	1	...	6	...	...
38	Act XIV of 1866	...	Post Office Act	4	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
39	Act XIX of 1850	...	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act X of 1866	...	Indian Companies Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.		Printing Press Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act VIII of 1880	...	Contagious Diseases Animals Act ...	32	21	...	21	8	15	19	26	...	8	...	18	...	...
43	Act I of 1880 ...	...	Calcutta Tramways Act	27	19	...	19	12	5	5	21	...	4	...	17	...	...
44	Act V of 1879 ...	...	Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Act VIII of 1881	...	Petroleum Act	15	50	...	50	49	2	3	69	...	...	...	69	...	...
46	Act I of 1882 ...	...	Inland Emigration Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Act III of 1877	...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	...	Canal Act	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Act I of 1871 ...	...	Cattle Trespass Act	2	2	...	2	1	2	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
50	Act XVIII of 1879	...	Legal Practitioners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Municipal Act	2	3	...	3	...	3	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
			Bengal Vaccination Act	225	256	...	256	2	232	571	320	...	123	...	197	...	...
			Adulteration of Food, Ghee, &c. ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forfeiture of recognizance bond, &c. ...	12	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
			Restoration of abducted females ...	2	5	...	5	...	5	5	4	...	2	...	2	...	...
			Release if being unlawfully confined ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Explosives Act	17	7	...	7	4	4	4	10	...	...	...	10	...	...
			Forest Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Registration of births and deaths ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fireworks Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Calcutta Survey Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
			Indian Merchandise Marks Act ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	20,059	19,893	...	19,893	205	19,681	20,099	9,909	...	3,086	...	6,807	...	16
			GRAND TOTAL ...	27,787	26,511	...	26,511	860	25,588	28,729	15,143	...	5,602	5	9,424	16	96

F.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1890-91.

Details of Vessels.	Number of		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide"	6	47	49,131 12 0	Nil	
River-going Vessels.					
"Fame," pilot-vessel ...	4*	38	34,687 11 5	„	* One additional officer from 14th June to 17th July.
"Coleroon," „ ...	3	38	32,519 10 0	„	
"Sarsuti," „ ...	4†	38	29,034 11 6	„	† One additional officer up to 13th June.
"Enchantress"	...	5	3,513 15 6	„	
"Florence"	...	4	1,743 12 6	„	
"Clytie"	...	...	2,993 12 4	„	
"Rhotas"	...	19	9,008 14 0	„	
Bholio	...	16			

F.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1890-91.

Description of Establishment.	Number of		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and Establishment...	1	24	30,227	...	Including Wreck Chart Clerk.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried ...	3	...	36,000	8,20,588	1 pensioned, 28th April 1890.
Ditto, free	44	...	3,41,562		1 resigned, 24th August 1890.
Licensed	17	...	1,56,398		1 pensioned, 12th November 1890.
					1 pensioned, 5th January 1891.
					1 died, 2nd February 1891.
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	22	...	12,659	8,144	1 promoted, 28th April 1890.
					1 promoted, 24th August 1890.
					1 promoted, 12th November 1890.
					1 promoted, 5th January 1891.
					1 promoted, 2nd February 1891.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2*	...	4,064	...	* Employed when required.
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	8†				† Ditto ditto.
Examiners of Inland Masters for 1st class Masters	3‡	...	4,406	3,130	‡ Ditto ditto.
Examiners of Inland Masters for 2nd class Masters ...	2§				§ Ditto ditto.
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	3,961	...	
Seebpore yard	...	1	144	...	
Engineer-Surveyor's Department.					
Engineer-Surveyor and Establishment	2	2	21,492	19,001	Including the cost of S. L. *Florence.*

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year 1890-91.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue ...	3,88,19,533	53,655	33,96,333	...	34,49,988	3,53,69,545
II—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	5,67,794	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales, &c.	5,91,43,193	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,97,10,987	7	2,17,66,139	...	2,17,66,146	3,79,44,841
III—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,30,66,657	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,28,226	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,31,94,883	2,09,375	68,258	...	2,77,633	2,29,17,250
IV—Stamps	1,42,48,594	1,34,449	4,85,282	...	6,19,731	1,36,28,863
V—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,04,64,794	7,217	6,51,104	...	6,58,321	98,06,473
VI—Provincial rates ...	43,19,945	7,306	4,05,651	...	4,12,957	39,06,988
VII—Customs	48,22,772	1,74,802	5,42,113	...	7,16,915	41,05,857
VIII—Assessed taxes ...	42,38,857	49,004	1,75,862	...	2,24,866	40,13,991
IX—Forest	7,27,392	672	4,03,616	...	4,04,288	3,23,104
X—Registration... ...	12,39,086	2,026	...	...	2,026	12,37,060
XII—Interest	13,38,704	...	...	...	...	13,38,704
XIII—Telegraph	129	...	...	...	...	129
XVI—A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,96,409	1,15,079	...	...	1,15,079	7,81,330
XVI—B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	7,67,415	28	...	...	28	7,67,387
XVII—Police	4,50,141	36,350	...	...	36,350	4,13,791
XVIII—Marine	9,18,736	223	...	...	223	9,18,513
XIX—Education	5,75,686	1,882	...	...	1,882	5,73,804
XX—Medical	1,42,811	523	...	...	523	1,42,288
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,76,542	180	...	...	180	1,76,362
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	3,07,520	1,873	...	...	1,873	3,05,647
XXIII—Stationery and Printing...	3,49,587	2,125	...	...	2,125	3,47,462
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	9,93,640	7,908	...	...	7,908	9,85,732
XXIX—Irrigation Major Works—Direct Receipts ...	13,46,728	...	...	...	...	13,46,728
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	9,37,699	...	...	...	...	9,37,699
XXXII—Civil Works... ...	7,36,896	...	...	...	...	7,36,896
XXVI—State Railways ...	1,48,81,878	...	...	...	...	1,48,81,878
...	...	...	...	15,32,791	15,32,791	—15,32,791
Total ...	18,66,07,364	8,04,684	2,78,94,358	15,32,791	3,02,31,833	15,63,75,531
Municipalities ...	17,48,641	...	...	...	...	17,48,641
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	49,38,731	...	...	...	...	49,38,731
Excluded Local Funds ...	4,38,566	...	...	...	...	4,38,566
Total ...	53,77,297	...	...	...	...	53,77,297
Grand Total ...	19,37,33,302	8,04,684	2,78,94,358	15,32,791	3,02,31,833	16,35,01,469

A.—Finance—*continued.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1890-91.

Major Heads.			Amount.		Explanatory Remarks.
			Past year 1889-90.	Present year 1890-91.	
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.			Rs.	Rs.	
Details.	1889-90.	1890-91.			
	Rs.	Rs.			
12. Registration	5,91,846	5,95,073	...	...	Larger payments on account of commission to *ex-officio* Registrars.
18. General Administration	16,84,500	16,54,038	...	...	The actuals of 1889-90 included payment in the Presidency of the salary of a junior member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, and salaries of officers on special duty in the Civil Secretariat.
23. Ecclesiastical	1,38,474	1,44,489	...	...	Smaller charge in 1889-90 owing to savings from absence of chaplains on leave out of India.
24. Medical ...	11,34,743	11,59,696	...	...	Increased expenditure arises from charges for the Sanitary Board, which appears for the first time and to return of senior officers from leave.
25. Political ...	...	...	...	...	
26. Scientific and other minor Departments.	1,63,945	1,67,905	...	...	The increase is due to census operations.
Total ...	37,13,508	37,21,201	37,13,508	37,21,201	
Civil and Political contingencies.					
Details.	1889-90.	1890-91.			
12. Registration	36,785	34,670	...	...	No remarks.
18. General Administration.	2,07,657	2,04,844	...	...	
23. Ecclesiastical	29,114	33,020	...	...	The increase appears under the head "Capitation allowance to Wesleyan or Presbyterian ministers."
24. Medical ...	3,94,415	4,05,041	...	...	Larger outlay for diet of patients and clothing in the lunatic asylum, and increased charges for rent, rates and taxes.
25. Political ...	95,797	96,178	...	...	
26. Scientific and other minor Departments.	1,46,263	2,57,606	...	...	The increase is due to census operations.
Total ...	9,10,031	10,31,359	9,10,031	10,31,359	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...			68,241	83,098	The balance of outstanding Provincial loans and advances was larger in 1890-91, hence the increased charges for interest.
14. Interest on other obligations ...			1,12,305	1,06,554	The adjustment of interest due to State Railway Provident institutions is not yet complete.
16. Telegraph			870	—481	A departmental office was opened at False Point Lighthouse on the 11th June 1890, from which date the charge ceased to be Provincial; the minus debit represent value of apparatus and plant recovered.
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of law...			80,53,625	81,24,189	Increase due to smaller number of Puisne Judges on leave out of India, 1890-91, and to the appointment of additional Munsifs.
19B. Ditto— Jails			18,99,078	20,40,209	Larger payments for purchase of raw materials.
20. Police			53,26,218	58,36,263	The increase is chiefly due to adjustment under this head of charges in connection with the Chin-Lushai expedition.
21. Marine			12,10,941	9,40,247	The expenditure in 1889-90 included charges incurred in England for purchase of steamer *Guide*.
22. Education			24,94,021	25,22,988	Larger payments on account of grant-in-aid to European girls' schools and smaller savings under salaries of professors and teachers in Government colleges.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowance.			2,319	2,018	No remark.
29. Superannuation, allowance, and pensions.			14,37,529	15,15,764	The introduction of the ten years' rule has greatly increased the charges under this head, especially for Police.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1890-91—concld.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year 1889-90.	AMOUNT. Present year 1890-91.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
30. Stationery and Printing ...	21,08,860	24,83,627	Increased charges for census operations and in consequence of purchases of a larger quantity of country-made paper.
32. Miscellaneous	2,66,071	2,42,341	The expenditure in 1889-90 included charges for purchase of elephants in Julpigoree and capture of wild elephants in the Dooars.
33. Famine Relief	1,34,269	12,682	The famine operations opened in the Patna Division were partly taken up by District Board and partly ceased with the prospect of a fair harvest.
38. State Railways—Interest on debt...	34,32,670	35,81,159	Interest calculated on larger Imperial outlay..
42. Irrigation—Interest on debt ...	23,64,042	23,81,997	Ditto ditto.
43. Irrigation—Minor Works	27,76,762	28,65,768	Larger expenditure for works executed in the Public Works Department.
45. Civil Works	31,85,648	35,70,474	Increased expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department under the head "Buildings and Roads."
38. State Railways	61,69,322	71,33,599	Larger expenditure incurred for working expenses of Eastern Bengal State Railway and Tirhoot State Railway.
40. Subsidized Companies ...	...	5,129	Of this Rs. 5,039 represent charges for land for "Tarkessur" Railway and Rs. 90 for land for Dooars Railway.
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	...	79,914	Share of Public Works Secretariat establishment charges debitable to Provincial Railways.
Total ...	4,56,66,330	4,82,80,099	
Municipalities	17,75,877	17,46,027	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated Local Funds	62,08,121	61,79,166	The expenditure in 1889-90 included larger outlay for famine operations undertaken by District Boards of Patna Division.
Excluded Local Funds	4,18,993	3,96,136	The decrease is chiefly due to smaller outlay on account of Public Works and charges for sick seamen sent to hospital.
Total ...	66,27,114	65,75,302	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,40,69,321	5,66,01,428	
Surplus	11,94,70,572	10,69,00,041	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1890-91.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	...	...	6,068	20,827	26,895	4,737
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	...	...	6,43,667*	1,33,085	7,76,752*	1,31,114
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	38,169	...	38,169	6,392
Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged to Revenue	4,28,634†	...	...	...	4,28,634	67,506
Total Imperial ...	4,28,634	...	6,87,904	1,53,912	12,70,450	2,09,659
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	...	...	13,86,902	4,41,352	18,28,254	3,76,426
Communications	...	...	5,90,934	7,81,965	13,72,899	2,82,673
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	2,11,505	93,400	3,04,905	62,778
Total ...	...	...	21,89,341	13,16,717	35,06,058	7,21,877
Irrigation works.						
Major works—Working expenses	...	13,43,686	...	...	13,43,686	6,31,785
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,78,921	4,20,792	...	...	5,99,713	1,78,377
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	1,03,537	...	...	1,03,537	45,410
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	9,508	37,114	46,622	12,208
Agricultural Works.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	1,50,274	6,02,570	7,52,844	1,71,571
Total ...	1,78,921	18,68,015	1,59,782	6,39,684	28,46,402	10,39,351
Total Provincial ...	1,78,921	18,68,015	23,49,123	19,56,401	63,52,460	17,61,228
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds.						
Civil buildings	...	...	11,386	...	11,386	738
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	11,386	...	11,386	738
Incorporated Local Funds.						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	11,386	...	11,386	738

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,09,846 on account of expenditure in England, and loss by Exchange.
† Ditto „ 34,021 ditto ditto in England.

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

2.—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works, for the year* 1890-91.

Irrigation.

Name of project.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay—						Revenue receipts during 1890-91.			Working expenses during 1890-91.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1890-91.	Net result, including interest.			
				During 1890-91.			To end of 1890-91.											Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess recovered (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess recovered (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess recovered.	Of excess expenditure.
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	3,13,96,220	9,19,625	3,23,15,845	3,31,596	6,672	3,38,268	2,42,17,926	5,46,188	2,47,64,114	3,45,012	...	3,45,012	4,39,459	28,220	4,67,679	...	1,22,667	...	·49	9,62,085	...	10,84,752	...	4·38
Midnapore canal ...	83,22,333	1,83,711	8,506,044	35,890	159	−35,731	82,44,242	1,84,133	84,28,375	2,37,196	...	2,37,196	1,99,254	9,811	2,09,065	28,131	...	·33	...	3,30,487	...	3,02,356	...	3·53
Tidal canal ...	25,41,849	67,620	26,09,469	1,52,884	5,037	1,57,921	19,97,787	49,600	20,47,387	28,044	...	28,044	51,968	1,606	53,574	...	25,530	...	1·24	76,854	...	1,02,384	...	5·00
Sone project ...	2,78,88,697	13,99,607	2,92,88,304	1,71,361	2,793	1,74,154	2,55,27,996	9,05,360	2,64,33,356	7,36,475	...	7,36,475	6,60,591	48,813	7,09,404	27,071	...	·10	...	10,17,693	...	9,90,622	...	3·74
Total ...	7,01,49,099	25,70,563	7,27,19,662	6,19,951	14,661	6,34,612	5,99,87,951	16,85,281	6,16,73,232	13,46,727	...	13,46,727	13,51,272	88,450	14,39,722	...	92,995	...	·15	23,87,119	...	24,80,114	...	4·02
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhoot project ...	3,51,079	...	3,51,079	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoodur project	1,43,974	...	1,43,974	−1,200	...	−1,200	1,48,741	16,239	1,64,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals ..	...	...	...	5,613	80	5,693	52,32,872	61,025	52,93,897	5,25,146	...	5,25,146	3,09,684	14,334	3,24,018	2,01,128	...	3·79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast canal	43,46,873	1,28,068	44,74,941	17,212	852	18,064	42,35,059	1,03,018	43,38,077	65,630	...	65,630	73,810	3,032	76,842	...	11,213	...	·25	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun project ...	6,63,521	33,111	6,96,632	...	...	...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	36,983	...	36,983	37,403	1,478	38,881	...	1,898	...	·27	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea Rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,644	...	2,00,644	1,03,629	6,357	1,10,056	90,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55,05,447	1,61,179	56,66,626	21,625	932	22,557	1,08,17,667	2,82,115	1,10,99,782	8,28,403	...	8,28,403	5,24,596	25,201	5,49,797	2,78,606	...	2·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,56,54,546	7,31,742	7,83,86,288	6,41,576	15,593	6,57,169	7,08,05,618	19,67,396	7,27,73,014	21,75,130	...	21,75,130	18,75,868	1,13,651	19,89,519	1,85,611	...	·22	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Railways, 1890.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles open on 31st December 1890. (a)	Number of passengers carried during 1890. (b)					Receipts for 1890. (c)				Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Persons employed. (d)				Capital outlay. (e)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steamboat.	Total.			Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
East Indian	...	1,525·44	48,111	168,362	677,275	13,366,236	14,259,984	1,47,71,328	2,82,64,310	9,21,204	4,39,56,842	1,41,52,196	2,98,04,646	903	519	35,880	37,302	35,99,09,591
Eastern Bengal ...	17·50	763·90	40,016	126,213	992,012	6,718,275	7,876,516	37,09,721	67,41,067	10,27,504	1,14,78,382	54,08,059	60,70,323	252	238	15,131	15,621	9,97,63,109
Tirhoot	49·53	322·53	14,978	18,201	21,101	4,547,245	4,601,525	18,04,772	22,85,143	5,11,677	46,01,592	20,28,228	25,73,364	92	117	6,481	6,690	2,29,94,165
Bengal and North-Western.	...	376·00																2,52,72,267
Bengal-Nagpore ...	237·83	586·01	3,968	20,011	41,681	1,048,122	1,113,782	5,43,378	21,01,475	2,19,725	28,64,578	23,17,115	5,47,463	111	160	24,802	25,073	6,54,54,910
Bengal Central ...	...	125·01	2,627	32,971	152,720	1,223,317	1,411,635	4,97,306	1,62,117	8,380	6,67,803	4,21,897	2,45,906	3	1	576	580	96,88,212
Nalhati	...	27·25	578	5,431	...	166,132	172,141	62,186	35,534	3,103	1,00,823	78,653	22,170	...	1	138	139	3,36,207
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51·00	3,600	7,663	...	33,282	44,545	2,12,074	3,57,090	7,272	5,76,436	3,43,541	2,32,895	25	9	556	590	29,52,107
Deoghur	...	4·79	635	...	185,613	...	186,248	23,941	1,971	183	26,095	15,180	10,915	...	1	51	52	2,82,616
Tarkessur	...	22·23	312	2,779	82,434	982,613	1,068,138	2,65,975	19,635	916	2,86,526	1,42,243	1,44,283	Included with E. I. Ry.				17,28,778

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1890-91, Part I, pages 92-93.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 76-79.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 108-111.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 137 and 139
(e) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 92 and 93.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1890-91.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide" ...	817·88	400	6	47	49,131 12 0	Nil	
River-going Vessels.							
"Fame," pilot-vessel ...	320	...	4*	38	34,687 11 5	„	* One additional officer from 14th June to 17th July.
"Coleroon" „ ...	346·66	...	3	38	32,519 10 0	„	
"Sarsuti" „ ...	375	...	4†	38	29,034 11 6	„	† One additional officer up to 13th June.
"Enchantress" ...	24	143	...	5	3,513 15 6	„	
"Florence" ...	14	5	...	4	1,743 12 6	„	
"Clytie" ...	27·1	20	...	...	2,993 12 4	„	
"Rhotas" ...	90	...	...	19	9,008 14 0	„	
Bholio ...	5·6	...	...	16			

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1890-91.

Description of Establishment.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and Establishment ...	1	24	30,227	...	Including Wreck Chart Clerk.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried ...	3	...	36,000	8,20,588	1 pensioned, 28th April 1890. 1 resigned, 24th August 1890. 1 pensioned, 12th November 1890. 1 pensioned, 5th January 1891. 1 died, 2nd February 1891.
Ditto, free	44	...	3,41,562		
Licensed	17	...	1,56,398		
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	22	...	12,659	8,144	1 promoted, 28th April 1890. 1 promoted, 24th August 1890. 1 promoted, 12th November 1890. 1 promoted, 5th January 1891. 1 promoted, 2nd February 1891.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2*	...	4,064	...	*Employed when required.
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	8†				† Ditto ditto.
Examiners of Inland Masters for 1st class Masters	3‡	...	4,406	3,130	‡ Ditto ditto.
Examiners of Inland Masters for 2nd class Masters	2§				§ Ditto ditto.
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	3,961	...	
Seebpore yard	...	1	144	...	
Engineer-Surveyor's Department.					
Engineer-Surveyor and Establishment	2	2	21,492	19,001	Including the cost of S. L. *Florence.*

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1889-90

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	4,28,276	...	4,27,677
Animals, living	No.	47	3,680	166	23,375
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	36,93,909	...	36,47,156
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	...	5,83,133	...	5,17,532
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	3,903	8,79,172	4,977	9,49,639
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	267,298	6,55,739	249,378	5,40,440
Other sorts	Value	...	1,40,455	...	1,38,367
Candles	lbs.	855,791	2,55,882	695,315	2,05,489
Clocks and watches	No.	13,991	1,68,529	25,339	1,42,872
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	13,899	2,35,313	4,232	1,06,505
Coke	„	1,873	68,466	2,476	86,908
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	98	7,275
Corks	Cwt.	416	57,515	524	59,434
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	1	40	3	215
Twist and yarn	lbs.	10,851,278	80,66,730	13,392,482	98,15,257
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	761,189,461	9,09,65,937	797,829,636	9,50,85,133
White (bleached)	„	140,187,644	1,94,84,019	159,705,222	2,20,34,923
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	134,301,975	1,86,05,899	108,217,829	1,60,79,203
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	183,601 / 2,522,996	3,87,760	438,622 / 2,627,684	5,19,736
Thread, sewing	lbs.	296,189	4,49,814	338,625	5,13,983
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	74,602 / 414,119	4,79,971	88,519 / 537,521	5,93,025
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	8,146	3,225	9,631	4,759
Manufactured	„	344,435	3,32,462	285,994	3,20,392
Other sorts	Value	...	8,99,653	...	10,33,271
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	1,331	1,80,893	1,144	1,56,879
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	4,52,175	...	3,62,347
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	373,938	1,29,760	410,807	1,36,896
Canvas	„	924,286	4,46,704	987,935	6,07,304
Other sorts	lbs.	126,980	1,01,019	189,706	1,24,579
Other sorts	„	1,599	340	9,659	4,118
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	9,085	...	11,936
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	806	44,042	715	39,543
Other ware	Value	...	10,31,210	...	9,73,488
Gums and resins	Cwt.	23,022	1,05,109	21,866	97,683
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	28,76,950	...	28,89,172
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	...	6,74,782	...	7,03,875
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	„	...	166	...	635
Jewellery, &c.	„	...	2,31,210	...	1,33,338
Leather and manufactures of	„	...	4,37,218	...	3,88,662
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	844,284	15,84,478	719,680	13,62,157
Spirits	„	255,324	18,43,369	263,710	19,55,545
Wines and liqueurs	„	94,770	10,48,994	94,667	10,58,286
Other sorts	„	3,538	16,069	1,666	10,516
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	73,80,791	...	81,10,490
Matches, lucifer and other	„	...	5,26,597	...	2,48,459

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	566	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,69,262	...	2,87,715	...	81,476	...	72,967
...	...	...	1,150	...	80	...	50
4	687	4	1,406	14	1,000	5	939
1,071	2,400	...	...	...	...	357	880
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
90	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,215	9,048	2,475	4,990	6,035	91,761	7,656	89,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,579	50,493	9,386	84,051
7	1,456	3	1,031	2	466	6	1,235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273,140	2,38,780	355,400	3,08,004	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
198,138	60,555	109,378	38,607	21,419	9,708	4,305	1,720
1,434,482	1,98,153	546,592	1,02,735	51,181	18,290	45,587	19,208
...	20,124	...	41,353	...	345	...	...
14,528		37,981		2,760		...	
10,013	6,415	15,015	16,245	80	84	...	...
...	26,434	200	34,391	...	1,347	300	452
8,433		10,451		603		...	
...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400
163	529	126	450	1,221	2,312	2,104	4,641
...	3,013	...	3,757	...	1,635	...	1,120
42	12,068	14	4,382	14	2,063	12	6,807
...	146	...	941	...	1,867	...	869
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,130	2,327	...	...	700	700	900	300
...	...	28	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	92	...	...
1,507	1,77,048	396	1,31,790	10	12,996	21	21,027
...	81,611	...	60,926	...	2,392	...	1,005
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	68,454	...	1,51,427	...	15,147	...	13,582
...	23,940	...	27,421	...	14,895	...	6,897
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,299	...	8,037	...	7,558	...	9,465
...	838	...	1,421	...	810	...	1,165
526	1,361	1,006	2,556	...	...	...	...
1,175	3,510	72	1,636	2,642	14,404	6,898	71,278
1,582	11,752	1,246	10,337	13,797	64,308	17,595	79,175
...	...	...	...	27	81	...	...
...	100	...	2,215	...	3,918	...	2,631
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1889-90

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	....	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	91,214	...	1,06,083
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	25
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	6	500	2	265
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	167	352	3,571	6,700
Other sorts	Value	...	825	...	...
Candles	lbs.	215	75	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	32	730	740	4,882
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	160,344	11,74,827	178,717	13,46,751
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	16,400	14,293	59,200	51,926
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	672,710	2,06,532	233,986	81,863
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	967,546	1,45,578	467,722	90,058
Other sorts	Yds.	...	7,033	...	1,519
	No.	4,589		1,320	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	...	92,613	...	58,780
	Yds.	36,978		25,056	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	100	...	70
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	5	3,404
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	1,722	...	...
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	1,140	...	300
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	7,502	3,10,882	7,358	2,58,223
Other ware	Value	...	2,450	...	361
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Value	...	634	...	232
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	1,715	...	...
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	300	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	583	2,000	...	...
Spirits	"	421	4,591	109	2,020
Wines and liqueurs	"	3,309	20,468	3,591	20,919
Other sorts	"	89	748	22	100
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	4,050	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	58	...	...	1,100	425	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	608	30	420	36	440	10	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	144	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
411	40	896	120	2,440	515	...	...
576	21	473	40	450	56	...	...
...	148	...	...	...	...	...	100
28	420	...	...	2	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	170	...	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	160	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,375	...	1,680	...	3,750	...	...
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
12	108	49	283	...	...	4	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,100	...	500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1889-90

Articles.		United States.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	10,056
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	60	...	4,454
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	334
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	1	80	5	2,075
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	320	100	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	326	1,785	5,334	24,050
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	300,000	65,624
White (bleached)	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	120	180
Manufactured	"	...	...	88,249	56,426
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	305
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	125
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	80	50
Canvas	"	729	535	4,220	3,124
Other sorts	lbs.	75	120	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	6,680
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	1,285	...	8,150
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	200	...	3,451
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	1,800	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	300
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	156	416	...	...
Spirits	"	2,264	25,441	6,422	33,974
Wines and liqueurs	"	1	10	1	9
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	3,000	...	7,649
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	127	...	50
...	...	...	...	1	500	52	9,425
...	...	...	20	...	4,997	...	10,667
...	...	...	...	...	452	...	350
...	...	...	...	6	858	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	107	262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	30	2	20
...	...	...	...	14	260	15	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,003	47,111	14,311	1,09,641
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	2,400	1,950
...	...	...	...	674	304	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,374	605	750	59
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,600		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	335	...	780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,325	6,572	1,614	7,112
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	2,532
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	270
...	...	...	...	...	530	...	480
...	...	...	...	116	62	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	450	...	195	...	2,30,727	...	4,16,335
...	...	...	...	6	992	61	3,655
...	...	...	...	...	1,689	...	591
1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	755	...	1,420	...	28,392	...	15,064
...	...	...	50	...	5,729	...	788
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	752	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	1,524	...	13,011
4	16	...	...	171	483	384	1,200
6	27	...	...	135	1,082	210	1,299
1	10	...	...	798	3,456	145	768
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,280	...	4,443
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1889-90

Articles.		China.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	935
Animals, living	No.	1	1,000	14	40
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	43,864	...	43,993
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	135
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2	825	4	317
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	337	800	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	7	256	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	2	24
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	300	8,120	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	5,000	2,187
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	...	...	130	35
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	200	60	3,161	2,707
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...		120	120
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	100 / ...	50	... / ...	260
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	8,790	18,809	2,326	24,925
Other sorts	Value	...	4,08,102	...	5,11,173
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	2,356	19,274	1,493	13,587
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	3,335	...	14,130
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	80	...	2,000
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	25	1,058	56	2,844
Other ware	Value	...	1,41,270	...	1,39,698
Gums and resins	Cwt.	8	350	14	350
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	738	...	2,538
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	34	...	1,050
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	4,782	...	14,559
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	125
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	237	735	4	12
Spirits	,,	8,000	14,005	795	1,428
Wines and liqueurs	,,	59	627	61	2,170
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	6,525	...	8,973

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	263	...	599
...	...	...	...	31	3,168	2	500
...	...	...	...	...	9,627	...	8,383
...	...	...	...	...	41	...	294
...	...	...	...	2	380	2	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	336	9,408	...	...
...	...	...	...	79,420	29,841	2,900	2,012
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	400	120	3,020	830
1,320	150	...	...	5,092	1,030	3,183	1,271
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15,485	19,849	5,877	7,563
...	27	...	195	...	98,819	...	1,96,701
...	...	...	...	15,570	3,86,531	18,109	4,02,325
...	...	...	...	...	24,854	...	39,726
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	112	60
...	1,414	...	...	...	5,47,989	1,056	1,300
...	...	...	...	56	2,450	1	56
...	...	...	...	...	22,820	...	26,473
...	...	...	...	1,657	68,857	640	37,627
...	50	...	...	...	3,414	...	6,325
...	...	...	...	...	1,719	...	750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
...	...	...	...	...	33,330	...	2,444
...	...	...	...	...	222	...	2,553
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	94
...	...	...	...	3,170	5,176	15,115	23,530
381	2,284	227	1,835	46	838	24	297
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	21,038	...	56,296

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1889-90

Articles.		Australia.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	110	...	142
Animals, living	No.	2,511	9,24,090	2,484	11,08,330
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	4,812	...	4,674
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	95	...	225
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	9	455	3	280
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	400	200	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	70	2,484	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	7,062	91,908	3,245	42,800
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	320	... / ...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	200	12	...	...
Manufactured	,,	448	20	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	341	...	3,370
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	350	...	50
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	42	20	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	9,319	1,560	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	16,800	1,960
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	270	...	960
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	12	418	1	62
Other ware	Value	...	22	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	750	...	8,260
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	380	...	120
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	1,840	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	6,032	...	3,910
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	8	16	40	100
Spirits	,,	2,683	29,929	2,850	29,569
Wines and liqueurs	,,	895	6,637	1,018	6,230
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	3,761	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	37	...	4,28,776	...	4,40,062
...	...	...	...	2,591	9,32,428	2,718	11,41,670
...	37,697	...	43,622	...	41,37,518	...	42,29,737
...	279	...	4,516	...	5,84,080	...	5,24,611
11	1,432	19	3,389	3,960	8,85,989	5,021	9,58,590
1,958	4,516	2,339	4,249	270,831	6,63,807	255,752	5,52,531
...	592	...	...	...	1,41,912	...	1,38,367
95,528	28,189	198,566	60,317	953,561	2,84,960	893,881	2,65,806
1,116	2,803	183	1,310	26,798	2,77,446	41,729	2,67,814
221	4,310	37	504	21,297	3,32,839	7,571	1,50,618
...	...	...	...	1,873	68,466	2,476	86,908
...	...	...	...	170,906	12,72,431	202,662	15,48,918
...	25	...	275	425	59,462	534	62,119
...	...	...	...	637	17,568	3	215
76,150	63,299	88,950	74,873	11,296,388	84,12,943	13,906,332	1,02,56,209
...	...	...	...	761,190,135	9,09,66,241	798,129,636	9,51,50,757
3,000	1,200	...	...	141,083,311	1,97,62,134	160,056,041	2,21,57,978
266,552	41,395	937,468	1,15,256	137,029,722	1,90,11,220	110,222,292	1,64,10,497
...	18,540	...	4,543	183,601	4,34,102	438,622	5,67,151
16,672		3,530		2,565,145		2,670,515	
900	2,031	798	1,198	307,182	4,58,344	354,558	5,31,546
1,214	10,359	3,055	13,519	75,916	6,11,429	92,074	7,01,207
...		...		460,133		573,028	
6,932	1,225	840	442	19,629	6,517	12,887	6,901
20,139	1,19,478	22,995	1,11,624	393,032	5,00,108	416,758	5,33,173
...	27,977	...	62,550	...	14,39,865	...	18,15,144
609	58,784	716	72,037	19,952	6,60,058	21,553	6,59,691
...	1,04,372	...	70,457	...	5,89,351	...	4,89,125
...	...	7,877	1,913	374,054	1,29,822	418,764	1,38,859
...	...	...	...	927,887	4,50,286	993,055	5,10,728
687	754	630	688	137,061	1,03,453	190,526	1,25,547
...	...	...	...	1,599	340	27,515	7,378
...	2,41,407	...	1,14,043	...	10,32,693	...	6,76,843
37	7,335	48	1,405	9,961	5,57,221	8,657	4,58,605
...	3,45,752	...	4,86,291	...	16,29,406	...	16,95,513
...	...	...	...	24,688	1,74,331	22,520	1,35,660
...	88,457	...	1,44,733	...	30,91,151	...	32,42,583
...	13,746	...	22,116	...	7,37,440	...	7,66,768
...	...	...	...	...	466	...	776
...	2,325	...	5,702	...	2,91,896	...	2,26,545
...	13,242	...	5,942	...	4,60,186	...	4,17,089
37,443	1,07,338	11,700	27,957	883,412	16,96,843	732,834	13,94,076
19,409	57,970	23,927	54,116	295,229	19,99,504	320,112	21,74,448
8,423	45,505	5,597	42,149	124,074	12,04,997	124,221	12,22,458
...	4	15	167	3,684	16,902	1,703	10,783
...	11,111	...	3,881	...	74,13,111	...	81,31,809
...	1,84,847	...	2,96,120	...	7,39,007	...	6,10,222

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1889-90

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	48,924	18,46,801	41,903	16,99,574
Wrought ... ... „	65,357	26,05,720	51,524	20,59,058
Other sorts ... ... „	8	245	4	155
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... „	1,302,191	93,01,404	1,418,919	1,02,44,814
Other sorts ... ... „	68,126	1,84,441	79,375	2,24,441
Lead ... ... „	77,778	12,01,476	74,056	11,27,296
Steel ... ... „	83,911	6,07,455	128,231	9,77,233
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... „	484	36,721	487	36,876
Other sorts ... ... „	28	945	450	5,781
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	46,461	5,81,143	48,622	7,83,806
All other sorts, unenumerated ... „	6,862	4,90,376	10,283	7,08,623
Oils ... ... Gals.	1,454,529	8,47,374	1,551,939	9,03,536
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	7,67,326	...	7,47,157
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	...	6,29,637	...	7,02,039
Provisions ... ... „	...	21,01,972	...	20,43,209
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „	...	38,92,041	...	27,91,127
Salt ... ... Tons	264,234	61,28,515	250,663	50,61,311
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	187,095	2,93,331	207,540	3,22,372
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	1,22,463	...	78,307
Spices ... ... lbs.	82	40	8,736	14,451
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	10,314	1,56,042	150,955	18,39,209
Tea ... ... lbs.	233	177	134	100
Toys and requisites for games ... Value	...	3,83,266	...	4,51,562
Umbrellas ... ... No.	1,786,106	15,97,807	1,871,341	17,07,395
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	1,56,195	...	1,53,655
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	18,277	18,216	35,380	31,635
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,013,569	34,04,566	4,132,246	34,97,059
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	27,72,572	...	29,52,380
All other articles, unenumerated	...	41,27,385	...	42,92,496
Merchandise— Free	...	19,92,06,542	...	20,78,21,512
Merchandise— Dutiable	...	1,10,16,660	...	98,13,622
Total	...	21,02,23,202	...	21,76,35,134
Treasure—				
Gold	...	9,86,705	...	20 27,389
Silver	...	37,41,973	...	51,94,003
Total	...	47,28,678	...	72,21,392
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	21,49,51,880	...	22,48,56,526
Government—				
Stores	...	97,10,468	...	96,91,606
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	97,10,468	...	96,91,606

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	...	...	...	5,673	2,09,382	...	...
430	1,05,423	1,086	2,26,693	410	84,215	707	1,25,882
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
2	14	20	120	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	55	850	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	62,546	196	32,252	24	9,912	43	8,655
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,026	...	1,732	...	1,875	...	5,046
...	2,55,211	...	3,33,053	...	900	...	2,140
...	12,225	...	14,670	...	13,043	...	13,602
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	41	50	350	350
2,951	4,051	10,438	11,755	398,401	4,13,062	429,700	4,17,912
...	21,614	...	18,441	...	1,61,720	...	57,000
1,949	24,894	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27,750	3,22,706	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,658	...	24,875	...	4,842	...	5,045
968	1,050	13	106	711	2,037	64	275
...	728	...	895	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
275,124	3,27,827	191,779	2,20,273	22,150	35,031	28,333	29,490
...	92,112	...	2,87,029	...	3,721	...	2,274
...	1,03,231	...	98,276	...	32,056	...	29,936
...	21,49,348	...	28,23,556	...	12,96,930	...	10,42,323
...	16,623	...	15,679	...	76,684	...	1,47,838
...	21,65,971	...	28,39,235	...	13,73,614	...	11,90,161
...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...
...	...	...	5,64,052	...	1,15,592	...	...
...	...	...	5,64,052	...	1,16,042	...	...
...	21,65,971	...	34,03,287	...	14,89,656	...	11,90,161
...	440	...	816	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	440	...	816	...	...	...	50

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1889-90

Articles.	Italy.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	130	32,898	137	28,651
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	280	3,965	721	8,767
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	25	325
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	5	1,090	24	3,348
Oils ... ... Gals.	...	...	133	1,693
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	22,808	...	13,520
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	50	...	760
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	27,918	...	35,044
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	60,304	79,074	124,168	1,40,655
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	1,12,885	...	70,882
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games... ... Value	...	13,954	...	6,453
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	150	...	1,320
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	64,116	...	72,423
Merchandise— Free	...	24,16,473	...	23,95,758
Merchandise— Dutiable	...	27,807	...	23,064
Total	...	24,44,280	...	24,18,822
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	24,44,280	...	24,18,822
Government—				
Stores	...	26	...	15
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	26	...	15

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—continued.

Mauritius.				South America.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	75	2,970	...	...	...	...
...	...	460	230	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	86,008	1,18,525	186	200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	578	...	1,811	...	4,004	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,288	2,449	2,128	525	168	20	...	...
1,89,374	17,04,243	244,931	16,00,666	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,655	...	...	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	498	311	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,375	...	32,041	...	858	...	100
...	17,25,712	...	17,60,553	...	10,472	...	930
...	108	...	286	...	...	...	50
...	17,25,820	...	17,60,839	...	10,472	...	980
...	...	...	88,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	88,500	...	...	...	...
...	17,25,820	...	18,49,339	...	10,472	...	980
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1889-90

Articles.	United States.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	145	3,267	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	168	840	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	25,184,689	1,07,69,344	27,208,317	1,14,22,945
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	6,771	...	14,207
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	4,335	...	8,699
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	7	...	...
Shells and cowries... ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	...	...	20
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	12,328	...	7,797
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	30
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	6,354	...	13,166
Merchandise— Free	...	42,860	...	2,36,808
Merchandise— Dutiable	...	1,07,95,218	...	1,14,57,072
Total	...	1,08,38,078	...	1,16,93,880
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	1,08,38,078	...	1,16,93,880
Government—				
Stores	...	7,151	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	7,151	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	9,232	3,68,056	5,695	2,41,856
150	3,600	75	1,875	1	31	77	2,536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	190	660	1,250	...	15	39	630
121	281	730	1,427	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	27	2	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	2,200	182	4,240	...	...	...	...
48	48	...	...	643,123	8,09,171	1,055,937	14,03,062
...	4,205	...	1,037	...	1,787	...	2,906
...	...	...	...	...	263	...	939
...	2,11,884	...	2,06,181	...	9,212	...	2,314
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,705	5,01,337	11,322	1,47,407	...	...	449	6,108
...	302.	...	40	...	85,127	...	2,17,854
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	893	1,827	4,072	4,112
...	...	...	...	...	822	...	5,356
1,540	687	13,216	3,244	878,214	1,36,057	58,843	1,01,526
...	...	...	...	20,001	3,00,493	288	4,321
...	...	...	...	4,929	2,629	330	329
...	...	...	...	...	2,274	...	510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,000	...	70	...	792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	900	1,058	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11,335	...	...
...	3,226	...	3,344	...	1,21,289	...	1,42,573
...	2,27,845	...	2,27,523	...	21,85,924	...	27,32,415
...	5,01,438	...	1,47,407	...	5,068	...	9,725
...	7,29,283	...	3,74,930	...	21,90,992	...	27,42,140
...	77,512	...	57,677	...	...	...	...
...	94,018	...	83,873	...	1,62,000	...	2,12,602
...	1,71,530	...	1,41,550	...	1,62,000	...	2,12,602
...	9,00,813	...	5,16,480	...	23,52,992	...	29,54,742
...	...	...	...	...	2,537	...	288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,537	...	288

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1889-90

Articles.	China.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	69,508	23,33,827	39,835	15,02,884
Wrought ... ... ,,	439	16,472	2	361
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	500	15,014	2	60
Oils ... ... Gals.	18,062	16,588	51,762	50,908
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	81,747	...	1,60,836
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	31,822	...	39,934
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	38,874	...	56,575
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	11,047	24,900	3,052	6,900
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,252	1,969	4,932	6,163
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	2,848	...	9,008
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	448	40
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	21,346	3,06,560	19,378	2,42,295
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,803	1,181	18,868	8,721
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	6,256	...	895
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2	15	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	1,31,464	...	1,01,965
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	98	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	3,17,901	...	3,45,826
Merchandise— Free	...	39,86,868	...	33,19,041
Merchandise— Dutiable	...	15,367	...	3,745
Total	...	40,02,235	...	33,22,786
Treasure—				
Gold	...	28,60,270	...	51,59,944
Silver	...	29,17,139	...	1,17,47,445
Total	...	57,77,409	...	1,69,07,389
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	97,79,644	...	2,02,30,175
Government—				
Stores	...	1,703	...	932
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	1,703	...	932

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,806	1,54,146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	115	340	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	480	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22,080	16,09,222	23,399	15,77,752
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	492	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,614	16,528	2,306	21,671
...	...	...	...	...	1,29,521	...	69,432
...	...	...	...	...	45,628	...	19,744
...	100	...	752	...	3,68,954	...	2,87,484
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
7,207	1,05,859	13,161	1,77,999	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,736	3,472	15	108
...	...	...	...	2,068	3,112	1,307	1,660
...	...	...	...	...	3,033	...	3,485
...	...	...	...	21,308,397	27,28,206	18,349,802	25,10,861
...	...	...	...	25,304	2,66,070	18,404	2,20,714
...	...	...	...	36,556	17,808	35,067	13,350
...	...	...	...	...	1,560	...	137
...	...	...	...	36	108	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	27,318	...	15,306
...	...	...	...	3,472	310	672	70
...	...	...	...	2,034	1,241	1,693	1,395
...	400	...	...	...	200	...	...
...	14,422	...	1,285	...	2,79,565	...	1,86,647
...	18,263	...	3,052	...	67,88,167	...	60,12,081
...	1,08,143	...	1,79,834	...	6,035	...	24,145
...	1,26,406	...	1,82,886	...	67,94,202	...	60,36,226
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,000
...	...	...	...	...	3,04,230	...	1,03,07,322
...	...	...	...	...	3,04,230	...	1,03,74,322
...	1,26,406	...	1,82,886	...	70,98,432	...	1,64,10,548
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	845
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	845

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of

years 1889-90

Articles.	Australia.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	32,989	12,72,953	11,263	5,01,820
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	2	591
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	310	3,840	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	2,833	30,214	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	40	153	26	410
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	57,919	...	80,348
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	1,720	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,290	1,838	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	1,017	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	896	105	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	5	64	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	624	234	2,634	543
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	40	...	80
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	22	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	40,476	34,661	14,144	10,608
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	875	...	150
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	42,237	...	20,796
Merchandise— Free	...	24,88,027	...	17,90,489
Merchandise— Dutiable	...	36,697	...	35,899
Total	...	25,24,724	...	18,26,388
Treasure—				
Gold	...	86,250	...	19,73,324
Silver	...	3,84,816	...	16,11,250
Total	...	4,71,066	...	35,84,574
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	29,95,790	...	54,10,962
Government—				
Stores	...	45,448	...	36,540
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	45,448	...	36,540

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1890-91—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,018	36,400	3	137	167,344	60,67,419	102,505	41,00,417
114	4,522	752	27,420	67,176	28,57,158	54,362	24,73,067
19	655	...	...	100	2,600	79	3,125
266,902	14,49,338	201,634	10,90,829	1,569,601	1,07,55,641	1,621,732	1,13,37,873
45	70	407	420	68,292	1,84,792	80,627	2,26,628
260	3,334	300	3,525	81,153	12,39,016	75,166	11,40,948
13,054	83,030	23,844	1,43,646	96,965	6,90,485	152,100	11,21,204
...	...	...	...	22,564	16,45,943	23,886	16,14,628
...	...	...	...	28	945	450	5,781
4,143	67,969	2,635	50,244	50,604	6,49,112	51,257	8,34,050
19	1,267	8	717	7,760	5,82,997	10,738	7,57,895
1,604,658	6,75,431	2,164,547	9,01,067	28,906,949	1,31,34,837	32,120,975	1,48,23,817
...	72,197	...	1,01,403	...	10,89,263	...	11,17,276
...	1,30,983	...	1,72,352	...	10,94,494	...	12,70,961
...	12,533	...	11,109	...	28,63,551	...	27,61,798
...	26,538	...	...	...	39,20,299	...	27,92,927
56,858	9,34,029	61,931	9,69,423	364,004	76,69,747	337,526	63,62,253
...	42,257	...	30,554	...	1,27,698	...	2,48,448
...	...	...	...	12,824	28,422	3,417	7,358
4,345	4,970	14,062	21,149	658,599	8,03,234	796,219	9,25,778
...	642	...	4,350	...	4,27,044	...	2,46,829
250,656	84,712	91,868	25,699	22,476,241	29,52,276	18,525,041	26,56,346
29,361	3,68,562	242,930	26,70,971	297,652	31,26,928	704,636	69,00,882
7	20	975	431	44,152	22,049	58,008	23,474
...	55,807	...	71,584	...	4,93,657	...	5,61,161
6	30	...	...	1,787,829	16,01,047	1,871,418	17,07,776
...	6,977	...	8,930	...	3,36,757	...	2,92,640
...	...	...	...	62,225	53,187	50,196	42,313
233,339	2,23,136	191,810	1,97,982	4,547,116	39,92,859	4,546,359	39,46,510
...	1,37,347	...	3,20,641	...	30,18,810	...	35,63,824
...	95,378	...	1,02,247	...	52,14,393	...	53,41,156
...	43,47,015	...	67,85,719	...	22,68,90,446	...	23,69,51,760
...	18,19,415	...	19,93,052	...	2,44,25,263	...	2,38,51,418
...	61,66,430	...	87,78,771	...	25,13,15,709	...	26,08,03,178
...	1,01,369	...	80,705	...	41,12,556	...	93,66,039
...	...	...	9,400	...	77,19,768	...	2,98,18,447
...	1,01,369	...	90,105	...	1,18,32,324	...	3,91,84,486
...	62,67,799	...	88,68,876	...	26,31,48,033	...	29,99,87,664
...	...	...	3,400	...	97,68,073	...	97,34,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,400	...	97,68,073	...	97,34,492

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cottton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	1,960	2,936	713	420
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	43,105	4,875	52,550	4,361
White ... ... „	12,369	2,291	14,385	17,076
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... „	27,494	3,669	7,096	1,157
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	850	2,644	...	...
Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	10	500	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	500
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	29,723	70,490	26,359	52,897
All others, unenumerated ... ... „	6,527	2,44,334	5,750	2,16,163
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	3,03,208	...	3,09,510
Total of Foreign merchandise	...	6,34,947	...	6,02,084
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	13	6,090	1	500
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	1,23,215	...	1,24,537
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2,393	2,47,941	2,801	3,26,225
Coffee ... ... „	...	7	...	20
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... „	7,244	71,142	6,254	61,855
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	104,150	25,58,921	55,327	13,49,573
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,250	520	4,655	962
No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	52,978	...	90,380
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests.	45	52,225	46	48,100
Cwt.	65		65	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	400,120	8,009	164	20
Manufactured ... ... „	7,312	7,887	16,718	16,128
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	64,629	...	42,891
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	2,184	34,611	6,282	91,775
Lac dye ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... „	35,012	89,85,854	32,443	92,74,475
Other sorts ... ... „	23,169	89,657	17,464	71,201
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... „	66	200	220	750
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	282	677	287	778
Do. not in the husk ... ... „	886,934	39,30,214	1,049,550	43,72,359
Wheat ... ... „	1,282,521	49,16,122	1,167,721	43,72,793
Other sorts ... ... „	86,342	2,89,805	29,045	1,22,729
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	47,662	4,18,273	18,175	1,24,220
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	211,165	82,11,577	181,121	67,25,753
No.	3,240,783		2,799,176	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	580	49,145	365	22,323
No.	8,124		7,275	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	6,274	5,52,597	7,172	5,80,679
No.	788,631		834,259	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	569	36,683	364	23,411
No.	31,485		12,564	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce, and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,349	...	3,888	...	11,629	...	18,985
...	7,530	...	3,888	...	11,629	...	18,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,370	...	195	...	6,038	...	3,017
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,252	3,86,098	16,841	4,09,269	16,434	3,99,154	42,437	10,58,528
...	...	...	...	2,000	763	1,200	443
...	...	...	...	144	228	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,082	137	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	72	...	...	...	2,694	...	438
...	...	5	60	514	10,249	53	580
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,119	36,19,821	7,344	23,71,504	9,439	27,91,744	6,610	21,52,245
4,318	15,379	9,821	37,531	7,728	33,339	1,836	14,087
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,657	11,243	...	...	10,492	48,462	1,501	6,399
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,436	55,316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	141	1,080	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,137	5,32,276	21,617	8,09,690	14,049	5,36,226	17,993	7,02,490
205,950		302,704		221,164		313,328	
153	6,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500		...		...		...	
38	3,269	10	625	2,120	1,31,465	1,637	1,25,082
3,600		650		278,854		183,226	
...	...	...	...	18	1,446	...	...
...		...		1,446		...	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	13,707	...	25,168
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	13,707	...	25,168
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) ... ... Value	...	117	...	225
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ,,	4	27	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	67,706	16,21,555	35,477	8,61,190
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	136	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	12	18
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	244	...	...
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	345	6,790	2,697	36,784
Lac dye ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... ,,	990	3,11,162	330	1,08,579
Other corts ... ... ,,	1,578	3,982	3,514	12,366
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	5,004	19,622	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	1,001	3,071
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	74,684	28,22,719	61,336	22,26,544
No.	1,172,993		980,556	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	81	1,702
No.	...		900	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	63	2,490	142	5,957
No.	3,130		6,309	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
800	500	...	...	...	....	...	...
1,172,915	1,39,968	13,99,921	1,69,585	...	...	...	...
11,200	2,800	1,200	300	...	...	...	...
207,575	47,140	1,62,285	36,505	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
1,680	465	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
5	420	3	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
790	7,373	25	250	...	...	...	...
...	...	31	2,242	...	...	...	...
...	16,606	...	30,503	...	2,507	...	4,069
...	2,15,272	...	2,39,405	...	2,507	...	4,069
...	...	7	525	2	200	...	...
...	54,691	...	36,915	...	...	...	1,240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,302	16,622	545	5,659	...	...	...	...
106	2,619	124	2,607	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	250	125	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	3,875	...	198	...	...	...	...
60	68,175	55	57,125	...	...	...	...
87		80		...		...	
172,811	28,615	165,588	22,997	...	...	...	...
536	390	120	183	...	...	...	...
...	30,892	...	30,305	...	...	...	22
6	144	143	3,507	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	770	...	...	...	...
653	4,386	1,128	8,045	346	2,489	444	3,269
104,607	3,59,740	151,473	4,54,012	73	269	15	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,255,635	55,01,904	1,606,220	68,17,257	351,419	16,84,121	391,105	17,76,108
3,042	12,123	8,596	34,954	...	...	...	...
162,535	6,28,760	108,862	3,52,938	17,191	71,677	17,322	75,343
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
2	178	5	404	...	...	...	...
210		462		...		...	

H.—

II.— Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United States.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	„	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	79,985	1,71,258	34,007	70,392
All others, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	1,822	...	2,090
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	1,73,080	...	72,482
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	2	60	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	11,127	...	6,201
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	2,110	2,86,258	1,384	1,89,761
Coffee	„	...	...	...	...
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	„	...	...	11	234
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	921	...	1,187
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	...	...	10	15
Other sorts	Value	...	2,214	...	5,776
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	62,546	9,12,353	49,330	7,46,563
Lac dye	„	...	...	...	...
Indigo	„	21,203	52,71,025	12,220	31,14,705
Other sorts	„	2,255	10,123	4,410	27,715
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	„	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy)	„	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	„	...	...	15,694	65,887
Wheat	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Hemp—					
Raw	„	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	57,769	14,98,561	54,654	15,88,272
	No.	382,294		386,624	
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	27,826	25,71,358	4,640	38,37,902
	No.	2,751,404		4,25,512	
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	616	1,01,448	857	96,100
	No.	70,792		95,500	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	9,600	9,250	15,000	13,750
304	38	500	200	37,600	4,610	11,400	1,800
...	...	13,678	10,615	155,800	25,173	141,240	24,004
...	...	19,376	4,124	5,380	1,725	1,104	780
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	510
...		...		250		170	
...	...	...	160	436	68	563	630
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	140	102	639	14	170
...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...
...	658	...	7,242	...	27,225	...	34,935
...	696	...	22,481	...	69,314	...	76,579
...	...	...	...	33	2,780	38	13,300
...	2,895	...	30,280	...	10,118	...	19,327
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,671	8,481	21,441	6,987	2,363	1,031	5,848	1,579
176		47		...		...	
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	82
...	...	...	...	119	1,33,820	103	1,05,725
...				177		151	
...	...	...	...	35,588	4,198	13,104	1,895
7,397	629	8,246	859	33,939	4,140	23,132	2,720
...	5,440	...	750	...	1,479	...	664
...	...	...	...	40	650	31	701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	800	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	61	39	227
...	...	...	...	32,989	1,12,802	25,643	90,112
...	...	...	...	32,981	73,465	40,179	83,072
610,182	26,57,121	571,169	23,85,190	1,373,694	62,91,724	2,427,503	1,08,08,289
220	975	...	...	42	170	...	...
2,288	7,970	393	1,278	11,391	42,255	7,792	29,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,775	827
...	...	...	...	635	25,522	13	600
...		...		10,168		200	
...	...	...	...	1	165	...	...
...		...		6		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	18	1,000	...	...
...		...		500		...	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported by Sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	China.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... "	80	28	50	25
Coloured, printed or dyed ... "	68	21	50	25
Other sorts of piece-goods ... "	...	578	...	...
No.	274		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	40	76	...	...
Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1,200	2,460
All others, unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	29,861	...	9,144
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	30,564	...	11,644
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	6	368	2	2,000
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	5,827	...	6,883
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	7	285	...	...
Coffee ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... "	40	400	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... "	74,020	20,40,727	25,635	7,19,390
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	7,447,305	27,05,153	6,242,200	21,13,124
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,715	835	553	1,315
No.	200		397	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	216	...	457
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests	40,942	4,68,02,040	42,718	4,44,97,880
Cwt.	60,040		62,691	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	2,027	1,072	3,838	1,483
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	54,912	...	44,296
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Lac dye ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... "	28	8,155	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	530	9,749	1,521	22,283
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... "	682	2,600	464	1,644
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ... "	1,091	6,007	643	4,286
Wheat ... ... "	4	18	155	475
Other sorts ... ... "	121	438	150	581
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw ... Cwt.	136	12,500	...	...
No.	12,500		...	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	134	14,590
No.	...		27,350	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8,300	1,180	1,950	200
4,000	800	...	...	52,540	9,231	57,440	9,114
...	...	...	...	23,687	3,554	9,945	1,820
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
...		...		240		...	
...	...	...	...	...	640	1,344	1,994
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	32	2,092	48	2,880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	200	100	98	814
...	...	...	...	9	450	28	1,404
...	...	...	629	...	203,477	...	2,69,261
...	800	...	629	...	225,764	...	2,87,487
...	...	...	...	20,151	2,28,912	23,283	2,41,021
...	100	...	1,165	...	60,933	...	64,785
...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	110
...	...	...	...	2	24	39	490
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
...	...	...	...	62,800	26,823	2,400	900
...	...	...	...	10,915	3,970	900	270
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	951	...	379
...	...	...	...	13,749	1,54,77,660	13,915	1,43,02,660
...		...		20,184		20,328	
...	...	...	...	4,420	497	1,060	110
2,135	260	1,662	180	90,401	25,952	90,476	17,590
...	150	...	...	...	14,920	...	15,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
253	87,069	284	1,01,139	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,024	15,690	2,048	22,798
...	...	...	...	32,189	1,06,174	25,798	82,825
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56,748	2,32,566	56,282	2,31,494	95,385	4,49,271	86,940	3,90,013
...	...	...	...	10,311	39,114	7,286	27,334
...	...	...	...	17,268	65,574	18,875	70,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	600	...	...
...		...		200		...	
...	...	...	...	...	28	4	
...		...		4		63	558
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...		...				600	450
...	...	...	...	215	21,050	192	
...		...		22,700		22,244	20,406

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	100	40	920	150
White ... ... „	...	...	400	84
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	300	120	458	168
Other sorts of piece-goods ... „ / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts of manufactures lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	30	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	1	10	3	100
All others, unenumerated ... ... „	...	50	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	51,424	...	20,364
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	51,674	...	20,866
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	4	8,120	160	32,000
Apparel (including harberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	73,379	...	64,148
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... „	30	2,250	79	3,745
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... „	1,210	16,491	2,126	37,301
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	3,039	58,060	6,404	1,30,347
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds. / No.	278 / ...	332	1,352 / 24	773
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	5,395	...	2,309
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals—				
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	1,750	340	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	1,700	2,381	5,592	5,074
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	20	...	118
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	13
Lac dye ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... „	2	815	3	925
Other sorts ... ... „	3,934	16,447	11,326	49,749
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	1,608	5,085	225	734
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	7	20	30	68
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	41,870	2,16,545	66,965	3,60,434
Wheat ... ... „	58	271	4	17
Other sorts ... ... „	3,945	18,192	4,314	19,185
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	210	2,971	148	1,964
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	2 / 30	65	9 / 156	936
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	9 / 200	756	4 / 100	375
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	5 / 500	500	...	...
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	49 / 3,670	5,788	26 / 2,246	3,101

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	375	281	12,360	12,686	16,088	14,451
30,873	3,909	2,742	366	1,293,197	1,54,620	1,470,033	1,76,671
1,195	358	15,620	2,390	237,184	40,681	246,963	48,283
46,620	9,412	7,080	1,320	311,124	65,641	207,394	45,899
...	...	...	90	...	1,118	...	600
...		30		764		200	
...	...	...	400	3,006	3,893	1,910	3,184
...		1,440		...		1,440	
3	270	8	242	50	3,312	59	3,142
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
700	3,603	106	705	111,501	2,53,473	61,824	1,27,933
15	203	5	245	6,557	2,46,342	5,814	2,20,054
...	1,64,960	...	1,18,885	...	8,38,433	...	8,69,968
...	1,82,715	...	1,24,924	...	16,20,199	...	15,10,691
45	2,700	27	287	20,256	2,49,230	23,518	2,89,633
...	1,57,037	...	1,00,642	...	5,07,847	...	4,59,560
...	...	...	...	4,511	5,34,584	4,185	5,15,986
...	...	...	...	87	6,757	81	3,875
6,103	44,124	1,950	13,911	15,905	1,48,830	10,914	1,19,216
169,429	43,01,726	173,127	41,97,275	452,136	1,13,68,860	355,434	87,28,419
22,000	9,437	2,000	644	7,534,105	27,42,176	6,247,800	21,15,111
23,976	14,756	8,259	4,101	82,312	30,153	42,658	16,112
3,000		10		3,376		478	
...	6,107	...	21,583	...	70,579	...	1,16,828
1,070	11,91,250	760	7,87,775	55,985	6,37,25,170	57,597	5,97,99,265
1,570		1,119		82,123		84,434	
602,318	18,505	164	26	1,219,089	60,301	180,080	25,048
68,881	5,503	60,516	9,630	214,328	48,214	210,322	53,880
...	1,093	...	18,985	...	1,78,759	...	1,60,037
114	2,280	424	7,136	65,749	9,67,077	58,965	8,87,119
...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
13,786	38,29,621	10,571	33,86,212	91,835	2,49,05,266	69,819	2,05,11,354
4,903	15,694	12,348	42,329	50,447	2,16,996	65,899	8,11,600
5,896	20,558	1,532	4,675	178,110	6,07,428	205,370	6,34,812
...	...	10	27	33,270	74,162	40,506	83,945
1,301,375	63,28,977	1,654,304	74,22,642	5,992,486	2,73,77,777	7,927,876	3,46,40,358
254,641	10,43,021	141,156	5,44,058	1,550,839	60,11,814	1,340,355	50,38,018
12,516	53,779	20,650	77,737	313,597	11,78,450	204,403	7,49,359
31	218	...	...	48,044	4,22,542	18,323	1,26,184
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,775	827
34,675	12,95,240	111,095	39,05,019	407,128	1,49,22,786	447,838	1,59,59,304
492,865		1,680,270		5,726,447		6,463,014	
6	720	...	...	750	57,114	454	24,958
120		...		10,964		8,338	
1	56	227	11,248	36,483	32,74,235	58,896	45,61,943
112		14,134		3,838,731		5,278,964	
6	271	5	596	1,493	1,67,864	1,583	1,58,608
225		548		131,028		160,914	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls unset, &c. ... Value	...	60,323	...	77,009
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	7,069,435	6,29,43,281	6,745,228	4,74,28,371
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	21,591,408	50,73,408	19,540,052	39,42,491
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	10,628,379	13,11,871	2,266,750	3,20,933
Cwt.	16,883		9,071	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... ,,	34,919	17,65,432	56,371	29,09,904
Other kinds ... ... ,,	15,152	8,92,456	26,619	14,41,940
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	528,208	6,51,420	548,431	6,26,258
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1	300	1	20
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,33,402	...	1,33,995
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	164,254	16,43,202	136,357	12,67,293
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	4,000,953	2,59,22,993	3,749,422	2,25,00,478
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	800,202	49,19,668	329,022	18,54,047
Poppy ... ... ,,	61,839	4,56,529	44,893	3,05,044
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	19,572	64,959	16,550	60,849
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	591,507	18,61,382	388,692	15,08,364
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	12,85,934	...	10,79,617
Spices ... ... lbs.	208,153	26,616	35,402	3,412
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	147,379	15,79,710	148	2,587
Tea ... ... lbs.	98,007,122	4,97,03,051	29,113,528	4,83,21,875
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	393	29,861	323	24,480
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	10	616	29	2,960
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	2,505	...	1,610
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	344,911	1,70,912	668,439	3,36,599
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	522	9,870	449	7,676
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	310,976	3,11,271	179,337	2,79,523
Yds.	121		437	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	22,99,692	...	25,82,080
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	...	18,98,98,752	...	16,04,90,715
Dutiable ...	...	39,30,891	...	43,73,137
Total ...	...	19,38,29,643	...	16,48,63,852
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	19,44,64,590	...	16,54,65,936
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	4,20,973
Silver	...	...	...	787
Total	...	...	...	4,21,760
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	19,44,64,590	...	16,58,87,696
Government—				
Stores	...	27,621	...	1,53,138
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	27,621	...	1,53,138

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	9,350	...	18,770	...	26,557
109,991	10,15,784	316,788	21,16,993	233,092	21,03,856	295,205	20,02,899
6,500	1,568	385,900	84,609	734,550	1,63,078	1,064,150	1,66,706
401,900	51,300	1,086,900	1,33,298	...	196	...	914
22		837		24		112	
1,986	99,216	3,225	1,61,813	2,197	1,10,468	5,221	2,66,828
121	7,245	383	19,200	220	11,850	1,041	55,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,214	...	27,537	...	3,057	...	64
...	...	...	...	34,949	3,41,661	5,971	54,569
...	...	...	...	17,986	1,24,667	130,419	8,00,971
4,004	25,934	...	...	92,946	5,99,044	62,388	3,43,247
...	...	...	...	56,186	3,99,457	125,820	8,39,327
...	...	...	...	18,306	1,08,519	10,439	65,749
...	...	...	...	19,983	76,700	936	3,190
...	...	...	...	1,138,486	31,72,140	975,983	23,70,433
...	...	...	...	...	8,23,324	...	3,93,028
78,400	4,794	44,800	2,764	55,626	33,88	35,840	2,450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,720	4,437	4,447	3,102	8,440	7,553	6,836	3,937
...	...	...	...	102	7,406	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	434	62,994
...	40	...	...	...	550	...	...
...	...	...	...	784	186	43,828	11,421
...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...
185	300	...	...	3,864	4,423	2,419	3,971
...		...		...		...	
...	4,211	...	3,233	...	1,05,698	...	34,492
...	58,05,578	...	61,90,773	...	1,21,00,614	...	1,16,21,226
...	11,243	...	...	...	48,462	...	6,399
...	58,16,821	...	61,90,773	...	1,21,49,076	...	1,16,27,625
...	58,24,351	...	61,94,661	...	1,21,60,705	...	1,16,46,610
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	58,24,351	...	61,94,661	...	1,21,60,705	...	1,16,46,610
...	...	...	3,050	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,050	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.— Value	...	1,500	...	....
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	223,427	19,62,831	304,704	21,08,791
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	10,400	2,366	5,000	900
Other kinds ... ... Yds. / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... „	117	5,510	557	26,270
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	26,203	...	7,803
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	300	3,000	338	3,291
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	1	84
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	112,129	10,06,664	117,486	10,28,070
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	21	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,388	625	852	464
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	133	7,980	103	11,463
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	215	...	1,680
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs. / Yds.	278 / ...	327	84 / ...	225
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	18,809	...	33,252
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ... / Dutiable ...	... / ...	78,05,273 / 19,622	... / ...	64,78,729 / ...
Total ...	...	78,24,895	...	64,78,729
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	78,38,602	...	65,03,897
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	78,38,602	...	65,03,897
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	8
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	8

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11,361	95,430	...	...
1,316,175	3,40,875	598,500	1,21,989	8,484,800	18,03,321	5,111,600	9,02,629
...	8,304	...	5,056	769,500	78,064	...	85
584		379		...		7	
...	...	...	...	160	9,106	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,68,220	2,11,882	162,342	2,06,666	20,464	26,773	25,010	32,629
3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,11,199	...	2,65,484	...	35,827	...	23,825
21,400	1,91,966	24,908	2,28,090	...	...	...	...
122	760	40	249	...	...	...	...
645	3,904	296	1,903	142	972	106	708
65	465	108	750	...	...	...	...
4	24	15	128	...	...	...	...
1,518	13,797	2,173	22,436	284	3,346	210	1,623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,275	...	5,300	...	...	...	...
44,370	4,101	68,831	6,432	410	38	903	90
...	...	4	72	...	...	...	...
7,415	4,153	140	123	2,932	1,378	1,242	621
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
272	27,250	154	15,465	...	...	...	...
...	22,654	...	27,444	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,023	24,479	27,125	14,224	...	...	1,500	750
...		...		...		...	
...	1,57,602	...	1,88,719	...	2,234	...	1,112
...	25,45,585	...	21,21,799	...	21,31,124	...	10,44,006
...	55,01,904	...	68,17,257	...	16,84,121	...	17,76,108
...	80,47,489	...	89,39,056	...	38,15,245	...	28,20,114
...	82,62,761	...	91,78,461	...	38,17,752	...	28,24,183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82,62,761	...	91,78,461	...	38,17,752	...	28,24,183
...	...	...	19	...	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19	...	100	...	...

H.—

II.— Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United States.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. Value	...	501	...	50
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,804,233	1,07,78,225	2,715,728	1,11,41,705
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	6,133,100	9,53,976	13,442,400	15,89,670
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	19,721,200	20,67,263	20,058,400	20,10,117
Cwt.	1,102		990	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... „	27,664	15,97,003	41,684	23,08,610
Other kinds ... ... „	3,953	2,05,891	5,145	2,78,558
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	21,902	25,825	39,789	45,080
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	3,094	...	4,167
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	90,981	8,87,639	132,304	12,76,024
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	772,758	50,91,965	797,363	48,81,053
Mustard and rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	199	1,417
Til or jinjili ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	2,002	11,261	14,016	85,874
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	5,354	38,872	3,210	24,074
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	1,485	...	3,450
Spices ... ... lbs.	546,025	32,443	342,589	23,478
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	95,982	49,240	79,157	37,338
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	10,200	2,999	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	229	6,934	24	300
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	2,330	4,343	8,680	7,161
Yds.	...		291	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	7,98,737	...	8,30,175
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free	...	3,32,23,144	...	3,41,62,732
Dutiable	...	...	...	65,887
Total ...	...	3,32,23,144	...	3,42,28,619
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	3,33,96,224	...	3,43,01,101
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	3,33,96,224	...	3,43,01,101
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures,' and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	250	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	940	7,500	1,500	452,000	1,07,716	393,050	82,926
...	...	...	...	1,019,760	1,23,265	1,008,488	1,13,429
...		...		60		96	
...	...	...	...	183	9,375	3	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	12	127	220	7,822	10,246	3,678	4,633
37	406	19	178	...	...	...	...
...	810	...	14,823	...	36,128	...	12,714
17	172	27	243	385	3,643	1,291	11,128
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	130
...	...	...	...	51	352	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	112	760
...	...	...	...	3,238	51,692	3,573	98,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	120
...	19,330	...	18,059	...	5,962	...	8,066
6,431	1,880	328	40	27,602	5,575	59,932	10,195
14	223	54	851	1,359	21,148	739	10,097
1,420	1,349	2,476	1,300	...	...	101	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	1	180	...	...	...	...
...	54	...	4,155	...	50,570	...	79,399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	200	200	30	30
...	...	...	...	50		...	
...	623	...	4,468	...	2,86,359	...	2,79,175
...	52,217	...	87,006	...	10,52,682	...	9,82,036
...	26,57,121	...	23,85,190	...	63,65,189	...	1,08,91,361
...	27,09,338	...	24,72,196	...	74,17,871	...	1,18,73,397
...	27,10,034	...	24,94,677	...	74,87,185	...	1,19,49,976
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	13,30,000	...	12,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	13,30,000	...	12,50,000
...	27,10,034	...	24,94,677	...	88,17,185	...	1,31,99,976
...	...	...	297	...	65,664	...	1,06,632
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	297	...	65,664	...	1,06,632

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	China.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	...	...	1,100
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	18,860	1,58,427	26,822	1,84,145
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	10,812,750	15,85,099	7,320,650	8,33,368
Other sorts ... { Yds. / Cwt.	3,861,859 / 579	4,78,317	2,663,600 / 1	2,91,622
Lac—				
Shell ... ... „	375	20,469	828	45,499
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	173,746	2,23,105	147,089	1,88,381
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	56,441	...	48,899
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	76,872	7,56,682	81,914	8,15,986
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	17,514	1,06,282	15	100
Mustard and rape ... ... „	11,009	65,674	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	2	14
Til or jinjili ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	48	726	1,122	11,327
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	10	63	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	87	...	149
Spices ... ... lbs.	176	37	1,762	174
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	33,479	18,537	61,042	26,836
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	110	8,156	265	18,888
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	20	2,222
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	1,306 / ...	1,435	504 / ...	1,350
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	1,46,695	...	1,53,640
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ... / Dutiable ...	... / ...	5,52,71,527 / 6,007	... / ...	5,00,50,101 / 4,286
Total ...	...	5,52,77,534	...	5,00,54,387
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	5,53,08,098	...	5,00,66,031
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	5,53,08,098	...	5,00,66,031
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	21,441
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	21,441

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	500	...	2,695	...	6,480
...	...	...	...	450	3,490	459	3,028
11,500	2,435	...	...	11,077,648	23,13,335	12,384,968	24,64,079
15,000	1,800	25,000	2,725	53,000	20,077	42,500	30,816
...		...		1,213		2,055	
...	...	...	...	425	20,452	567	26,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	251,343	3,27,365	320,543	4,03,047
...	...	...	...	63	647	49	328
...	78	...	80	...	1,92,161	...	2,48,179
...	...	...	...	17,811	1,64,314	7,615	68,248
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	21
...	...	...	...	103	660	86	552
...	...	...	...	30	217	49	307
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,521	43,959	11,844	80,564
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,671	...	8,560	...	5,244
...	...	...	...	30,512	3,979	6,542	709
...	...	...	...	32	546	1	6
299	203	1,200	620	16,120	10,273	21,284	15,983
...	...	...	...	2,161	1,53,255	4,137	2,95,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	78	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	224	205	184	130
...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	950	...	20	...	5,52,647	...	5,25,068
...	93,048	...	1,09,100	...	1,99,07,892	...	1,90,43,493
...	2,32,566	...	2,31,494	...	4,49,271	...	3,90,013
...	3,25,614	...	3,40,594	...	2,03,57,163	...	1,94,33,506
...	3,26,414	...	3,41,223	...	2,05,82,927	...	1,97,20,993
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,938
...	...	...	...	...	3,542	...	3,922
...	...	...	...	...	3,542	...	17,860
...	3,26,414	...	3,41,223	...	2,05,86,469	...	1,97,38,853
...	101	...	...	...	1,75,504	...	2,28,362
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	101	...	...	...	1,75,504	...	2,28,362

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concld.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	1,555	...	940
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	3,379	25,148	4,643	25,675
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	21,027,153	67,48,019	22,889,117	74,21,606
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	181,380	28,465	223,950	28,253
Cwt.	132		23	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... „	497	24,220	719	36,801
Other kinds ... ... „	39	2,387	148	6,985
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,013,924	12,75,430	1,236,429	15,57,363
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	40,255	...	54,618
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	895	9,457	1,707	16,656
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	10,749	76,672	12,186	80,878
Mustard and rape ... ... „	142	894	251	1,501
Poppy ... ... „	15	118	120	770
Til or jinjili ... ... „	45	301	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	427	3,680	294	2,793
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	210	...	690
Spices ... ... lbs.	10,705	1,074	30,080	4,201
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	3,400,171	13,49,254	5,107,451	19,29,067
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	40	4,340	38	4,550
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	67	...	22
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	78	1,290	2	100
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	1,706	2,508	2,896	2,968
Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	76,119	...	72,323
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	98,89,121	...	1,16,01,574
{ Dutiable ...	...	2,16,565	...	3,60,502
Total ...	...	1,01,05,686	...	1,19,62,076
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,01,57,360	...	1,19,82,942
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	1,01,57,360	...	1,19,82,942
Government—				
Stores	...	82	...	849
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	82	...	849

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	505	...	1,283	...	86,224	...	1,26,269
771,369	72,37,325	1,576,260	1,10,07,443	10,245,597	8,63,23,797	11,985,837	7,60,19,050
13,652,865	40,96,903	13,471,042	37,23,759	95,314,849	2,31,93,039	96,613,929	2,13,36,232
283,556	38,625	296,128	40,134	36,935,534	42,07,547	29,671,716	29,77,382
742		1,050		21,341		14,621	
1,237	62,230	3,275	1,63,383	69,760	37,23,481	112,449	59,46,063
352	22,450	1,101	55,170	19,837	11,42,279	34,445	18,56,888
1,28,281	1,67,161	139,638	1,72,352	2,313,919	29,19,219	2,623,076	32,36,629
36	357	40	340	140	1,740	109	866
...	1,87,527	...	1,34,858	...	10,51,396	...	9,77,046
11,061	84,681	5,855	45,462	418,925	40,86,417	398,287	37,86,990
304,202	20,59,896	336,632	19,91,845	5,124,285	3,33,83,245	5,026,081	3,02,55,595
121,667	7,44,293	80,166	4,70,301	1,030,860	63,61,043	472,337	26,72,389
83,930	6,00,861	71,243	4,84,486	202,116	14,57,999	242,434	16,32,115
...	...	6	40	18,355	1,08,844	10,572	66,677
604	22,424	11,339	53,356	53,197	2,92,544	62,058	4,20,996
7,887	34,006	5,537	25,298	1,855,373	61,13,127	1,490,928	49,56,359
...	66,328	...	77,903	...	22,17,516	...	15,94,177
8,102	1,686	26,726	3,877	1,016,512	85,611	653,735	57,822
2,570	24,121	1,279	13,693	151,354	16,25,748	2,225	27,306
1,90,962	1,01,799	145,866	69,571	101,770,450	5,12,51,855	104,545,622	5,04,10,901
...	...	133	9,949	2,766	1,98,678	4,858	3,48,485
337	34,520	1,051	1,34,404	792	74,734	1,830	2,34,238
...	2,620	...	582	...	79,353	...	1,14,932
10,500	3,325	...	...	366,395	1,77,422	712,267	3,48,020
5	70	...	...	835	18,204	475	8,076
2,772	2,422	5,391	5,915	358,864	3,51,913	228,150	3,16,247
...		...		171		728	
...	2,68,369	...	5,55,119	...	47,18,745	...	52,62,876
...	2,78,78,200	...	3,23,74,392	...	36,76,54,757	...	33,63,57,682
...	63,28,977	...	74,22,669	...	2,74,51,939	...	3,47,24,303
...	3,42,07,177	...	3,97,97,061	...	39,51,06,696	...	37,10,81,985
...	3,43,89,392	...	3,99,21,985	...	39,67,26,895	...	37,25,92,676
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,34,911
...	...	...	...	...	13,33,542	...	12,54,709
...	...	...	...	...	13,33,542	...	16,89,620
...	3,43,89,892	...	3,99,21,985	...	39,80,60,437	...	37,42,82,296
...	5,423	...	6,794	...	2,74,495	...	5,20,590
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,423	...	6,794	...	2,74,495	...	5,20,590

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to Duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Fire-arms and parts thereof	91,557	27,379	1,18,147	28,667
Gunpowder, common	197	197	117	117
Ditto, sporting	9,000	9,000	9,161	9,161
Other sorts	14,644	14,402	13,530	13,287
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	55,166	54,643	45,898	45,757
Spirits	12,60,648	12,56,379	13,97,205	13,91,263
Wines and liqueurs	1,73,098	1,72,787	1,69,835	1,68,803
Other sorts	2,053	2,030	1,667	1,605
Oils—				
Mineral { Kerosine	8,37,154	8,30,193	9,17,671	9,10,118
Mineral { Other kinds	62	62	155	155
Opium	2,104	2,104	2,368	2,368
Salt	2,25,83,827	2,23,47,637	2,30,66,656	2,28,57,921
Total Duty on Imports { Including salt ...	2,50,29,510	2,47,16,813	2,57,42,410	2,54,29,222
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding salt ...	24,45,683	23,69,176	26,75,754	25,71,301
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	8,656	8,346	11,060	10,709
Rice not in the husk	15,99,789	15,68,493	20,77,954	20,08,082
Total Duty on Exports ...	16,08,445	15,76,839	20,89,014	20,18,791
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports (excluding penalty)	2,66,37,955	2,62,93,652	2,78,31,424	2,74,48,013

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,01,27,305	1,40,04,337	13,69,638	12,27,869	1,14,96,943	1,52,32,206	2,000	...
„ Sind	3,050	1,753	14,495	1,258	17,545	3,011	...	...
„ Madras	61,78,809	87,64,168	1,33,290	1,20,907	63,12,099	88,85,075	...	10,000
„ British Burma	66,55,645	77,47,201	4,42,292	5,39,878	70,97,937	82,87,079	14,91,510	10,99,718
From British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	2,29,64,809	3,05,17,459	19,59,715	18,89,912	2,49,24,524	3,24,07,371	14,93,510	11,09,718
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,79,51,028	1,68,28,067	55,39,077	54,54,776	2,34,90,105	2,22,82,843	14,52,232	15,50,536
From Goa	1,54,968	38,920	1,747	1,280	1,56,715	40,200	...	...
„ Pondichery	1,26,315	1,63,326	5,903	1,981	1,32,218	1,65,307	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	86,336	27,163	300	...	86,636	27,163	...	...
„ Cutch	945	...	750	...	1,695	.....	...	...
„ Travancore ... Allepey ...	7,65,341	5,95,773	290	...	7,65,631	5,95,773	...	...
Koláchel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon ...	1,188	...	...	40	1,188	40	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Bet ...	...	420	...	1,019	...	1,439	...	...
Junágarh ...	74	...	...	36	74	36	...	...
From Indian Ports not British— Total ...	11,35,167	8,25,602	8,990	4,356	11,44,157	8,29,958	...	...
From all Ports— Total ...	4,20,51,004	4,81,71,128	75,07,782	73,49,044	4,95,58,786	5,55,20,172	29,45,742	26,60,254
Government Stores and Treasure ...	5,07,256	3,11,629	2,49,032	2,36,453	7,56,318	5,48,082	2,94,490	1,84,555
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,42,19,789	1,50,38,633	1,83,428	4,54,801	1,44,03,217	1,54,93,434	...	...
„ Sind	2,05,285	2,93,808	3,872	8,516	2,09,157	3,02,324	...	...
„ Madras	85,39,561	1,39,57,682	22,26,868	17,46,316	1,07,66,419	1,57,03,998	...	...
„ British Burma	1,33,45,154	1,54,13,861	55,71,863	59,81,291	1,89,17,017	2,13,95,152	58,27,138	1,02,42,822
To British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	3,63,09,779	4,47,03,984	79,86,031	81,90,924	4,42,95,810	5,28,94,908	58,27,138	1,02,42,822
To British Ports within the Presidency	1,86,49,290	1,88,33,273	66,25,018	58,25,529	2,52,74,308	2,46,58,802	14,13,712	16,13,236
To Goa	...	28	316	...	316	28	...	...
„ Pondichery	1,72,936	1,82,417	19,071	6,092	1,92,007	1,88,509	...	...
„ Mahé	31,251	5,160	...	...	31,251	5,160	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál	1,25,418	1,47,970	1,390	1,646	1,26,808	1,49,616	...	...
„ Cutch	2,894	7,440	200	...	3,094	7,440	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Bet ...	...	2,019	...	...	...	2,019	...	...
Bháunagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junágarh ...	...	7,989	...	...	...	7,989	...	...
Mángrol ...	832	2,349	...	...	832	2,349	...	...
Porbandar ...	1,420	100	...	...	1,420	100	...	...
Verawal ...	...	2,320	280	...	280	2,320	...	...
Sáláya Bándár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore ... Allepey ...	3,26,915	3,99,166	5,671	2,321	3,32,586	4,01,487	...	...
Koláchel ...	9,725	10,887	21	95	9,746	10,982	...	...
Poracand ...	9,174	...	...	...	9,174	...	...	...
Quilon ...	60	1,921	...	1,449	60	3,370	...	...
Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...
To Indian Ports not British— Total ...	6,80,625	7,69,766	26,949	11,613	7,07,574	7,81,379	...	...
To all Ports— Total ...	5,56,39,694	6,43,07,023	1,46,37,998	1,40,28,066	7,02,77,692	7,83,35,089	72,40,850	1,18,56,058
Government Stores and Treasure ...	21,27,319	35,28,519	6,58,802	6,74,693	27,86,121	42,03,212	1,76,500	1,08,275

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1890-91, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	109	234,992	145	309,441	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	80	150,131	82	157,717	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	5	8,573	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	7	12,751	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	9	15,528	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	10	17,030	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	10,936	11	22,343	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	3,681	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	4	6,272	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	3	3,955	4	5,537	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	7	14,889	14	27,661	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,757	16	22,021	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	1	1,450	1	1,350	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,885	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	1	2,218	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	15	19,852	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	10	22,108	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	38	73,595	57	109,228	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	3	5,047	7	11,888	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,068	1	624	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	6	8,494	33	43,278	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	706	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	34	52,613	33	51,258	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	1	2,055	1	2,140	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	2	3,457	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,904	3	2,479	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	4	6,642	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	8	17,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	16	18,198	18	34,203	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	6	8,150	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	14	21,365	10	13,607	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,061	8	9,471	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91 ...	Steam	202	390,957	303	569,318	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	134	245,158	212	372,979	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	203	382,154	263	483,589	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	166	284,532	261	423,896	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1889-90.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,908	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1890-91, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	5,898	1	1,908	3	5,898
Austria	Steam	...	...	1	1,775	...	...	1	1,775
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	19	35,903	...	...	19	35,903
	Sailing	3	5,682	2	3,986	3	5,682	2	3,986
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,688	...	...	1	1,688
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,565
	Sailing	1	508	...	...	2	1,154	5	3,448
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,236
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10,351
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	826	...	...	1	826
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	3	4,089	11	15,977
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,437	2	1,379	5	3,571	6	4,151
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,980	...	...	1	1,980	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,272	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	7	2,447	...	...	12	5,971
Total, 1890-91 ...	Steam	...	...	20	37,678	...	...	22	40,479
	Sailing	7	9,607	16	16,224	16	19,656	57	52,296
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	3	4,421	11	18,252	5	5,861	12	18,972
	Sailing	7	5,408	19	13,752	18	18,542	61	50,332

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1889-90—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.				GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	109	234,992	145	309,441	116	234,882	135	275,132
...	...	...	...	81	152,039	85	163,615	104	183,696	132	245,365
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10,348	...	...	1	2,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12,751	...	...	8	13,002
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15,528	...	...	5	8,573
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	52,933	4	6,592	13	21,936
...	...	...	...	9	16,618	13	26,329	3	5,202	7	11,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,369	...	...	4	7,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,272	...	...	5	8,250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3,955	4	5,537	2	1,440	1	720
...	...	2	218	...	...	2	218	1	329	11	4,053
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,480	5	8,093
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	14,889	15	29,226	7	13,980	10	21,563
...	...	...	...	5	4,911	21	25,469	1	1,469	19	27,060
...	...	...	...	1	1,450	2	2,586	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12,236	...	...	16	8,718
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,218	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	20,678	...	...	22	21,753
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	22,108	1	2,022	4	9,301
...	...	...	...	41	77,684	68	125,205	55	95,622	65	104,295
...	...	...	...	3	5,047	7	11,888	9	14,503	9	13,795
4	1,089	3	840	11	6,728	10	5,615	15	8,553	13	9,519
...	...	...	...	6	8,494	33	43,278	2	4,179	24	32,148
3	480	6	1,015	5	3,166	6	1,015	2	364	1	134
...	...	...	...	34	52,613	33	51,258	...	...	32	49,636
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2,055	1	2,140	2	3,747	1	1,932
...	...	...	...	1	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1,594	9	1,345	11	1,594	9	1,345	18	2,386	17	2,423
...	...	...	...	2	3,457	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2,904	3	2,479	2	1,607	3	2,479
...	...	...	...	4	6,642	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	17,800	...	...	11	18,855	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	219	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	18,198	18	34,206	10	18,992	17	30,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8,150	2	3,688	4	5,128
...	...	...	...	14	21,365	10	13,607	11	16,099	10	14,557
...	...	1	218	1	1,061	21	15,660	5	3,533	30	19,782
...	...	...	...	202	390,957	325	609,797	...	...	...	...
18	3,163	21	3,636	168	267,977	290	428,911	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	388,015	275	502,561
26	3,594	27	3,133	...	...	...	...	210	306,668	349	478,271

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Bengal in the official year 1890-91, *compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	4	5,087	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	6	9,258	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	7	13,897	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	16	26,323	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,710	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	12	21,522	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	1	1,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	28	51,049	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	12,159	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	5	9,196	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	4,926	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	4,883	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	14	18,397	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	15	24,885	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91 ...	Steam	65	108,439	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	57	97,796	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	61	101,800	2	4,261	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	90	138,821	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1889-90.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	6,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	755	...	...	1	646	...	...	1	1,627	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,140	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,514	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,419	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	6,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	13,875	...	...	1	646	...	...	5	7,700	...	...
1	1,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	9,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,297	...	...

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Bengal in the official year 1890-91, *compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	1	403	...	...	2	1,203	...	...
Egypt ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,131	...	...
Réunion ... Steam	...	...	...	...	3	3,856	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	12	6,969	...	...
South America ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,211	...	...
United States ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... Steam	1	958	...	...	1	958	...	...
Sailing	1	2,052	...	...	4	5,080	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	3,140	...	...
Java ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	1	1,778	...	...	3	4,171	...	...
Maldives ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,419	...	...
Australia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Steam	...	...	...	...	1	2,352	...	...
Sailing	9	3,571	...	...	12	5,706	...	...
Total, 1890-91 ... Steam	1	958	...	...	5	7,166	...	...
Sailing	12	7,809	...	...	39	30,030	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ... Steam	2	3,338	...	...	3	4,485	...	...
Sailing	11	7,941	...	...	34	24,820	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1889-90—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.				GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	4	5,087	...	...	1	1,734	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	9,258	...	...	2	3,087	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2,591	...	...	1	1,462	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	13,897	...	...	2	3,682	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	27,454	...	...	18	25,050	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3,856	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	8,679	...	...	18	11,906	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	22,733	...	...	24	35,386	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	52,007	...	...	24	43,939	...	...
4	529	...	...	14	17,768	...	...	8	12,940	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,140	...	...	2	3,095	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	4,171	...	...	7	11,188	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	9,196	...	...	13	24,186	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	6,345	...	...	5	8,804	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,327
...	...	...	...	3	4,883	...	...	8	15,922	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	20,749	...	...	22	29,657	1	1,934
...	...	...	...	27	30,591	...	...	35	38,332	...	...
...	...	...	...	70	115,605	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	529	...	...	100	128,355	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	106,285	2	4,261
2	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	164,085	...	...

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	37	72,205	34	66,474	...	...	...	...	1	1,775
	Sailing	5	7,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Sind	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Madras	Steam	174	327,301	156	301,157	...	...	...	...	43	59,041
	Sailing	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, British Burma ...	Steam	215	262,719	227	281,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,311	1	847	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	426	662,225	417	649,481	...	...	...	...	44	60,816
	Sailing	6	8,431	1	847	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, British ports within the province ...	Steam	635	260,721	697	366,286	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,198	1	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Indian ports not British	Steam	9	16,647	9	14,030	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,628	1	1,061	...	...	...	...	2	1,226
Total, 1890-91 ...	Steam	1,070	939,593	1,123	1,029,797	...	...	...	...	44	60,816
	Sailing	10	12,257	3	3,900	...	...	...	...	2	1,226
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	1,023	794,402	1,077	879,090	...	...	...	...	33	37,688
	Sailing	11	10,639	5	4,302	...	...	...	...	2	1,893
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	39	77,508	3	3,998	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,364
Sind	Steam	2	2,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Madras	Steam	12	19,772	3	4,242	...	...	...	...	2	1,222
	Sailing	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, British Burma ...	Steam	28	10,424	26	14,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	946	1	706	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	81	110,402	32	23,190	...	...	...	...	2	1,222
	Sailing	4	2,094	1	706	...	...	...	...	3	2,364
,, British ports within the province ...	Steam	61	73,220	16	13,789	...	...	...	...	1	958
	Sailing	5	7,565	3	2,897	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Indian ports not British	Steam	1	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,111
Total, 1890-91 ...	Steam	143	184,895	48	36,979	...	...	...	...	3	2,180
	Sailing	9	9,659	4	3,603	...	...	...	...	5	3,475
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	88	118,513	30	18,608	...	...	...	...	1	1,645
	Sailing	19	30,187	6	7,568	...	...	...	...	2	1,563

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1890-91, *totals of the year* 1889-90.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1890-91.				TOTAL, 1889-90.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	73,980	34	66,474	19	34,956	24	39,731
...	...	1	87	...	...	6	7,207	...	...	7	8,035	1	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	26,304	...	...	...	...	217	386,342	184	327,461	177	310,060	156	281,495
1	755	38	6,632	47	6,904	38	6,632	48	7,659	32	7,183	58	10,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	215	262,719	227	281,850	215	222,347	225	239,230
...	...	6	794	12	2,160	6	2,024	13	3,007	19	3,804	20	5,941
28	26,304	...	...	...	...	470	723,041	445	675,785	411	567,363	405	560,456
1	755	45	7,513	59	9,064	51	15,944	61	10,666	58	19,022	79	16,913
...	...	...	...	...	...	635	260,721	697	366,286	642	257,946	696	339,796
1	145	1,072	109,906	1,032	100,934	1,073	111,104	1,034	103,071	1,027	107,168	1,024	105,219
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16,647	9	14,030	3	6,781	2	4,140
...	...	5	624	4	505	10	4,478	5	1,566	5	1,183	8	1,390
28	26,304	...	...	...	...	1,114	1,000,409	1,151	1,056,101	...	...	...	...
2	900	1,122	118,043	1,095	110,503	1,134	131,526	1,100	115,303	...	...	...	...
26	25,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,056	832,090	1,103	904,392
1	145	1,077	114,841	1,105	119,075	...	...	...	...	1,090	127,373	1,111	123,522
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	77,508	3	3,998	27	48,601	2	2,511
...	...	1	205	...	...	5	3,081	...	...	1	1,827	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,698	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	497	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	20,994	3	4,242	15	23,992	1	1,645
...	...	58	6,611	15	681	59	6,750	15	681	76	24,480	20	1,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	10,424	26	14,950	12	13,294	8	9,955
...	...	1	91	53	5,556	2	1,037	54	6,262	7	6,487	32	6,484
...	...	...	...	...	...	83	111,624	32	23,190	54	85,887	11	14,111
...	...	60	6,907	68	6,237	67	11,365	69	6,943	84	32,794	52	7,816
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	74,178	16	13,789	32	29,474	21	7,520
...	...	509	53,645	547	62,625	514	61,210	550	65,522	616	80,465	622	78,119
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,273	...	...	3	4,797	1	1,147
...	...	5	695	...	...	7	1,806	...	...	3	689	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	146	187,075	48	36,979	...	....	...	...
...	...	574	61,247	615	68,862	588	74,381	619	72,465	...	..	...	...
3	4,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	120,158	33	22,778
...	...	682	82,198	668	78,867	...	...	...	...	703	113,948	674	85,935

I.—COINAGE AND

1.—

BULLION AND COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.							COINED					
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.							
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Single pice.
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.		Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
							...	37,316,723*	...	...	9,836,357	77,980,800
Nil	6,489	3,583,426	34,262,656	Nil	79,448,400	Nil	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.
							...	3,73,16,723*	...	...	12,29,544 10 0	12,18,450

* Includes 1,50,025 Ulwar rupees

2.—*Calcutta Circle of issue of Paper*

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ON 1ST APRIL 1890.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1891.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces 1,966,152	188,051	35,568	...	...	2,288,865	215,345	49,842
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 1,98,73,970	1,62,63,650	3,17,73,500	33,65,69,470	36,32,01,465	2,31,76,615	1,88,68,000	5,24,98,500

Currency.

Coinage.

DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.

Half-pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Ceylon 5 cents.	Ceylon cents.	Single pice of the imperial British East Africa Co.	Total.	Sovereigns received during the year 1890-91.	Estimated Value of Coins in Circulation. Gold. Government.	Gold. Native.	Silver. Government.	Silver. Native.	Copper. Government.	Copper. Native.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tolas.						
3,504,000	21,732,075	11,006,000	1,001,000	4,939,513	4,927,962	172,244,430							
Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	2,757	Not known.					
27,375	1,13,187 14 3	2,47,635	50,050	49,395 2 1	76,999 6 6	4,03,29,360 0 10							

coined for the Ulwar Durbar.

Currency for the year 1890-91.

Reserve at the end of the year on 31st March 1891, stated in Rupees.

Coin. Gold.	Coin. Silver.	Coin. Copper.	Bullion. Gold.	Bullion. Silver.	Bullion. Copper.	Securities.	Foreign circle account, debtor balance. Allahabad.	Bombay.	Madras.	Notes. Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore.	Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nil.	4,13,68,923 8 3	Nil.	Nil.	22,18,205 1 5	Nil.	6,99,99,958 6 4	94,96,605	31,67,913	...	1,66,205	2,50,855	...	4,08,130

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1890.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income.			Number of institutions which afford relief.		In what shape relief is given.
				From Government.	From endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	
					In land. / In money.				
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. / Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	749·75	58,849	1,49,018 11 5	... / 6,283 14 4	17,340 12 0	1	1	Medical and Surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	151·23	3,105	76,418 0 4	... / ...	38,431 15 5	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	451·64	8,415	33,435 10 6	... / 40 4 1	34,300 4 0	1	...	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1091·23	136,989	34,000 0 0	... / 17,258 7 6	3,397 8 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	140·77	11,790	4,056 6 0	... / 1,089 12 8	16,387 4 0	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—									
For Europeans ...	1	34·5	48	11,424 0 0	... / ...	9,159 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	1007·3	1,208	89,060 0 1	... / ...	1,314 15 3	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.									
Hospitals and Dispensaries	267	10300·246	1,282,797	45,149 13 3	4,022 12 0* / 34,285 5 2	3,91,272 9 6	142	266	
Total ...	282	13926·666	1,503,201	4,42,562 10 0	4,022 12 0 / 58,957 11 9	5,11,604 4 2	154	273	

* Of this Rs. 1,951, which is an income from landed property, has been shown in column "C—From Local or other Funds"—in Statement V, Part I of the notes on Dispensaries for the year 1890.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	8,526	25,946	8,704	114	189	1,46,721 8 6	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,686	104	221	21	43	23,860 9 5	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,177	16,576	1,814	153	135	...	
Roman Catholic ...	9,384	75,543	4,573	109	378	6,926 11 0	
Greek Church ...	150	2	40	1	2	...	
German Lutheran Church ...	...	23,352	111	34	185	...	
Armenians ...	230	96	128	6	3	...	
Christians (sect not stated)...	5,816	4,400	510	24	44	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1,399	3	2	4	2	...	
Parsees	166	4	...	8	1	...	
Hindus	444,137	44,701,581	...	...	...	...	
Mahomedans	203,173	23,176,731	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,199	191,085	...	...	...	...	
Jains	494		...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	287	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	736	2,334,720	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,550,143	16,103	...	...	1,77,508 12 11	

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1890-91.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, Schools and, Scholars.		Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
					University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.								
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standard.				
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
165,914	Towns ... 169 Villages ... 2,33,929 Total ... 2,34,098	Males ... 36,395,371 Females ... 36,615,460 Total ... 73,010,831	Institutions	For males ...	32	14	2,420	47,544	24	249	50,283	2,800	4,898	5,285	322	63,588	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	27·16	
				For females...	2	...	59	2,211	8	...	2,280	...	64	...	18	2,362		1·01	
				Total ...	34	14	2,479	49,755	32	249	52,563	2,800	4,962	5,285	340	65,950		28·17	
			Scholars ...	Males ...	5,213	1,472	201,936	1,040,857	940	5,775	1,256,193	31,853	33,107	55,990	3,242	1,380,385	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.*	25·29	
				Females ...	19	21	5,532	74,805	257	59	80,693	237	920	6,227	481	88,558	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.*	1·61	
				Total ...	5,232	1,493	207,468	1,115,662	1,197	5,834	1,336,886	32,090	34,027	62,217	3,723	1,468,943	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.*	13·41	

* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1890-91.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1890-91.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	6,57,653	3,01,600	28,77,020	24,06,378	86,312	2,47,619	65,76,582	1,38,095	13,706	1,51,801	1,28,717	62,747	5,88,504	2,31,583	1,43,709	11,55,260	78,83,643	
„ females ...	(a) 4,724	...	3,87,587	2,78,952	19,294	...	6,90,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,90,557	
Total ...	6,62,377	3,01,600	32,64,607	26,85,330	1,05,606	2,47,619	72,67,139	1,38,095	13,706	1,51,801	1,28,717	62,747	5,88,504	2,31,583	1,43,709	11,55,260	85,74,200	
2.—(a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	12·12	11·08	21·87	9·11	3·55	6·67	64·40	4·96	·31	5·27	...	2·81	16·01	9·22	2·29	30·33	100·	
(b) Percentages of district funds expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district funds expenditure on public instruction	...	...	23·69	44·42	·09	·51	68·71	·23	·56	·79	...	...	23·59	·08	6·83	30·50	100·	
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	66·73	27·47	...	1·75	95·95	·66	·66	1·32	...	...	·49	·06	2·18	273	100·	

| | | |

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

	Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
		Under Public Management.								Under Private			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Arts Colleges.												
University Education.	English	11	1,606	1,729	1,500	1	50	58	44	7	1,178	1,147	900
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
	Law	6	130	151	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	1	197	230	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	1	271	269	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total University Education	19	2,204	2,379	2,090	1	50	58	44	7	1,178	1,147	900
	Secondary Schools.												
	High and Middle Schools.												
School Education—General.	*For Boys—*												
	High schools ... English	49	14,009	13,447	10,624	7	1,653	1,548	1,136	172	27,696	26,834	20,117
	Middle ... English	7	988	975	810	20	1,694	1,667	1,265	596	42,192	40,497	30,693
	Middle ... Vernacular	34	2,814	2,627	1,964	151	8,628	7,963	6,220	906	47,053	44,778	34,143
	For Girls—												
	High schools ... English	2	198	200	164	...	...	...	...	8	830	803	684
	Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,160	2,013	1,680
	Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	41	41	25	23	1,440	1,376	1,102
	Total Secondary Schools	92	18,009	17,249	13,562	179	12,016	11,219	8,646	1,726	121,371	116,301	86,419
	Primary Schools.												
	For Boys—												
	Upper primary	5	130	125	72	11	299	273	195	3,325	121,509	113,349	87,970
	Lower ,,	12	174	160	111	3	115	108	61	36,003	809,868	730,271	597,543
	For Girls—												
	Upper primary	...	...	...	...	4	169	173	120	265	8,861	8,375	5,841
	Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,766	32,249	29,915	22,478
	Total Primary Schools	17	304	285	183	18	583	554	376	41,359	972,487	881,910	713,834
	Schools for Special Instruction.												
School Education—Special.	School of Art	1	173	164	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for masters	17	731	746	615	...	...	...	...	6	207	209	177
	Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	184	744	701	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	201	188	176
	Medical schools	4	651	669	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Survey schools	3	432	441	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	2	38	39	36	2	100	97	62	7	308	304	214
	Madrassas	7	1,516	1,511	1,173	...	...	...	...	4	290	263	217
	Other schools	1	58	57	42	...	...	...	...	8	281	258	200
	Total Special Schools	219	4,343	4,328	3,534	2	100	97	62	31	1,287	1,222	984
	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	347	24,860	24,241	19,369	200	12,749	11,928	9,128	43,123	1,096,323	1,000,580	804,137

Private Institutions ...

1. Advanced, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran only ... ...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1890-91.

MANAGEMENT.				Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
Unaided.													Aborigines.					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
15	2,393	2,229	1,350	34	5,232	5,166	4,306	...	58	43	4,803	293	...	1	34	19	...	
6	895	809	508	12	1,025	1,025	...	...	...	7	970	46	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	197	197	...	...	74	1	117	4	...	...	1	21	...	
...	...	...	...	1	271	271	...	...	32	...	235	2	...	...	2	...	...	
21	3,293	3,038	1,858	48	6,725	6,659	4,306	...	164	51	6,125	345	...	1	39	40	...	
136	34,263	32,989	25,348	364	77,621	75,550	40,310	41,847	1,834	628	66,505	8,264	56	150	184	65	...	
211	13,661	12,751	9,887	834	58,535	40,616	961	57,229	1,254	518	47,137	9,884	552	75	115	358	...	
151	7,765	7,262	5,551	1,222	66,260	8,536	324	66,145	3	124	55,389	10,311	33	181	219	582	...	
1	78	78	70	11	1,106	1,029	207	412	639	265	132	1	...	...	69	...	54	
3	305	304	265	24	2,465	2,440	301	104	2,328	102	31	...	...	...	4	...	444	
...	...	...	...	24	1,481	233	4	1,481	...	234	1,155	18	53	...	21	...	27	
482	56,072	53,384	41,121	2,479	207,468	128,404	42,107	167,218	6,058	1,871	170,349	27,478	694	406	612	1,005	525	
205	6,894	6,317	4,901	3,546	128,832	1,070	577	128,489	289	267	99,342	26,537	542	1,415	440	3,195	...	
7,980	132,087	116,014	96,769	43,998	942,244	302	47,204	934,858	34	1,893	648,476	266,420	1,655	22,594	1,172	28,594	...	
9	337	331	243	278	9,367	478	14	9,174	141	359	8,307	151	344	55	10	...	318	
167	8,970	2,833	2,063	1,933	35,219	47	1,009	35,118	2	1,285	27,833	4,802	675	611	11	...	1,252	
8,361	142,288	125,495	103,976	49,755	1,115,662	1,897	48,804	1,107,639	466	3,804	783,958	297,910	3,216	24,675	1,633	31,789	1,570	
...	...	...	...	1	173	...	...	...	5	...	162	6	...	...	...	...	...	
1	25	24	16	24	963	32	519	963	1	48	661	51	70	131	1	28	...	
7	42	34	27	191	786	...	2	786	...	...	590	169	24	3	...	...	...	
2	33	31	30	8	234	89	2	234	4	182	30	...	18	...	...	...	5	
4	336	338	233	8	987	315	...	672	8	19	799	138	...	...	23	35	...	
...	...	...	...	3	432	148	...	284	...	...	348	84	...	...	...	...	...	
4	134	119	92	15	580	60	...	364	...	107	304	116	34	15	4	3	...	
7	520	523	401	18	2,326	820	2,142	558	...	1	46	2,279	...	...	...	21	...	
4	211	195	154	13	550	58	285	346	...	3	405	73	...	13	56	...	...	
29	1,301	1,264	953	281	7,031	1,522	2,950	4,207	18	360	3,345	2,916	146	162	84	87	5	
8,893	202,954	183,181	147,908	52,563	1,336,886	138,482	98,167	1,279,064	6,706	6,086	963,777	328,649	4,056	25,244	2,368	32,921	2,100	
...	...	...	...	1,146	15,233	61	14,990	626	...	...	2,550	12,683	...	...	...	236	...	
...	...	...	...	1,654	16,857	...	16,839	18	...	...	16,857	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	For boys	...	562	8,312	63	2,483	6,960	...	6	3,452	4,796	...	58	...	139	...	
		,, girls	...	12	151	...	66	129	...	...	68	88	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	For boys	...	4,336	25,297	16	1,723	24,088	...	5	19,255	5,702	33	293	9	374	...	
		,, girls	...	52	267	...	51	254	...	...	173	92	...	2	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	5,285	62,217	...	52,026	1,657	...	...	35	62,182	...	...	...	6,225	...	
...	...	For boys	...	322	3,248	541	1,035	2,423	...	...	1,550	1,160	31	41	466	51	...	
		,, girls	...	18	475	59	...	474	...	15	384	76	...	...	...	...	45	
	Total		...	13,387	132,057	740	89,213	36,629	...	26	44,319	86,779	64	394	475	7,028	56	
GRAND TOTAL			...	65,950	1,468,943	139,222	187,380	1,315,693	6,706	6,112	1,008,096	415,428	4,120	25,638	2,843	39,949	2,156	

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.
	Managed by Government.
	Provincial revenues.
	District funds.
	Municipal funds.
	Fees.
	Subscriptions.
	Endowments and other sources.
	Total.
	Managed by District or Municipal Boards.
	Provincial revenues.
	District funds.
	Municipal funds.
	Fees.
	Subscriptions.
	Endowments and other sources.
	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,43,757	...	...	1,42,678	2	14,289	4,00,726	1,950	...	...	1,218	...	2,762	5,930
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
Law	—5,760	...	...	14,339	...	678	9,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,91,351	...	...	9,505	...	...	2,00,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	60,888	...	...	11,499	...	...	72,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,90,236	...	...	1,78,021	2	14,967	6,83,226	1,950	...	...	1,218	...	2,762	5,930
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,47,715	...	2,525	2,94,686	5,061	16,438	4,66,425	5,995	...	5,002	25,126	428	2,889	39,440
Middle ,, ... { English	26,543	...	940	18,603	...	...	46,086	218	5,802	1,927	7,223	1,783	...	16,953
{ Vernacular...	9,781	...	3,752	9,635	786	141	24,095	...	37,967	1,385	21,137	4,656	25	65,170
For Girls—														
High schools... English	19,444	...	120	5,708	797	...	26,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	252
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,03,483	...	7,337	3,28,632	6,644	16,579	5,62,675	6,213	43,769	8,566	53,486	6,867	2,914	1,21,815
Primary Schools.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	...	849	110	238	...	9	1,206
Lower ,, ...	1,185	...	...	...	25	...	1,210	...	205	56	75	2	...	338
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	...	55	...	1,092
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	2,246	...	...	...	25	...	2,271	...	1,054	1,203	313	57	9	2,636
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	26,292	...	...	4,081	...	...	30,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,063	830	...	745	...	237	71,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	6,718	1,673	...	...	...	...	8,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	72,636	...	...	16,678	...	515	89,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	6,759	...	...	5,563	...	...	12,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,420	...	...	...	...	952	2,372	...	2,814	...	216	200	959	4,189
Madrassas	27,598	...	60	7,314	31	25,717	60,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	4,593	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,16,079	2,503	60	34,381	31	27,421	2,80,475	...	2,814	...	216	200	959	4,189
Buildings	87,993	...	...	...	...	19,392	1,07,385	...	841	206	...	...	68	1,115
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	190	...	...	...	...	...	190	119	1,454	361	...	...	...	1,934
Total ...	88,183	...	...	...	...	19,392	1,07,575	119	2,295	567	...	...	68	3,049
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools (other than training schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	16,00,227	2,503	7,397	5,41,034	6,702	78,359	16,36,222	8,282	49,932	10,336	55,233	7,124	6,712	1,37,619

* Exclusive of the expenditure of the Bishop's College.
† Includes Rs. 750 from
‡ Includes Rs. 400 from
§ Excludes Rs. 750 transfer
‖ Excludes Rs. 400 transfer

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1890-91.

INSTITUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,143	...	...	*48,509	*26,390	*51,727	*1,50,769	68,903	...	36,049	1,04,952	2,69,850	...	...	2,61,308	1,31,219	6,62,377	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,706	...	394	19,100	—5,760	...	...	33,045	1,072	28,357	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,351	...	...	9,505	...	2,00,856	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,888	...	...	11,499	..	72,387	
24,143	...	...	48,509	26,390	51,727	1,50,769	87,609	...	36,443	1,24,052	5,16,329	...	...	3,15,357	1,32,291	9,63,977	
1,12,804	1,387	16,572	3,49,875	87,336	42,492	6,10,466	4,10,723	80,399	79,268	5,70,390	2,66,514	1,387	24,099	10,80,410	3,14,311	16,86,731	
47,329	1,14,690	8,902	1,91,243	1,75,515	25,432	5,63,106	36,709	50,000	10,904	97,613	74,090	1,20,482	11,769	2,53,783	2,63,634	7,23,758	
45,791	69,198	7,146	1,28,990	82,539	5,300	3,38,964	16,387	14,088	7,837	38,312	55,572	1,07,165	12,283	1,76,149	1,15,372	4,66,541	
20,438	...	...	1,05,650	11,566	13,855	1,51,509	...	...	...	...	30,282	...	120	1,11,358	26,218	1,77,578	
43,653	...	195	78,743	13,120	42,826	1,78,537	...	...	...	...	43,653	...	195	78,743	55,946	1,78,537	
7,163	72	859	3,162	19,888	76	31,220	...	...	...	...	7,163	72	1,111	3,162	19,964	31,472	
2,77,178	1,85,337	33,674	8,57,668	3,89,964	1,29,981	18,73,802	4,63,819	1,44,487	98,009	7,06,315	4,86,874	2,29,106	49,577	17,03,605	7,95,445	32,64,607	
48,999	1,32,045	3,449	1,72,688	47,718	11,070	4,15,969	8,380	5,384	4,413	18,177	50,060	1,32,894	3,559	1,81,306	68,594	4,36,413	
90,782	2,71,119	8,641	11,38,607	1,16,290	1,05,456	17,30,895	2,02,795	14,209	20,518	2,37,522	91,967	2,71,324	8,697	13,41,477	2,56,500	19,69,965	
38,420	1,722	3,538	9,488	73,288	28,440	1,54,896	55	1,466	1,406	2,927	38,420	1,722	4,575	9,543	1,04,655	1,58,915	
22,200	23,673	3,589	5,989	52,982	4,180	1,12,604	232	6,026	1,175	7,433	22,200	23,673	3,580	6,221	64,363	1,20,037	
2,00,401	4,28,559	19,208	13,26,772	2,90,278	1,49,146	24,14,364	2,11,462	27,085	27,512	2,66,059	2,02,647	4,29,613	20,411	15,38,547	4,94,112	26,85,330	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,292	...	...	4,081	...	30,373	
4,933	...	...	441	7,567	1,496	14,437	...	...	...	...	74,996	830	...	1,186	9,300	86,312	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,718	1,673	...	...	...	8,391	
4,050	...	...	1,511	9,188	2,127	16,876	...	1,878	540	2,418	4,050	...	...	1,511	13,733	19,294	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,403	...	831	8,234	72,636	...	...	24,081	1,346	98,063	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,759	...	...	5,563	...	12,322	
1,551	...	476	226	1,762	2,355	6,370	15	277	256	548	2,971	2,814	476	457	6,761	13,479	
190	420	350	834	708	291	2,793	1,092	873	10,248	12,213	27,788	420	410	9,240	37,868	75,726	
734	78	411	359	2,136	347	4,065	22	465	120	607	5,327	78	411	381	3,068	9,265	
11,458	498	1,237	3,371	21,361	6,616	44,541	8,552	3,493	11,995	24,020	2,27,537	5,815	1,297	46,500	72,076	3,53,225	
21,802	1,365	284	...	2,555	2,260	28,266	...	...	†1,329	1,329	1,10,545	2,206	490	...	§24,854	1,38,095	
6,123	3,929	125	198	342	440	11,157	...	...	‡425	425	6,832	5,383	486	198	‖807	13,706	
27,925	5,294	409	198	2,897	2,700	39,423	...	...	1,754	1,754	1,17,377	7,589	976	198	25,661	1,51,801	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,717	...	1,28,717	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,747	...	...	...	...	62,747	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,56,473	2,28,154	370	...	3,507	5,88,504	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,333	...	...	...	16,594	1,00,927	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,491	...	...	...	3,841	31,332	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,510	289	44	...	2,527	85,370	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,838	87	...	...	1,054	10,979	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089	371	...	...	1,515	2,975	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,383	...	...	...	2,671	5,054	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,259	9,864	121	76	139	14,459	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,620	11,344	...	7,625	3,913	25,502	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,023	17,922	94	...	1,505	26,544	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,618	2,791	1,168	3,343	4,974	15,894	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,229	24,160	234	...	633	56,256	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,75,613	2,94,982	2,031	1,39,761	42,873	11,55,260	
5,41,105	6,19,688	54,529	22,36,518	7,30,890	3,40,170	45,22,899	7,71,422	1,75,065	1,75,713	11,22,200	22,26,377	9,67,105	74,292	37,43,968	15,62,458	85,74,200	

the La Martinière for boys, and the La Martinière for girls.
Provincial Revenues.
ditto ditto.
red to Provincial Revenues.
red to Provincial Revenues.

B.—Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1890-91.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage—						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	49	14,009	5,997	...	5,997	3,876	...	3,876	2,541	...	2,541	1,535	...	1,535	60	...	60	14,009	...	14,009
High English ... District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English ... Municipal	7	1,653	601	...	601	555	...	555	340	...	340	157	...	157	...	...	...	1,653	...	1,653
High English ... Aided	172	27,696	8,307	...	8,307	8,367	17	8,384	6,499	10	6,509	4,279	10	4,289	203	4	207	27,655	41	27,696
High English ... Unaided	136	34,263	11,500	...	11,500	9,892	3	9,895	7,630	8	7,638	5,007	11	5,018	159	2	161	34,188*	24	34,212
Middle English ... Government	7	988	...	...	...	256	...	256	382	...	382	325	...	325	25	...	25	988	...	988
Middle English ... District Fund	14	985	...	...	...	194	...	194	302	...	302	316	...	316	169	4	173	981	4	985
Middle English ... Municipal	6	709	...	...	...	148	...	148	208	...	208	320	...	320	33	...	33	709	...	709
Middle English ... Aided	596	42,192	13	...	13	9,081	31	9,112	12,477	55	12,532	17,748	130	17,878	2,597	60	2,657	41,916	276	42,192
Middle English ... Unaided	211	13,661	5	...	5	2,260	1	2,261	3,750	6	3,756	6,543	41	6,584	1,025	30	1,055	13,583	78	13,661
Middle Vernacular Government	34	2,814	...	...	...	544	1	545	698	...	698	1,186	...	1,186	385	...	385	2,813	1	2,814
Middle Vernacular District Fund	147	8,231	...	...	...	1,625	2	1,627	2,099	3	2,102	3,245	34	3,279	1,213	10	1,223	8,182	49	8,231
Middle Vernacular Municipal	4	397	...	...	...	81	...	81	107	...	107	200	...	200	9	...	9	397	...	397
Middle Vernacular Aided	906	47,053	13	...	13	8,708	1	8,709	12,281	32	12,313	20,840	319	21,159	4,718	141	4,859	46,560	493	47,053
Middle Vernacular Unaided	131	7,765	...	...	...	1,277	...	1,277	1,985	4	1,989	3,373	23	3,396	1,091	12	1,103	7,726	39	7,765
Total	2,420	202,416	26,436	...	26,436	46,864	56	46,920	51,299	118	51,417	65,074	568	65,642	11,687	263	11,950	201,360	1,005	202,365
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	2	198	...	47	47	...	18	18	...	57	57	...	76	76	...	...	...	...	198	198
High English ... District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English ... Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English ... Aided	8	830	...	77	77	...	269	269	3	223	226	11	131	142	40	76	116	54	776	830
High English ... Unaided	1	78	...	12	12	...	25	25	...	29	29	...	8	8	...	4	4	...	78	78
Middle English ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided	21	2,160	...	...	...	7	445	452	35	433	468	74	456	530	235	475	710	351	1,809	2,160
Middle English ... Unaided	3	305	...	...	...	...	62	62	23	38	61	24	24	48	46	88	134	93	212	305
Middle Vernacular Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular Municipal	1	41	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	20	20	...	15	15	...	41	41
Middle Vernacular Aided	23	1,440	...	...	...	...	109	109	2	203	205	16	987	1,003	9	114	123	27	1,413	1,440
Middle Vernacular Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	59	5,052	...	136	136	7	930	937	63	987	1,050	125	1,702	1,827	330	772	1,102	525	4,527	5,052
Total Secondary Schools	2,479	207,468	26,436	136	26,572	46,871	986	47,857	51,362	1,105	52,467	65,199	2,270	67,469	12,017	1,035	13,052	201,885	5,532	207,417

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	5	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	42	1	43	47	1	48	128	2	130
	District Fund ...	9	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	127	6	183	51	5	56	227	11	238
	Municipal ...	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	45	...	45	8	...	8	61	...	61
	Aided	3,325	121,509	...	...	...	128	...	128	21,801	139	21,940	72,382	1,611	75,993	24,233	1,215	25,448	118,544	2,965	121,509
	Unaided	205	6,894	...	...	...	32	...	32	1,202	6	1,208	3,784	102	3,886	1,059	109	1,168	6,077	217	6,894
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	12	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	5	154	17	3	20	166	8	174
	District Fund ...	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	26	3	29	45	3	48
	Municipal ...	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	5	...	5	67	...	67
	Aided	36,003	809,868	...	...	...	5	...	5	3,041	89	3,130	518,314	13,448	531,762	262,913	12,058	274,971	784,273	25,595	809,868
	Unaided	7,980	132,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	1	155	67,799	1,102	68,901	61,146	1,885	63,031	129,099	2,988	132,087
	Total ...	47,544	1,071,076	...	...	...	165	...	165	26,294	235	26,529	662,723	16,275	678,998	350,105	15,279	365,384	1,039,287	31,789	1,071,076
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	169
	Municipal ...	4	169	...	...	...	...	12	12	28	24	24	...	94	94	...	51	51	...	...	...
	Aided	205	8,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	21	871	170	4,987	5,157	113	2,708	2,821	311	8,550	8,861
	Unaided	9	337	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	21	1	206	207	6	102	108	7	330	337
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	1,766	32,249	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	192	195	715	18,496	19,211	464	12,378	12,842	1,182	31,067	32,249
	Unaided	167	2,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	38	1,476	1,514	31	1,418	1,449	70	2,900	2,970
	Total ...	2,211	44,586	...	...	...	...	14	14	32	1,086	1,118	924	25,259	26,183	614	16,657	17,271	1,570	43,016	44,586
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...		49,755	1,115,662	...	...	...	165	14	179	26,326	1,321	27,647	663,647	41,534	705,181	350,719	31,936	382,655	1,040,857	74,805	1,115,662
GRAND TOTAL (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS) ...		52,234	1,323,130	26,436	136	26,572	47,036	1,000	48,036	77,688	2,426	80,114	728,346	43,804	772,650	362,736	32,971	395,707	1,242,742	80,337	1,323,079

* No returns of 51 boys from the Armenian Collegiate School.

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1890-91.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Arts Colleges—																					
1. Master of Arts	5	3	1	9	58	21	7	41	127	34	8	2	13	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	5	6	19	274	194	289	50	807	111	44	70	6	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. First Examination in Arts ...	11	9*	16	36	537	360	971	61	1,929	248	130	312	3	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																					
Law—																					
1. Honours in Law	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	6	...	6	12	39	...	164	...	203	23	...	105	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																					
1. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	(a)35	...	...	...	35	(a)11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	(a)32	...	...	...	32	(b)31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	(c)3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Honour in Medicine	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. M.D.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																					
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																					
1. Matriculation ... ... { For Boys	57	166	119	342	1,070	1,061	1,905	86	4,122	609	440	723	24	1,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ,, Girls	1	5	1	7	5	20	4	...	29	4	13	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Middle English examination. { ,, Boys	28	543	116	687	194	2,313	499	77	3,083	137	1,584	325	33	2,079	36	1	1,806	225	5	3	3
{ ,, Girls	...	9	4	13	...	43	24	1	68	...	35	22	1	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle vernacular examination. { ,, Boys	153	753	102	1,008	581	2,367	383	603	3,934	417	1,484	224	193	2,318	...	6	2,058	238	...	13	3
{ ,, Girls	1	9	...	10	2	17	...	...	19	2	11	...	...	13	...	8	5	...	...	...	...
4. Upper primary examination. { ,, Boys	77	2,768	270	3,115	278	7,099	754	156	8,287	168	3,617	358	60	4,203	77	7	3,318	769	10	19	3
{ ,, Girls	7	49	5	61	18	148	27	2	195	13	117	10	1	141	71	18	46	2	4	...	...
5. Lower primary examination. { ,, Boys	37	10,571	120	10,728	125	34,508	350	257	35,240	78	18,698	207	183	19,166	223	19	15,474	3,100	2	328	20
{ ,, Girls	6	302	4	312	16	742	13	1	772	14	557	8	1	580	1	58	459	34	19	9	...
Schools for Special Instruction—																					
1. Training school examination for Masters	9†	1	...	10	552	6	...	51	609	496	6	...	28	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Survey school examination ...	3	...	...	3	154	...	...	...	154	111	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Vernacular medical examination ...	4	...	...	4	166	...	...	...	166	126	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including one Municipal College.
† Do. Patna, Ranchee and Cuttack Training schools.
(a) Do. one female.
(b) Do. one female, five passing the combined L.M.S. examination and six passing the preliminary Scientific M.B. examination.
(c) Do. one passing the combined M.B. examination.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1890-91.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387	1,387
Middle „ ... ... {English ...	14	985	975	740	...	5,802	...	3,341	1,783	...	10,926	...	...	1,14,680	1,20,482
{Vernacular...	147	8,231	7,607	5,936	...	37,967	...	19,686	4,656	25	62,334	...	...	69,198	1,07,165
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... {English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72
Total ...	161	9,216	8,582	6,676	...	43,769	...	23,027	6,439	25	73,260	...	...	1,85,337	2,29,106
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	9	238	220	155	...	849	...	150	...	9	1,008	...	...	1,32,045	1,32,894
Lower „	2	48	47	27	...	205	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	2,71,119	2,71,324
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	1,722
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,673	23,673
Total ...	11	286	267	182	...	1,054	...	150	...	9	1,213	...	...	4,28,559	4,29,613
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	...	...	830
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,673	...	...	1,673
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	100	97	62	...	2,814	...	216	200	959	4,189	...	...	...	2,814
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	420
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	78
Total ...	2	100	97	62	...	2,814	...	216	200	959	4,189	2,503	...	498	5,815
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	841	...	...	...	25	866	...	...	1365	2,206
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	119	1,454	...	...	...	...	1,573	...	...	3,929	5,383
Total ...	...	...	...	...	119	2,295	...	...	...	25	2,439	...	...	5,294	7,589
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,154
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,081
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,94,982
GRAND TOTAL ...	174	9,602	8,946	6,920	119	49,932	...	23,393	6,639	1,018	81,101	2,503	...	6,19,688	967,105

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.
III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in other columns.

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1890-91.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institution managed by					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	50	58	44	1,950	...	...	1,218	...	2,762	5,930	...	...	...	...	...	
7	1,653	1,548	1,136	5,995	5,002	...	25,126	428	2,889	39,440	2,525	...	16,572	24,099	25,486	
6	709	692	525	218	1,927	...	3,882	...	...	6,027	940	...	8,002	11,769	1,32,251	
4	397	356	284	...	1,385	...	1,451	...	...	2,836	3,752	...	7,146	12,283	1,19,448	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	195	195	
1	41	41	25	...	252	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	859	1,111	1,183	
18	2,800	2,637	1,970	6,213	8,566	...	30,459	428	2,889	48,555	7,337	...	33,674	49,577	2,78,683	
2	61	53	40	...	110	...	88	...	...	198	...	...	3,449	3,559	1,36,453	
1	67	61	34	...	56	...	75	2	...	133	...	...	8,641	8,697	2,30,021	
	169	173	120	...	1,037	...	...	55	...	1,092	...	...	3,538	4,575	6,297	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,580	3,580	27,253	
7	297	287	194	...	1,203	...	163	57	...	1,423	...	...	19,208	20,411	4,50,024	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,673	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	476	3,290	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	350	410	830	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	411	489	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	1,237	1,297	7,112	
...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	43	249	...	...	284	490	2,696	
...	...	...	...	...	361	...	...	...	...	361	...	...	125	486	5,869	
...	...	...	...	...	567	...	...	...	43	610	...	...	409	976	8,565	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	2,28,524	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	333	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	67,698	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,031	2,97,013	
26	3,147	2,982	2,208	8,163	10,336	...	31,840	485	5,694	56,518	7,397	...	54,528	74,292	10,41,397	

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29, respectively, of General Table IV.
IV.—Institutions managed by District Fund (or Municipal) Boards should be shown in columns 2 to 12 (or 17 to 27), even though in any case no expenditure be incurred from the District (or Municipal) Fund.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Promotion and improvement of agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	17,613 0 0 (a)
Albert Institute	The chief object of the Institute is to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Asiatic Society of Bengal ...	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones. The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is produced by nature or performed by man.	1. Oriental Publication Fund, Rs. 9,000 per annum. 2. Sanskrit Manuscript Fund, Rs. 3,200 per annum.	6,000 0 0
Bag Bazar Reading Library ...	To provide a library and reading-room, where English and vernacular books, as well as newspapers and periodicals, published both in India and the United Kingdom, shall be kept for the use of the public.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Bethune Society	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature, science, and sociology.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Ahiritola Reading Room ...	To provide in ward No. 2 of the town a reading room and a library for public use with a view to stimulate that growing taste for reading which, with the spread of education, is gently manifesting itself among all classes of the community, as also to promote friendly intercourse among members.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Barabazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and Indians in closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than what had existed before, and to promote the cause of moral, social, and religious progress.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social, and moral improvement.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta Public Library ...	*Note.*—The constitution of the Library has been materially changed in 1890-91. The management is vested in a Committee of 12, half of whom are elected representatives of the old proprietors, and the 1st and 2nd class subscribers of a certain standing, and the other half elected by the Calcutta Corporation, the President being elected from the latter, and the Vice-President from the former. The cost of maintaining the Institution is borne in equal shares by the Municipality and the Library.	5,000 0 0 (c)	8,000 0 0 (d) 2,787 0 0 (e)
Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	To create a taste for study and intellectual intercourse among those who have the inclination but not the opportunity for such pursuits.	Nil ...	148 0 0
Central Bengal Union ...	Improvement of female education and moral welfare of young men.	Nil ...	Nil ...

(a) Income from other sources. | (b) Daily average. |

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1891.

COME.						MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.			Total.			Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						
12,419	0	0	36,032	0	0	498	2	...	500	Registered ...	1820.
1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	(*b*)40	...	...	(*b*)40	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	1876.
7,600	0	0	25,800	0	0	303	...	...	303	Registered ...	1784.
1,080	0	0	1,080	0	0	125	Nil	Nil	125	Not registered...	1883.
100	0	0	100	0	0	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	1851.
105	0	0	105	0	0	188	1	Nil	189	Ditto ...	1890.
50	0	0	50	0	0	250	5	35	290	Ditto ...	1857.
12	0	0	12	0	0	500	Nil	100	600	Ditto ...	1873.
4,351	0	0	20,138	0	0	1,538 per mensem.	28 per mensem.	...	1,566 per mensem.	Registered ...	1835.
508	0	0	656	0	0	Members. 40 / Visitors. 25	Nil / Nil	Nil / 10	40 / 35	Not registered	1st January 1872.
Uncertain.						Blank.				Ditto ...	1882.

(*c*) A donation. | (*d*) Municipal grant. | (*e*) Donation from public.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.
Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	1*st.*—To supply the reading public of the northern quarter of the town with English and Vernacular works of every description, and with the chief newspapers and magazines, both Indian and Foreign. 2*nd.*—Diffusion of a healthy literary taste among the members and the community of the neighbourhood, through lectures, reading from standard English and Bengali authors, and occasional scientific experiment.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Dalhousie Institute ...	To promote the literary, scientific, and social improvement of all classes of the community.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Indian Museum	Preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic, and more especially Indian) illustrative of zoology, archæology, ethnology, technology and art, and of other objects of interest.	74,666 0 0	Nil ...
Photographic Society of India	1. To provide a convenient and comfortable club room in Calcutta furnished with literature on photographic and kindred subjects, and having attached an adjoining dark-room stocked with apparatus and chemicals for developing negatives, enlarging photographs and carrying on experiments connected therewith. 2. To bring together all photographers and those interested in photography in India. 3. To hold in Calcutta exhibitions of photographs and photographic apparatus. 4. To publish and circulate a journal containing original notes and articles, correspondence, proceedings of photographic societies, extracts from journals and other matter useful and interesting to students and workers in photography in India. 5. To advise members through the medium of the journal on all questions relating to photographic apparatus, materials, processes, &c.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Sikdarbagan Bandhab Library and Reading Rooms.	1. To create a taste for reading among the gentries and public in general of the locality. 2. To gratify the earnest desire of the reading public by affording them a convenient access to a collection of books and other publications. 3. To adopt means for the improvement of the Bengali literature.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society.	The object of the Society is to promote cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation at a cheaper rate of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	200 0 0	..

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1891—continued.

INCOME			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
1,147 0 0	1,147 0 0		309	1	...	310	Not registered...	1889.
4,608 0 0	4,608 0 0		184	16	...	200	Registered ...	Not known.
Nil ...	74,666 0 0		2,68,588	73,659	Included in male and female.	342,247	Ditto ...	1865.
3,515 0 0	3,515 0 0		284	4	...	288	Not registered...	1886.
100 0 0	100 0 0		140	...	...	140	Ditto ...	1886.
...	200 0 0		14	...	...	14	Registered ...	1817.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kumbuliatola Boys' Reading Club.	1. To promote culture and friendly intercourse for purposes of mutual improvement among its members. 2. To afford them facilities for the same by means of a reading room and library. 3. To place within the reach of the educated public works of noted authors and books of reference and general utility. 4. To have lectures delivered in connection with the Club on subjects calculated to interest and benefit the student community.	Nil ...	216 0 0
(1) BURDWAN DIVISION.			
Burdwan Raj Public Library	To supply English books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	...	600 0 0
Raneegunge Public Library	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and political questions.	...	...
Midnapore Bayley Hall Library.	To diffuse education in the district. Public meetings and literary societies are also held here.	...	...
Tamlook Public Library ...	A circulating library	24 0 0	...
Utterpara Hitakari Sava ...	The objects are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual conditions of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	180 0 0	260 0 0
Utterpara Public Library ...	To afford the public free and easy access to the library.	...	2,300 0 0
Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	To supply the reading public with books, magazines, and newspapers.	...	140 0 0
(2) RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.			
Bogra Students' Association	To improve the moral and social character of boys in general.	...	...
Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Rajshahye Students' Debating Club.	The object of the Club is to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical improvement of its members, as well as of the students in general.	...	...
Rajshahye Public Library at Beauleah.	To collect Sanskrit books with their translations, and to collect vernacular books for public use.	...	...
Rungpore Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
Nilphamari Sanmilani Sabha	To spread education, to teach morality, and to promote unity among different classes of the people, as well as to assist the poor.	...	6 0 0

(*a*) Ordinary members. | (*b*) Number of visitors during

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1891—continued.

COME			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
910 12 0	1,126 12 0	100 20 1,095	2 1 Nil	108 Nil 4,380	(*a*)210 (*b*)21 (*c*)5,475	Not registered	It was established as a local institution in December 1883, but was expanded into a public one in 1885.
...	600 0 0	6,513	...	...	6,513	Registered ...	December 1881.
184 0 0	184 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	1876 A.D.
356 2 0	356 2 0	37	...	...	37	Not registered...	1852.
69 0 0	83 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	1880.
548 0 0	988 0 0	294	...	...	294	Ditto ...	5th April 1865.
...	2,300 0 0	No register of visitors is kept.				Ditto ...	1859.
202 0 0	342 0 0	224	13	356	593	Ditto ...	1854.
28 6 6	28 6 6	...	...	16	16	Ditto ...	February 1882.
276 8 0	276 8 0	27	...	...	27	Ditto ...	Over 25 years, year not known.
12 0 0	12 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	1881.
30 0 0	30 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	1885.
358 0 0	358 0 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1854.
103 0 0	109 0 0	71	...	...	71	Ditto ...	1884.

the year 1890. | (*c*) Number of readers during the year 1890.

In 2

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
(2) RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Central National Mahomedan Association, Rungpore Branch.	To give education to, and improve the condition of, the Mahomedans of the district; to spread primary education through the muktabs; to train teachers for the muktabs; to open a hostel for poor boys reading at the local zillah school.	Gets a monthly grant of Rs. 35 from the District Board.	...
Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading room and library	...	...
Pubna Union or Pubna Sanmilani Sabha.	General improvement of the inhabitants of Pubna by spreading mass education, by attending to the physical and moral condition of the youths, and by promoting the education of the females.	Gets an annual grant of Rs. 100 from the District Board.	...
Pubna Public Library ...	Intellectual improvement of the reading public	...	...
Porjana Library ...	Public benefit	...	...
(3) DACCA DIVISION.			
Dacca.			
Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Sarasvat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit tols ...	500 0 0	...
Furreedpore.			
Furreedpore Band of Hope...	Temperance and moral improvement ...	...	...
Do. Suhrid Sabha ...	Social, intellectual, and general improvement of the local female education.	...	...
Kholabaria Chatra Sabha ...	Social and intellectual improvement ...	...	...
Manikdoha Hitsadhini ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Do. Sasthya Samiti ...	Physical improvement	...	...
Do. Band of Hope ...	Moral culture	...	...
Backergunge			
Burrisal Students' Union Brojamohan Institution.	Mutual improvement of the members by means of essays, debates, &c., as well as the promotion of friendly intercourse among its members.	...	...
Burrisal Students' Association	Ditto ditto ...		
Burrisal Zillah School Students' Association.	Literary improvement	...	...
Mymensingh.			
Sarasvat Samiti ...	(1) To cultivate fellow-feeling, (2) to encourage arts, agriculture, native manufactures, &c., (3) moral culture.	...	...
Sontosh Jahnavi School Club	For moral and literary advancement ...	...	...
Tangail School Club ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Santosh School Samiti ..	Ditto ditto	...	...
Gyanbikasini Sabha ...	Moral and literary improvement ...	...	...

* Includes Rs. 500 as donation

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

COME		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
45 10 0	80 10 0	367	4	56	427	Not registered...	February 1887.
120 0 0	120 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	1876.
447 0 0	547 0 0	414	...	...	414	Ditto ...	1884.
725 0 0*	725 0 0*	63	...	...	63	Ditto ...	July 1890.
125 0 0	125 0 0	297	41	49	387	Ditto ...	1882.
2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	121	1	...	122	Not registered...	1882.
1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	181	...	...	181	Ditto ...	1878.
43 0 0	43 0 0	15	4	260	279	Ditto ...	1888 A.D.
308 0 0	308 0 0	732	7	...	739	Ditto ...	1881 A.D.
5 5 3	5 5 3	1	...	60	61	Ditto ...	1890 A.D.
189 0 0	189 0 0	197	2	...	199	Ditto ...	1880 A.D.
22 1 0	22 1 0	4	...	104	108	Ditto ..	1890 A.D.
...	...	...	...	89	89	Ditto ...	1890 A.D.
30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	200	220	Ditto ...	1886.
Recently established.							1891.
...	...	10	...	313	323	Ditto ...	1887.
910 0 0	910 0 0	190	6	...	196	Ditto ...	1284 B.S.
...	...	...	...	138	138	Ditto ...	November 1887.
...	...	...	...	161	161	Ditto ...	1888.
...	...	...	...	130	130	Ditto ...	1887.
20 0 0	20 0 0	3	...	...	3	Ditto ...	1883.

from different parties.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
(4) CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			Rs. A. P.
Birchandra Public Library ...	For the cultivation of science and literature...	...	300 0 0
Santosini attached to the Chittagong Normal School.	Moral and literary improvement ...	...	...
Nitisabha attached to the Chittagong Hazaris Middle English School.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Monoranjini Sabha attached to the Chittagong Middle English and High English Schools.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Jnana Pradayini Sabha attached to the Chittagong Middle Vernacular School.	Practising the pupils to give speech and write essays.	...	...
Niti Sanmilani attached to the Khaya Chera Circle School.	Moral training of boys	...	...
Niti Sanmilani Sabha attached to the Mireswari Circle School.	Ditto	...	...
Jnana Pradayini attached to the Chakaria Circle.	Practising the pupils to give speech and write essays.	...	...
Jaldi Balak Hitaishini ...	Moral training of boys	...	...
Vidyot Sahini (Dalal Bazar Middle English School).	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
Vidyot Sahini (Khilpara Middle English School).	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Vidyotkarsha Sadhika (Noakhally Middle Vernacular School).	Moral culture	...	...
Ajnantimirnashini (Jogdia Middle Vernacular School).	Improvement of literature	...	...
Hita Sadhini (Madhupur Middle Vernacular School).	Ditto ditto	...	...
Balatoshini (Mangalkandi Model School).	Ditto ditto	...	...
Jnana Pradayini (Fulgarzi Model School).	Improvement of knowledge and essay-writing	...	...
Jnanadayini (Noakhally R. K. Jubilee Middle English School).	Moral culture	...	...
(5) PATNA DIVISION.			
Gya Public Library ...	This institution is a library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of community. There is a museum attached to the Library. The District Judge is *ex-officio* Trustee of the funds belonging to the Library, and President of the Committee of Management. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* member of the Committee for Management. The general management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of seven members. It was established by public subscription raised among the principal residents of the district in commemoration of the visit to Gya by Sir Frederick Halliday, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who laid the foundation stone of the building.	Nil ...	1,148 0 0*

* Interest on Government
Do. from Savings
Sale proceeds of beams.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1891—continued.

COME		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
654 1 6	954 1 6	55	1	...	56	Not registered	1st September 1885.
20 0 0	20 0 0	70	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
...	...	4	...	40	44	Ditto ...	July 1888.
...	...	4	...	300	304	Ditto ...	24th July 1885.
0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	61	61	Ditto ...	January 1874.
...	...	2	...	35	37	Ditto ...	11th January 1891.
...	...	3	...	39	42	Ditto ...	3rd January 1891.
...	...	10	...	40	50	Ditto ...	15th November 1890.
...	...	10	...	25	35	Ditto ...	8th March 1890.
...	...	2	...	44	46	Ditto ...	December 1882.
0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	92	92	Ditto ...	1st March 1880.
4 0 0	4 0 0	1	...	62	63	Ditto ...	1864.
...	...	4	...	12	16	Ditto ...	1881.
11 0 0	11 0 0	55	...	80	135	Ditto ...	1879.
6 0 0	6 0 0	15	...	32	47	Ditto ...	1880.
...	...	6	...	27	33	Ditto ...	1881.
3 3 3	3 3 3	4	...	61	65	Ditto ...	1887.
370 0 0	1,518 0 0	25	2	...	27	Registered ...	1857.

	Rs.
securities	546
Bank	21
catalogues, &c. ...	581
Total ...	1,148

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
			Rs. A. P.
(5) PATNA DIVISION—*concld.*			
Chupra Public Library ...	The Library is intended to be used by the public for the perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to the subscribers.	Nil ...	619 0 0*
Bar Library, Mozufferpore ...	To supply the members of Mozufferpore Bar with law books.	Nil ...	Nil
Motihari Dharam Samaj ...	Sanskrit teaching—free—to such students as may be willing to prosecute their studies up to the Title Examination.	Nil ...	Nil ...
(6) BHAGULPORE DIVISION.			
Banka Public Library ...	Diffusion of education	Nil ...	424 0 9
Soopool Public Library ...	For public convenience and improvement ...	...	...
Bhagulpore Library and Scientific Institute.	The promotion of social intercourse and pursuit of the study of politics, literature, and science.	...	...
Monghyr Arya Dharam Parichari Sabha.	To resuscitate the Aryan religion all round, to cultivate fraternity among the Arya religionists, and to improve Sanskrit education.	...	23 12 0
(7) ORISSA DIVISION.			
Orissa Graduates' and Undergraduates' Association.	To discuss questions of literary and social importance, and, if necessary, to take constitutional steps to give practical effect to the above.	...	...
Birnarsingpur Aryaniti Pradipa Sabha.	To discuss subjects relating to the literature and Bebasta Shastra of the Hindus, and to found a library.	Nil ...	...
Rupdaipur Bidyonati Samiti	To improve composition in prose and poetry, to advance education.	...	...
Baripada Reading Club ...	.....	...	...

* Promissory Notes of Rs. 2,000 yield annual Rent of the part of the bungalow given by

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1891—concluded.

COME			Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
313 0 0	932 0 0		25	...	...	25	Not registered...	1857.
59 0 0	59 0 0		33	...	...	33	Ditto ...	January 1883.
75 0 0	75 0 0		16	...	5	21	Ditto ...	1878.
184 4 0	608 4 9		13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	About 1871.
97 3 0	97 3 0		13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
893 4 0	893 4 0		30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	Over 25 years.
300 0 0 monthly.	323 12 0		30 to 40	...	...	30 to 40	Ditto ...	In 1875-76.
14 8 0	14 8 0		88	...	...	88	Not registered...	3rd March 1888.
20 0 0 a year.	20 0 0		16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	August 1883.
...	...		20	...	30	50	Ditto ...	Since four years.
7 0 0	7 0 0		19	...	...	19	Ditto ...	1st January 1889.

	Rs. A. P.
Income	79 12 10
Maharajah Chattra Dhari Bahai Bahadur ...	540 0 0
Total ...	619 12 10

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Adhiraj Jantra ...	Manager, Burdwan Raj Estate.	...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the estate.
		Municipal Press ...	Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality.	...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the Municipality.
		The Burdwan Press ...	Jogesh Chandra Sircar ...	The Burdwan Sanjivani.		
		The Burdwan Barabazar Amratolah Press.	Hafizuddin Ahmed ...	...	...	Forms, &c., are printed.
	Bankoorah ...	Bankoorah Mukherjya Press.	Ram Nath Mukherjya ...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom ...	Ali Press	Sheik Monorali ...	...	...	Hand press.
		Shome Press ...	Dina Nath Shome ...	...	...	
	Midnapore ...	Bani Press ...	Radhika Nath Banerji, Srinarain Pal, and Srish Chandra Roy.	...	...	Used for job work.
		American Mission Press	American Free Baptist Mission Society.	...	Annual report ...	Do. do. and also for reprinting of religious tracts, portions of scriptures, &c.
		Moyna Press ...	Purnananda Bahobolindra	...	...	Used for job work.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press, No. 1.	Babulal Karmakar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Ditto, ,, 2				
		Rameswar Medical Hall Press, No. 1.	RameswarMullick ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Ditto, ,, 2 ...				
	Hooghly ...	Budhodoy Press ...	Bhudeb Mukerji ...	Education Gazette	...	Job works.
		Rama ,, ...	Girendra Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Imperial ,, ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Chandradoy ,, ...	Gangadhar Karmakar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Ganguli ,, ...	Khetra Mohun Ganguli ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Tomohar ,, ...	Chuni Lal Dey ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Alfred ,, ...	Suresh Chundra Dey ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Union ,, ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukerjee	...	...	Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Commissioners...	...	...	Established for works to be done by the Howrah Municipal Office.
		Caledonian Steam Printing Press.	A. Acton, Managing Proprietor.	...	...	Works done for Government.
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sunker Press ...	Kumar Satyabadi Ghosal ...	...	...	New press opened during the year.
		Chundroday Press ...	Poorna Chandra Bose ...	...	...	Ditto.
		New Eden Press ...	Rajendralall Dass Ghosh...			
		Talla Metropolitan Press.	Khetter Mohun Mitter ...	...	...	
		Azizi Press ...	Abdul Majid	...	...	
		Ahmudi Press ...	Asgar Hossein ...	...	...	
		Sattari Press ...	Abdul Battan ...	...	...	
		Habibi Press ...	Golam Maula ...	...	...	
		Reazia Press ...	Reazuddin Khan ...	...	...	
		Mohammadi Press ...	Abdul Khalik ...	...	...	
		Amir Hosaini Press ...	Attabuddin and Emamali...	...	...	
		Patrick Press ...	P. Ghosh ...	...	...	
		Oxford Mission Press	Revd. J. L. Reach ...	Epiphany (weekly)	The Indian Churchman (monthly).	New press opened during the year.
		Secular Press ...	Kali Prosunno Kabyabisharad.	Anti-Christian ...	...	
		Oriental Press ...	Baroda Prosad Bidyaratna	...	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1890-91—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency—*concluded.*	24-Pergunnahs—*concld.*	Metropolitan Steam Printing Works.	P. M. Mukerjee ...	National Guardian	...	
		Reformatory School Press.	Government ...	...	...	New press opened during the year.
		Imperial Victoria Press	Nabin Krishna Mookerjee	...	...	
		Oroon Jantra ...	Oroon Chunder Roy Chowdhury.	...	...	
		Saptahik Sangbad Press	Brajamadhub Bose ...	...	...	
		New Town Press ...	Kedarnath Mitter ...	...	...	
	Nuddea ...	Minerva ...	Narain Dass Banerji ...	...	...	
		Brojendra ...	Brojendra Narain Dey Chowdhry.	...	...	
		Palli Bekashini ...	Hari Dass Chatterjee ...	...	...	
		Mothuranath ...	Hari Nath Mozumdar ...	Hitakari ...	Brahmanda Veda	New press opened during the year.
	Jessore ...	Shubakari Press ...	Umesh Chandra Ghose, Kali Prasunno Sen, Durga Churn Sen.	...	Weekly paper Sanmilani.	
		Star Press ...	Dinonath Chakravarti, Apurbanath Roy Chowdry, Bepin Behary Daw, Nepal Chundra Dass.	...	...	
		Imperial Press ...	Narail Trading Company ...	...	...	
		Mongulgunge Mission Press.	Atul Behary Dutt ...	...	Weekly paper Shulav Shamachar and Kusdah.	
		Jadunath Mookerjea's Press.	Girijanath Mukerji, Jadunath Mukerji	...	...	
	Moorshedabad ...	Arunadaya ...	Kamakhya Prosaud Ganguli	Pratikar ...	...	
		Biswa Bijoy ...	Bishumbhur Dass ...	...	...	
		Biswa Binod ...	Rai Shetal Chand Nehar Bahadoor.	...	...	
		Gour Gobinda ...	Jadunath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Satya Ratna ...	Gobind Prasad Chuckerbutty.	...	...	
		Radha Romon ...	Ram Narain Vidyaratna ...	...	...	
		Moorshedabad City Press	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguly	...	...	Opened during the year.
		Chundradoy Press ...	Prankumari Dasi, wife of Mohendra Narain Singh, Pleader.	...	...	Ditto.
	Khoolna ...	Nil.				
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Sen Press ...	Kali Mohan Sen ...	...	1	"Dinagepore Masik Patrika," (monthly.)
		Ahmed Press ...	Shamiruddin ...	...	...	No papers are issued from these two presses, which print forms of receipts and dakhilas, &c., on orders.
		Hindu Press ...	Ram Tanu Das ...	...	...	
	Rajshahye ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Beauleah Dharmasavah for the time being.	1	...	
		Rajshahye Press ...	Gokul Chandra Choudhuri and Krista Kanta Saha.	...	1	
		Taherpore Tatta Prokashik Press.	Rajah Shashi Shekhareswar Rai.	...	...	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Rajah Promotha Nath Rai Bahadur (deceased), now under the Court of Wards.	...	...	
		Bincde Press ...	Benode Behari Ray ...	1	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1890-91—contd.

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DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Rajshahye—*concld.*	Pubna ...	Nava Bikash ...	Kailash Chandra Sircar ...	...	...	There was a periodical issued from this press, but it has been discontinued since October last. The name of the periodical is "Asalata," and is now being issued from another press.
		Serajgunge Arya Press	A. C. Sen & Co. ...	...	...	
	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Bhagabat Chandra Roy ...	...	...	
	Rungpore ...	Shambhu Chandra Press	Rajah Mohima Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri.	1	...	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" (Bengali weekly).
		Padmavati Press, Mahigunge.	Radhika Raman Chatterjee	...	...	
	Julpigoree ...	Nil.				
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling News Press	W. M. Lloyd ...	1	...	The "Darjeeling News."
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press.	Church of Scotland ...	1	...	"Darjeeling Misioniki Masik Samachar Patrika."
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	...	"News and Notes."
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Bengal Times ...	E. C. Kemp ...	Bengal Times ...	..	
		Bengali ...	Guru Gobindo Aich Chowdhury.	Dacca Prokash ...	...	
		East Bengal Press ...	Banga Chandra Rai ...	The East ...	Bangabandhu and its supplement, The New Light.	
		Grish Press ...	Grish Chandra Rai Chowdhury.	...	...	
		Mahammadi ...	Mahamed Jan ...	...		
		Raghu Nath Press ...	Saraswat Shomaj ...	...	...	
		Dacca Press ...	Chandra Mohun Ganguli ...	...	...	
		Syanantak Press ...	Nadya Chand Das ...	...	..	
		Oriental Press ...	Baikanta Nath Boral ...	...	...	
		Ishan Press ...	Ishan Chandra Rai ...	Dacca Gazette ...	...	
		Jagannath Press ...	Anath Bandhu Mallik ...	...	...	
		Adarsha Press ...	Lolit Mohun Das, Mohini Mohun Sen, Satis Chandra Neogi, Mon Mohun Rai, and Bhuban Chandra Sen.	Sakti ...	...	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore Hitaishi Press.	Kishori Mohan Sen, Gobinda Chandra Bhattacharji, Aparajita Debya, Hem Lata Debya, Nistarini Dasya, Hem Nolini Dasya, Shamsennessa Khatoon, and Karimannessa Khatoon.	Furreedpore Hitaishi.	...	
	Backergunge...	Satya Prokash ...	Isvar Chandra Kar ...	...	...	
		Kashipur New Press ...	Protap Chandra Mookerjea	Kashipur Nibashi	...	
		Barisal Hitaishi Jantralaya.	Raj Mohun Chattapadhya	Shahajogi ...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1890-91—contd.

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Division.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Dacca—*concld.*	Mymensingh...	Charu Press ...	Hur Chandra Chowdhuri of Sherepore.	Charubarta ...	...	
		Ahmudi Press ...	Zemindars of Dildnar, pergunnah Attia.	Ahmudi ...	...	
		Mahomedan Press ...	Hafez Mahamed Ali Khan of Koratia, pergunnah Attia.	...	Akbar Islamia.	
		Mafidal Islam Press ...	Ibrahim Khan of Tengrapara, tuppeh Singdha.	...	Uddeshya Mohat (quarterly).	
		Basanto Press ...	Kesav Chandra Roy of Mymensingh.	...	...	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Sadharan Press ...	Nayantara Debi, Chandra Kanta Chakraverti and others.	...	Gospel.	
		Chandra Shekar Press	Gagan Chandra Kar Chowdry.	Sanshodhini ...	...	
		Sarada Press ...	Prankrishna Das ...	...	...	
	Noakhally ...	Ramendra Press ...	Ramendra Chowdry ...	...	...	
	Tipperah ...	Baradeswari Press ...	Guru Doyal Singh ...	...	...	
		Sinha Press ...				
		Amar Press ...	Amar Krishna Chowdry ...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Nil.				
Patna.	Patna ...	Behar Bundhoo ...	Madan Mohun Bhatta ...	Behar Bundhoo ...	...	
		Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	Bisseswur Singh and Guru Pershad Sen.	Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	...	
		Sadikpore Press ...	Mahomed Ishaque and Abdool Rauf.	Patna Institute Gazette.	...	
		Ulpanch Press ...	Syed Rahimuddin ...	Ulpanch ...	...	
		Kharag Bilas Press ...	Ram Deni Singh ...	...	Chatri Patrika, Hurrish Chundra Katha, Dooj Patrika.	
		Kayestha Gazette ...	Mohesh Narain ...	Kayestha Gazette	...	
		Mathey Ahmedy ...	Mahamed ...	Paik Behar ...	...	
	Shahabad ...	Noor Mustafai Press...	Mirza Enayet Beg ...	...	...	
		Shad Press ...	Wazir Lal ...	...	...	
		Star of India Press ...	Mahomed Zahurul Huq ...	Star of India ...	...	
	Mozufferpore	Herculean Press ...	Ajodhia Pershad and Brothers.	...	...	Job work.
		German Mission Press	German Mission Society in Berlin.	...	...	Religious tracts and job work.
		Narayen Press ...	Parmeshar Narayan Mahta.	...	...	Job work.
	Durbhunga ...	Kayestha Hiteshi ...	Bunwari Lall and others ...	Kayestha Hiteshi	...	Job work.
	Sarun ...	Nasim Sarun Press ...	Akshya Coomar Chatterjee	...	...	
		Marth and Sarun Lithograph Press.	Ram Krishna Misser ...	...	...	
	Chumparun ...	Chumparun Chandrika Press.	Jhori Lall Misser ...	Chumparun Chandrika.	Bidya Dharum Dipekha.	
	Gya ...	Printing Press ... Nil.	S. P. Seth & Co. ...	...	...	Job work.
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Mirat-ul-Hind Press ...	Ram Prasad ...	...	...	
	Bhagulpore ...	Albert Press ...	Sakhi Chand ...	...	...	
		Vyas Press ...	Wife of Pundit Ambica Dutt Jhar.	Pijus Prabaha, an educational paper published monthly in Hindi.	...	
	Purneah ...	Nil.				

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1890-91—contd.

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DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Bhagulpore—*concld.*	Maldah ...	Harihar Press ...	Pratab Chander Satiar, Gopi Kanta Dass, Ramani Kanta Saha, Pulin Behari Saha, Radha Churn Dey, and Krishna Chunder Das.	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Nil.				
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press ...	General Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Revd. J. F. Hill, Superintendent.	Uriya Government Gazette.	...	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company	Utkal Dipika ...	...	
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Kally Pada Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Victoria Press ...	Orissa Printing Corporation	Dipaka ...	Asha.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree Printing Company's Press.	Sham Mohun Roy and Damoder Dey.	...	...	
	Balasore ...	Dei's Utkal Press ...	Ram Taran Sen ...	Uriya and Nava Sambad.	...	
		Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company.	Sambad Bahika ...	...	
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga ...	German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	German Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Gharbandhu, issued twice a month.	...	
		Konka Press ...	Melo	Chota Nagpur Dutpatrika.	...	Monthly. *N.B.*—No copy issued since September 1890.
	Hazaribagh ... Manbhoom ... Singbhoom ...	Nil.				
Calcutta.	1st Division, Town.	New Moon Press ...	Kedar Nath Hazra ...	...	...	
		Law Press ...	Chintamoni Ganguli ...	...	...	
		Nobo Sorosotty Jantra	Chundra Kumar Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Amrita Bazar Patrika	Shishir Kumar Ghose ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika.	Bistoo Priya Patrika.	
		Sibo Jantra ...	Binode Behary Seal ...	...	...	
		Nitto Lal Dutt Press...	Nitto Lall Dutt ...	...	...	
		Komola Kanto Press....	Baneswar Ghose ...	...	...	
		M. L. Seal's Press ...	Mohendro Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Bany Madhub Dey and Co.	...	...	
		Nobo Bharut ...	Nobo Koomar Bose ...	...	...	
		Calcutta Press ...	Mookerjee and Co. ...	...	...	
		New Bengal Press ...	Kisto Gopal Bhuktah ...	...	...	
		Hindu Press ...	Nundo Lall Day ...	...	...	
		Serampore Press ...	Kanye Lall Dhur ...	...	...	
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nrito Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		Chill Press ...	Dinonath Dutt ...	...	...	
		Bedanto Press ...	Soshi Bhuson Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Sen Press ...	Juggernath Dass ...	...	...	
		Nowtun Hindu Press...	Devendro Nath Chatterjee	...	...	
		Hanifa Press ...	Mahomad Khatur ...	...	...	
		Dakhayini Press ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Kabita Rutnakur Press	Bissumbhur Laha ...	...	...	
		Siba Jantra ...	Redoy Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		Arya Jantra ...	Surendro Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		General Printing Press	Baney Madhub Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Kabita Kowmudi Jantra.	Russick Lall Chunder ...	...	...	
		Soodharnab Press ...	Troylucko Nath Dutt ...	...	...	
		Soonguwa Press ...	Soorja Koomar Mookerjee	...	...	
		Salaymannee Press ...	Moniruddin ...	...	...	
		Sudeekea Press ...	Mofizuddin ...	...	...	
		Probhakar Press ...	Upendra Krishna Gupta ...	Sangbad Provakur	...	
		Khoinoor Press ...	Khodadad ...	...	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1890-91—contd.

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DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	1st Division, Town—*contd.*	Great Town Press ...	Sarat Coomar Pyne ...	...	...	
		Newton Press ...	Janokibullub Sen ...	...	Assam Bashee.	
		Printing Press ...	Koosum Kumari Dassi ...	...	Janoki.	
		Punchanun Press ...	Punchanun Seal ...	...	...	
		Victoria Press ...	Monimohun Rukhit ...	...	...	
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	M. N. Burmon ...	...	...	
		Great Eden Press ...	Opendra Chunder Bose ...	...	...	
		Bengal Rai Press ...	Akhoy Kumar Roy ...	...	...	
		School Book Press ...	Abalakanto Sein ...	...	...	
		Deb Jantra ...	Prosonno Coomar Sein ...	Unity and the Minister.	...	
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Aukhoy Coomar Roy ...	...	...	
		Full Moon Press ...	Nundomohun Banerji ...	...	...	
		New Oriental Press ...	Behary Lall Bhur ...	...	...	
		Balmiki Press ...	Dwarka Nath Bhunjo ...	...	...	
		B. P. M.'s Press ...	Borodaprosad Mozoomdar...	...	...	
		Somprokas Samity Jantra.	Koylash Chunder Bhattacharjee.	1. Somprokas (weekly). 2. Surobhi Pataka (weekly). 3. Oolooberia Durpon (fortnightly).	...	
		Bose Press ...	Jogendranath Bose & Co.	...	...	
		Hare Press ...	Punchanun Mookerjee ...	...	...	
		Somprokas Press ...	Upendro Chunder Chakurbutty.	...	...	
		Saraswaty Press ...	Khetter Mohun Mookerjee ...	...	...	
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Girish Chunder Bidyaratna ...	...	...	
		Ayurbed Prokas Press	Nobin Chunder Sen Gupta ...	...	Ayurbed Medical Journal (monthly).	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press...	Ashootosh Banerji ...	Surovi Pataka (weekly), (another edition).		
		Sanskrit Press ...	Rajkristo Banerji ...	...	...	
		New Brittania Press ...	Ashutosh Mitter ...	...	...	
		Natoon Gupta Jantra...	Sreemunto Laha ...	...	...	
		Great Eastern Publishing Company.	Bepin Behary Seal ...	...	...	
		Jubilee Press ...	Gopal Chunder Ghosal ...	...	...	
		Oddoyto Press ...	Nundoram Dey ...	...	...	
		Art Union Press ...	Kallidas Paul ...	...	...	
		Bengal Exchange Machine Press.	B. B. Banerji ...	1. Bengal Exchange Gazette. 2. Rajmuntry. 3. Srimonto Sowdagur. 4. Maharani. 5. Bisso Biddyaloy. 6. Zemindar. 7. Vakil.	...	
		Sudhasindoo Press ...	Motilall Dass ...	...	...	
		Copper Press ...	Sidham Chunder Dey ...	...	...	
		Kripanundo Press ...	Nuffer Chunder Sircar ...	...	...	
		Ramayun Press ...	Kherode Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Balmiki Press ...	Udoy Chunder Pal ...	...	...	
		New Calcutta Press ...	Upendro Nath Mookerjee...	...	Sahitya Kalpadrum.	
		Bharut Press ...	Protap Chunder Roy, C.I.E.	...	Mohabharut.	
		Herald Press ...	Joy Gobind Shome ...	Christian Herald...	...	
		Jotishprokas Press ...	Russick Mohun Chatterjee	Aroonodoy ...	...	
		Victoria Printing Works.	Tarini Churn Pal ...	...	...	
		Presidency Press ...	Adhar Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	Durga Churn Mitter ...	...	...	

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Division.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	1st Division, Town—*concld.*	Calcutta Printing Works.	Benode Behary Dey ...	...	Nabbya Bharut.	
		New Sanskrit Press ...	Damoodar Mookerjee ...	...	...	
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Nobin Chunder Paul ...	...	...	
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadaran Brahmo Somaj ...	1. Indian Messenger 2. Tatwa Kowmudi 3. Bama Bodhini. 4. Dharma Bandhu	...	
		Gupta Press ...	Gyan Chunder Gupta ...	...	Gupta Punjika.	
		Saratsoshi Press ...	Jadu Nath Ray ...	...	...	
		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj ...	Tatwa Bodhini.	...	
		Niropekhya Jantra ...	Mohes Chunder Paul ...	...	...	
		Ayoorbed Press ...	B. L. Sein ...	...	...	
		United Press ...	S. C. Kundoo ...	...	...	
		Union Press ...	K. N. Chatterji and Brothers	...	...	
		Indian Opinion Press...	J. N. Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Elahibux Press ...	Elahi Khan ...	...	...	
		Star Press ...	R. B. Longley ...	...	1. Indian Planters' Gazette. 2. Sports Gazette. 3. Engineering Gazette.	
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	Calcutta, Bengal Police, and Behar Gazette.	
		Exchange Gazette ...	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. ...	1. Daily Advertiser 2. Exchange Gazette.	...	
		Columbian Press ...	G. C. Ghose ...	...	...	
		Engine Press ...	B. N. Dass & Co. ...	...	...	
		Globe Printing Press	S. C. Bysack & Co. ...	...	...	
		Commercial Printing Company.	S. N. Dass ...	...	...	
		Victoria Press ...	S. N. Mondle ...	...	...	
		Corinthian Press ...	D. C. Dass ...	...	...	
		Pulmary Press ...	B. C. Mittra ...	...	...	
		Goodhope Press ...	Jabed Ally ...	...	...	
		Bharat Mitra ...	J. N. Khunnah ...	Bharut Mitra (weekly).	...	
		Uchit Bukta ...	D. P. Misser ...	...	...	(Work stopped).
	2nd Division, Town.	Sungbad Purna Chundrodoy Press.	S. C. Addy ...	Purna Chundrodoy (daily).	...	
		Bangabidya Prokasika	N. C. Addy ...	Bangabidya Prokasika (daily).	...	
		Diamond Press ...	Danish Mollah and Dalloo Jamadar.	...	...	
		Catholic Orphan Press	The Jesuit Mission ...	Indo-European Correspondence (weekly).	...	
		Eastern Press ...	E. M. D. Cohen ...	Jewish Gazette ...	...	
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	A. Cones and G. F. Sabaa	...	...	
		Stanhope Press ...	I. C. Bose ...	...	...	
		Bangobasi Press ...	G. C. Bose ...	1. Bangobasi ... 2. Dainik. 3. Chandrika.	...	
		The Peoples' Friend Press.	Rash Behary Dhur ...	...	...	
		Hindoo Patriot Press ...	Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadoor.	Hindoo Patriot (weekly.)	...	
		Herald Printing Works Press.	Aghornath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Kohinoor Press ...	Lolit Mohun Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Samya Press ...	Calisunker Sookool ...	Samaya (weekly)	...	
		Anuasudhan Press ...	Adhornath Kooer ...	...	Anusudhan (bi-monthly).	
		New Goodhope Press...	P. N. Biswas ...	...	...	
		Bina Press ...	Rajkristo Rai ...	...	...	
		Joodoo Gopal Chatterji & Co's. Press.	Jodu Gopal Chatterjee ...	...	...	
		Beda Press ...	P. K. Vidyaratna ...	...	...	
		Mihan Press ...	Sheik Afdhar Rohim ...	...	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

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DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	2nd Division, Town—*contd.*	Banerjee Press ...	Jodu Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Prakrita Press ...	N. L. Chuckerbutty ...	...	...	
		Hume Press ...	Opendro Lall Dass ...	...	...	
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen ...	...	...	
		Excelsior Press ...	Amrita Lal Rai ...	...	...	
		Great Indian Press ...	Ram Chunder Mozoomdar	Great Indian (weekly).	...	
		Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	...	...	
		Samay Press ...	B. K. Das and Company ...	Samay ...	...	
		Branch Government Printing Press.	Government ...	...	...	
		Weekly Dâk ...	R. B. Dutt ...	...	...	
		People Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Press.	People Company, Limited	People and Bunganibashi (bi-weekly and weekly.)	...	
		T. Black & Co's. Press	A. J. Parker ...	Empress	...	
		Dalhousie Printing Works.	Herbert White ...	...	...	
		G. P. Roy and Company's Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	...	...	
		Bharat Mihir Press ...	Kaliram Mookerjee ...	...	...	
		School Book Press ...	Soshee Bhuson Chatterjee...	Sahachar (weekly)	...	
		Oxford Mission Press...	J. Larkins	Indian Nation ...	...	
		Indian Press ...	Brindabun Sircar ...	...	...	
		Dutt Press ...	Sham Lal Dutt ...	...	...	
		Barat Press ...	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	...	...	
		Kumari Press ...	Haridas Dey ...	Kumari Patrika and Trading Advertiser.	...	
		Bee Press ...	Redoi Churn Ghose ...	Reis and Rayyet (weekly).	...	
		Olympian Press ...	Haridas Dey ...	...	...	
		Hazrah Press ...	Gungaram Hazra ...	...	...	
		New Bengal Press ...	Shib Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Brittania Press ...	Mrs. Gomez ...	...	...	
		City Press ...	T. S. Smith ...	Financial Review (weekly).	Calcutta Review (quarterly) and Gleaner (monthly).	
		H. C. Gangooly's Press	N. Das ...	...	...	
		Weldon Printing Press	C. H. Swinden ...	...	...	
		Caxton Printing Works	W. Newman & Co. ...	...	Bradshaw ...	
		Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders ...	1. Englishman ... 2. Overland Summary. 3. Saturday Evening Journal.	...	
		Calcutta Central Press	Calcutta Central Press Company.	Gold Gazette ...	1. Western Wit and Wisdom. 2. Indian Empire.	
		Government of India Central Press.	Government of India ...	Gazette of India (weekly).	1. Army List (quarterly). 2. Postal Guide (quarterly). 3. P. W. D. Classified List (half-yearly). 4. Telegraph Guide (quarterly).	
		Thacker, Spink and Company's Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co. ...	...	1. Indian Medical Gazette (monthly). 2. Photographic Journal (monthly). 3. Racing Calendar (fortnightly).	
		Trail and Company's Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co. ...	...	Indian Evangelical Review (quarterly).	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1890-91—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*concluded.*	2nd Division, Town—*concld.*	Indian Daily News ...	James Wilson ...	Indian Daily News and Weekly Shipping List.	P. W. D. Classified List (annual).	
		Cambrian Press ...	Erasmus Jones ...	...	...	
		P. S. D'Rozario and Company's Press.	S. P. & F. A. D'Rozario ...	...	...	
		Methodist Publishing House.	Methodist Episcopal Mission of America.	Indian Witness and Banga Bandhu.	Woman's Friend, Prahan, and Grambandhu.	
		G. E. Hotel Press ...	G. E. Hotel Company ...	...	...	
		Caledonian Press ...	A. Acton ...	Asian and Capital	...	
		Victor Printing Works	H. J. Haldar ...	...	...	
		Oxford Mission Steam Printing Works.	Revd. J. L. Peach ...	Indian Engineer, Anglo-Indian Recorder, and National Paper.	Nash and Andrews' Price List.	
		Government Secretariat Press.	Government ...	...	...	
		Statesman and Friend of India Press.	Raja Indra Chunder Singh	Statesman and Friend of India.	...	
		Hope Press ...	Mohesh Chunder Dass ...	...	...	
		Osborne Printing Press	Protap Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Commercial Press ...	Kristopudo Ghose ...	...	...	
		Lansdowne Press ...	Mahomed Arab ...	...	...	
		Wellesley Press ...	Abdool Rohoman ...	...	...	
		Nagree Printing Press	Puncharam Kurmi ...	...	...	
		Bengali Press ...	Mahomed Ismail Khan ...	...	...	
		The Calcutta Magazine	A. Aratoon ...	...	Calcutta Magazine	
	3rd Division, Town.	Calcutta Printing Press	Omirto Lal Dey ...	...	2 periodicals ...	
		Abrahim Press ...	Abrahim ...	...	...	
		Urdu Guide Press ...	Syed Shomsal ...	Mahomedan Observer.	...	
		Jan Jehanamah Press	Golam Hossein ...	Jan Jahanamah...	...	
		Bengalee Press ...	Surendro Nath Banerjee ...	The Bengalee ...	...	
		Sadharonee Nobojibun Press.	Aughore Nath Kumar ...	Nobobibhakar and Sadharani.	...	
		Sen Press ...	Norendra Nath Sen ...	Indian Mirror ...	...	
		Gowsea Press ...	Haffizee Abdullah ...	Vernacular newspapers.	...	
		Hercules Press ...	Guggun Christian ...	...	...	
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Missionary Society	...	Khristya Bandhu.	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs, and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1890.

Place or Class.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per 1,000 per annum.
(1) Calcutta*	466,450	12,382	26·5
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta*	215,110	7,986	37
(3) General district, excluding the above ...	70,355,217	1,612,479	22·9
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	2,860	33	11·5
(5) Bengal Police	22,809	479	21
(6) Railway Police	612	9	14·7
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	14,777	477	32·2

* The figures under (1) and (2) relate to Calcutta, inclusive of the urban portion of the suburbs amalgamated under Bengal Act II of 1888.

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1890.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	14,820	13,431	28,251	21·70	18·94	20·30
	Bankoora ...	1,069,668	9,984	8,617	18,601	18·98	15·84	17·39
	Beerbhoom ...	797,833	10,024	9,450	19,474	25·73	23·15	24·41
	Midnapore ...	2,631,516	32,165	29,667	61,832	24·59	22·41	23·50
	Hooghly, including Serampore ...	1,076,710	13,676	12,382	26,058	25·85	22·61	24·20
	Howrah ...	721,211	8,711	7,353	16,064	23·87	20·63	22·27
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,892,033	19,874	17,026	36,900	20·08	18·86	19·50
	Nuddea ...	1,644,108	17,567	15,109	32,676	21·89	17·94	19·87
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	31,361	28,170	59,531	33·31	29·73	31·52
	Moorshedabad ...	1,228,450	13,990	12,448	26,438	23·51	19·65	21·52
	Khoolna ...	1,177,652	17,313	16,196	33,509	28·01	28·93	28·45
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	1,555,835	22,706	19,096	41,802	27·96	25·67	26·87
	Rajshahye ...	1,313,336	20,393	18,775	39,168	31·16	28·49	29·82
	Rungpore ...	2,065,464	28,553	23,605	52,158	26·89	23·51	25·25
	Bogra ...	817,494	9,879	8,442	18,321	23·58	21·18	22·41
	Pubna ...	1,362,392	19,522	17,157	36,679	28·79	25·06	26·92
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	3,630	2,650	6,280	29·50	26·42	28·12
	Julpigoree ...	681,352	10,786	8,691	19,477	29·57	27·44	28·59
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,420,656	26,102	22,642	48,744	21·74	18·55	20·14
	Furreedpore ...	1,797,320	23,411	21,017	44,428	26·21	23·24	24·72
	Backergunge ...	2,153,965	32,227	28,942	61,169	29·17	27·58	28·40
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	34,859	28,502	63,361	19·48	16·92	18·25
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	14,196	13,231	27,427	23·05	18·62	21·26
	Noakhally ...	1,009,693	13,892	13,272	27,164	27·30	26·49	26·90
	Tipperah ...	1,782,935	19,163	16,292	35,455	21·02	18·70	19·89
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	24,764	22,644	47,408	28·60	25·06	26·80
	Gya ...	2,138,331	29,778	27,935	57,713	28·49	25·55	26·99
	Shahabad ...	2,043,060	27,109	24,222	51,331	28·66	22·78	25·12
	Mozufferpore ...	2,711,445	32,317	26,389	58,706	24·76	18·76	21·65
	Durbhunga ...	2,801,955	31,082	26,632	57,714	22·67	18·61	20·60
	Sarun ...	2,467,477	26,082	21,134	47,216	23·00	15·84	19·14
	Chumparun ...	1,859,465	24,195	19,632	43,827	25·85	21·26	23·57
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	27,883	25,982	53,865	28·25	24·76	26·46
	Bhagulpore ...	2,032,696	29,212	26,589	55,801	29·07	25·86	27·45
	Purneah ...	1,944,658	20,925	17,831	38,756	21·06	18·74	19·93
	Maldah ...	814,919	9,212	7,115	16,327	23·03	17·14	20·04
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,754,196	12,836	10,094	22,930	14·74	11·42	13·07
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,938,132	21,412	20,073	41,485	22·75	20·13	21·40
	Pooree ...	944,998	12,268	11,452	23,720	25·85	24·34	25·10
	Balasore ...	994,625	12,762	11,804	24,566	26·49	23·01	24·70
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	14,326	13,184	27,510	25·27	22·07	23·63
	Lohardugga ...	1,735,101	17,350	15,233	32,583	20·42	17·21	18·78
	Singbhoom ...	545,488	4,886	3,844	8,730	18·00	14·02	16·00
	Manbhoom ...	1,193,328	11,441	9,883	21,324	19·29	16·46	17·87
	Total for the Province ...	70,355,217	858,644	753,835	1,612,479	24·56	21·29	22·92

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1890.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	TREATED																
	General Diseases.																
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.				
Medical College Hospital—																	
European	7	20	51	467	20	35	18	2	6	40	60	5	...	101	162	68	
Native	2	111	72	271	1	16	2	...	3	20	32	4	...	112	136	537	
Howrah Hospital—																	
European	...	4	22	99	24	2	23	...	...	22	21	2	...	12	8	3	
Native	...	62	110	131	9	2	4	...	...	42	8	21	...	11	13	12	
General Hospital																	
European	3	15	73	458	72	55	130	4	8	79	93	57	1	503	67	43	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mayo Hospital	2	120	36	335	2	20	3	...	1	2	31	16	...	92	40	73	
Campbell Hospital—																	
European	25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Native	276	182	622	1,650	173	178	50	...	2	838	408	24	68	545	258	120	
Police Hospital	6	14	192	954	77	30	36	...	...	57	90	17	...	437	41	15	
North Suburban Hospital ...	...	9	18	130	10	18	4	...	...	6	21	3	...	11	5	7	
Burdwan Dispensary	...	6	70	116	4	9	2	...	...	23	10	9	5	39	17	100	
Bankoora ,, ...	...	1	2	25	4	...	...	...	...	1	14	4	4	1	6	38	
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	1	1	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	6	
Midnapore ,, ...	1	17	84	93	...	33	...	...	...	5	10	1	6	69	10	69	
Hooghly ,, ...	2	36	69	98	9	17	7	...	...	11	24	...	...	29	11	5	
Serampore ,, ...	...	17	73	77	2	3	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	11	6	3	
Khoolna ,, ...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	2	...	
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	1	6	25	2	6	...	...	...	7	3	1	...	2	2	9	
Jessore ,, ...	...	3	6	36	1	5	2	...	...	1	3	2	...	8	6	4	
Berhampore ,, ...	...	1	26	15	13	20	3	...	...	7	8	...	1	37	4	5	
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	1	17	162	2	8	1	...	...	11	8	4	...	63	1	4	
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary.	...	19	12	77	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	9	2	...	
Beauleah Dispensary	...	...	33	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	16	4	80	
Rungpore ,, ...	1	...	24	92	5	14	2	...	...	12	16	3	...	1	5	72	
Bogra ,, ...	...	1	18	48	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	7	
Pubna ,, ...	...	12	12	31	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	1	10	...	5	
Dinapore ,, ...	6	6	30	40	2	1	1	...	13	4	10	1	3	15	20	19	
Darjeeling ,, ...	5	...	4	25	5	1	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	14	2	1	
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	1	14	60	...	2	3	...	1	9	5	1	...	...	3	4	
Dacca ,, ...	3	29	170	278	40	55	21	...	...	145	69	21	10	123	47	99	
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	1	6	7	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	
Burrisal ,, ...	1	15	9	27	3	9	3	...	...	2	5	2	...	2	8	9	
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	2	13	36	...	13	3	...	...	12	6	...	...	6	2	12	
Chittagong ,, ...	4	15	36	35	5	2	...	...	...	11	19	...	...	23	7	21	
Noakhally ,, ...	...	...	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	3	1	
Commillah ,, ...	...	8	6	16	...	2	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	9	5	
Patna ,, ...	...	26	31	44	9	10	1	...	...	22	12	1	3	9	12	14	
Bankipore ,, ...	3	46	23	83	9	4	4	...	3	118	22	4	1	8	25	262	
Gya ,, ...	...	20	47	61	11	11	...	...	2	19	15	1	...	112	4	666	
Arrah ,, ...	...	5	3	21	1	3	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	22	4	189	
Mozufferpore ,, ...	1	6	6	3	3	3	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	15	8	97	
Durbhunga ,, ...	...	1	18	62	10	18	...	...	...	3	13	11	...	23	9	81	
Chupra ,, ...	...	...	20	19	9	8	...	...	1	11	7	...	...	35	4	126	
Motihari ,, ...	...	2	11	4	9	7	1	...	...	15	6	...	...	21	3	16	
Monghyr ,, ...	1	19	22	372	9	7	...	...	...	25	17	...	...	125	6	77	
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	9	17	41	6	18	...	...	...	3	12	...	4	36	10	26	
Purneah ,, ...	...	...	10	45	7	3	3	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	9	9	
Cuttack ,, ...	...	51	44	77	10	37	2	...	1	9	21	...	8	64	14	21	
Pooree ,, ...	4	218	51	46	4	5	...	...	...	36	10	...	5	34	10	32	
Balasore ,, ...	...	26	48	53	...	...	...	...	...	28	10	...	8	7	6	6	
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	...	9	10	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	...	2	29	1	3	2	...	...	12	5	...	8	13	4	3	
Ranchee ,, ...	...	...	11	29	3	1	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	3	1	2	
Purulia ,, ...	7	6	19	21	4	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	...	26	4	3	
Total ...	360	1,166	2,333	6,982	604	703	335	7	44	1,715	1,182	222	138	2,879	1,043	3,088	

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1890.

Local Diseases.																					
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
2	4	43	131	111	53	55	33	181	2	40	45	44	580	38	52	80	27	42	12	250	114	3,051
1	5	40	215	44	52	13	89	189	1	48	21	123	665	54	182	130	3	20	72	120	284	3,690
1	1	1	...	15	22	11	10	43	...	1	22	6	36	...	8	18	14	4	12	1	45	513
1	...	...	2	30	158	...	1	14	...	14	1	7	7	...	...	5	1	6	20	25	138	855
22	6	35	47	205	140	53	61	202	1	29	54	23	105	59	37	69	66	63	1	4	162	3,105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	4	96	97	33	5	35	63	...	8	4	25	97	7	59	110	11	21	69	30	589	2,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
3	4	21	289	77	773	41	40	128	...	260	60	84	170	...	103	180	97	402	31	11	220	8,388
11	1	4	18	80	43	108	12	51	2	16	7	1	43	18	5	63	50	33	2	...	59	2,593
...	1	...	20	2	4	2	5	7	...	10	9	6	4	...	16	15	8	18	7	1	73	450
1	...	5	15	7	52	6	8	38	...	47	5	19	31	...	13	26	3	38	3	4	96	827
...	...	...	...	2	22	8	...	15	...	1	...	3	11	...	7	5	2	25	...	...	53	254
...	...	...	1	...	7	1	2	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	7	8	...	2	2	...	18	93
1	...	2	12	8	6	12	5	16	...	24	2	5	25	1	9	4	2	28	1	...	41	602
...	...	2	8	23	44	5	4	11	...	36	4	6	14	11	8	13	2	36	10	1	80	636
...	...	...	14	10	36	...	3	9	...	14	...	11	5	1	...	8	1	19	7	5	133	481
...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	4	10	59
1	2	2	12	15	4	2	8	7	...	17	...	14	4	1	2	6	2	12	2	2	59	238
...	...	1	7	4	...	...	5	4	...	17	...	15	5	1	9	4	4	5	...	...	55	213
3	...	5	9	12	14	7	4	29	...	19	...	1	2	...	6	6	4	17	...	...	51	329
...	...	...	13	6	6	...	8	2	...	33	...	1	6	3	...	8	...	6	1	4	94	473
...	...	...	2	...	17	...	1	17	...	8	1	1	1	...	5	...	1	3	1	...	50	234
1	...	1	1	9	7	6	...	3	...	25	1	6	...	...	3	2	2	8	...	...	44	291
...	...	...	14	8	35	...	3	13	...	32	...	31	26	...	15	10	6	8	2	...	55	499
...	...	1	4	6	19	3	1	5	...	8	...	1	1	...	1	4	3	5	...	...	51	193
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	8	13	5	...	...	5	3	...	11	1	2	109	252
1	2	...	5	19	17	1	2	40	...	3	...	23	9	...	...	12	9	5	2	...	85	406
1	...	1	8	1	11	...	9	14	...	15	...	2	3	1	6	...	6	6	...	...	42	193
1	...	...	7	10	10	...	1	3	...	4	2	4	15	..	1	6	2	10	2	4	40	225
5	8	10	16	47	183	29	12	135	...	100	18	53	73	...	61	58	26	96	16	1	351	2,408
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	23	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	5	1	...	149	212
...	...	5	3	2	4	1	5	6	...	17	1	17	10	...	17	5	...	4	5	1	90	288
...	...	18	1	3	37	6	...	...	...	14	...	8	3	...	...	19	4	5	2	1	115	341
...	...	4	13	3	9	2	...	7	...	11	1	10	4	...	8	27	8	28	...	...	64	377
...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	15	...	9	...	1	1	...	4	9	...	2	...	...	43	114
...	...	...	3	1	9	3	1	2	...	1	...	11	...	...	8	7	...	...	2	...	57	160
1	1	...	3	4	4	4	2	14	...	20	2	8	1	...	2	10	3	25	1	...	74	373
1	4	17	28	60	36	13	11	49	...	63	1	33	19	15	15	43	18	31	4	...	193	1,269
1	...	10	21	6	45	1	11	15	...	9	...	40	25	...	13	19	3	48	5	1	71	1,313
...	...	...	1	4	14	...	3	2	...	6	...	10	1	...	7	7	1	14	...	1	62	390
...	1	5	4	3	13	1	4	12	...	10	1	2	4	9	8	1	...	11	2	...	117	360
1	...	3	5	2	13	1	11	19	...	16	5	29	22	...	2	64	5	22	...	...	104	578
...	6	1	4	7	9	42	26	6	...	25	1	18	7	4	11	23	6	15	...	1	73	525
...	2	..	5	2	4	2	...	8	...	19	...	15	10	2	12	4	3	5	...	...	14	202
...	8	15	14	4	39	...	8	14	...	158	...	36	7	...	15	26	8	28	5	...	112	1,177
1	...	...	14	5	18	6	4	9	...	50	2	29	13	2	17	8	3	16	...	...	38	417
...	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	1	...	11	...	7	2	5	8	5	5	9	...	...	25	186
...	...	1	6	32	17	2	11	19	...	6	2	7	19	19	14	10	11	22	1	8	45	611
...	1	1	19	12	45	...	2	3	...	...	...	6	18	...	6	42	3	32	...	...	22	667
...	...	...	1	3	23	2	1	3	...	1	...	3	2	15	...	33	3	11	1	...	25	319
...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	6	57
...	...	...	3	4	13	1	1	2	...	6	1	2	2	2	5	4	2	7	...	...	28	165
...	...	...	6	2	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	13	...	1	29	130
...	...	...	6	3	9	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	12	1	...	136	271
62	60	259	1,132	1,023	2,146	458	521	1,459	6	1,320	288	823	2,118	268	799	1,224	443	1,321	308	483	4,893	44,215

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.																
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
Medical College Hospital—																
European	...	7	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	12	13	...
Native	...	58	16	38	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	25	33	...
Howrah Hospital—																
European	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Native	...	34	59	22	...	...	1	...	...	23	...	13	...	3	4	1
General Hospital—																
European	...	12	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	6	6	...
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayo Hospital	...	59	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	18	...
Campbell Hospital—																
European	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native	144	112	244	177	...	...	...	...	...	187	4	24	8	96	43	1
Police Hospital	...	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
North Suburban Hospital ...	...	5	6	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
Burdwan Dispensary	...	3	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	6	...	...
Bankoora ,, ...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Midnapore ,, ...	1	14	48	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	19	1	...
Hooghly ,, ...	1	19	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	7	1	...
Serampore ,, ...	...	12	36	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	4	2
Khoolna ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Jessore ,, ...	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Berhampore ,, ...	...	1	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	1	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	21	...	...
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary.	...	9	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Beauleah Dispensary	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ,, ...	1	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bogra ,, ...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ,, ...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dinapore ,, ...	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...
Darjeeling ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	1	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ,, ...	1	15	49	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	1	16	10	...
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Burrisal ,, ...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ,, ...	1	5	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	...
Noakhally ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Commillah ,, ...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ,, ...	...	13	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	3	...
Bankipore ,, ...	1	31	14	8	1	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gya ,, ...	...	13	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	1	...
Arrah ,, ...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...
Mozufferpore ,, ...	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	3	...
Durbhunga ,, ...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
Chupra ,, ...	...	...	10	4	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Motihari ,, ...	...	2	8	2	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Monghyr ,, ...	...	9	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	17	6	...
Purneah ,, ...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...
Cuttack ,, ...	...	42	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	18	3	...
Pooree ,, ...	1	160	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	1	17	1	...
Balasore ,, ...	...	16	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	2	2	1
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Ranchee ,, ...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
Purulia ,, ...	3	6	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...
Total ...	166	711	804	524	7	6	1	...	...	313	15	80	27	355	176	5

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1890—concluded.

DIED.																					
			LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
...	...	7	16	1	6	...	4	13	..	3	...	4	9	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	4	141
...	...	4	74	9	15	...	26	24	...	5	1	10	25	...	4	2	...	...	13	13	26	428
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	22
...	...	...	1	10	82	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	9	279
...	...	1	7	11	5	...	14	1	..	2	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	4	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	33	8	10	...	6	5	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	8	1	...	5	8	45	239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1	...	6	108	11	386	...	14	5	...	22	...	8	9	...	13	9	...	38	6	6	17	1,699
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	48
...	...	2	2	2	20	...	3	4	.	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	6	111
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	25
...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
...	...	1	5	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	120
...	...	...	6	7	26	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	6	127
...	...	...	11	6	19	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	3	137
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	8
...	...	...	5	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	23
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	25
1	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	35
...	...	...	8	1	2	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	84
...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	39
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	5	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	52
...	...	...	2	2	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	5	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	33
...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	21
...	...	...	2	3	7	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	44
...	...	1	5	2	80	...	6	12	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	4	1	3	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	13
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	34
...	...	4	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	47
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	43
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	63
...	1	2	13	9	9	...	1	9	...	12	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	10	146
...	...	5	5	1	22	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	10	120
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	28
...	...	1	1	1	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	44
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	24
...	...	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	7	5
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	1	4	2	16	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	55
...	...	...	6	...	10	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	4	82
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	24
...	...	...	2	6	8	...	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	115
...	...	...	9	7	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	258
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	62
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	4	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	41
2	1	41	369	118	882	3	108	115	...	121	3	73	67	1	37	49	5	85	52	44	230	5,596

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1890.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	
In the town of Calcutta ...	42	12,353	5,145	17,498	14,934	2	1	662,444
Metropolitan Circle ...	521	386,625	2,232	388,857	48,888	10	1	8,273,971
Darjeeling Circle ...	665	491,527	1,148	492,675	34,089	1	8	6,812,403
Ranchi Circle	233	143,718	3,485	147,203	20,622	15	2	2,099,057
Eastern Bengal Circle ...	445	320,603	1,103	321,706	17,097	1	9	5,243,100
Orissa Circle	214	133,656	5,059	138,715	7,714	8	7	872,094
Behar Circle	264	236,522	2,885	239,407	23,089	8	10	872,060
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these circles of superintendence	254	80,092	7,825	87,917	15,964	4	1	2,927,051
Total ...	2,638	1,805,096	28,882	1,833,978	1,82,400	4	3	27,762,180

W. J. & R. D'R.—Reg. No. 470J—700—21-12-91.

00132967

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020